





DOCUMENTS

OF THE

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

BEGUN AND HELD AT

THE TOWN OF INDIANAPOLIS,

DECEMBER 2, 1844.

PART I.

BY AUTHORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1845.



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Doc No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

'FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

OCTOBER 31, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

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REPORT.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, Ind., November 4, 1844. }

To His Excellency, the Governor:

In compliance with the law devolving that duty upon me, I have the honor to submit the following, as the report of this department for the fiscal year, commencing November 1st, 1843, and ending October 31st, 1844.

The different funds, of which accounts are kept in this office, and which constitute sources of revenue to the State, either in absolute right or in a fiduciary capacity, will be found arranged in such form and with such minuteness of detail, and accompanied with such explanations, as, it is hoped, will furnish all desirable information, as to the receipts and disbursements of the public moneys. In connection with the different exhibits, such suggestions have been submitted, as, it is humbly trusted, will lead to such modifications of existing laws, or such original provisions in reference to the public revenue, as will secure its more prompt collection and beneficial expenditure.

GENERAL REVENUE.

The amount of revenue remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1843, provided all war-rants audited prior to that date were paid, was	\$370,145 94
The amount received on account of revenue of 1844,	391 78
The amount collected and paid in on account of the assessment on property and polls for 1843, - -	208,015 86
The amount paid by the State Bank on account of tax for 1843, - - - - -	4,182 84
The amount paid by the State Bank on account of tax for 1841, - - - - -	3,291 55
The amount paid by the State Bank on account of tax for 1842, - - - - -	218 31
From arrears of revenue for 1842, - - - -	25,071 09
From arrears of revenue for 1841, - - - -	7,362 41

From arrears of revenue for 1840, - - - -	51 57
From arrears of revenue for 1839, - - - -	332 64
From arrears of revenue for 1837, - - - -	2 82
From arrears of revenue for 1832, - - - -	20
From sales of Indianapolis lots, (principal,) - -	126 14
From sales of Indianapolis lots, (interest,) - -	8 19
Amount of loan from the State Bank under the act of January 15, 1844, - - - -	56,000 00
Amount paid by Administrators of estates without known heirs, - - - -	189 66
Loans of Bank Tax Fund refunded, - - - -	490 00
Interest received on account of loans of Bank Tax Fund, - - - -	584 81
Amount received on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Bank Tax Fund, -	3 50
Amount of Bank Tax Fund received from the State Bank under 15th section of Bank charter, - -	2,600 00
Amount of dividend on Bank Tax Fund invested in bank stock, (Evansville branch,) - - - -	19 80
Amount of Congressional Township Fund in the Treasury at the date of the transfer of the books of that fund to the Auditor's Office, (Jan. 1st, 1844,) -	71 35
Loans of Congressional Township Fund refunded, -	90 44
Interest received on account of loans of Congressional Township Fund, - - - -	32 56
Loans of Treasury Fund refunded, - - - -	690 00
Interest received on account of loans of Treasury Fund, - - - -	67 45
Amount of three per cent. fund in the Treasury at the date of the transfer of the books of that fund to the Auditor's Office, (January 1st, 1844,) - -	8,819 09
Amount received on account of sales of Michigan road lands, - - - -	149 62
Amount received on account of sales of Dillon's His- tory of Indiana, - - - -	12 00
Amount received on account of sales of Revised Sta- tutes of 1843, - - - -	226 09
Amount paid on account of incidental receipts, -	28 37
Amount received from Commissioner of University Township in Monroe, - - - -	2,701 96
Amount received from Commissioner of University Township in Gibson, - - - -	300 16
Amount received from Commissioners of Saline lands in Washington and Orange, as principal, - -	1,584 35
Amount received from Commissioners of Saline lands in Washington and Orange, as interest, - -	727 19
Loans of University Fund refunded, - - - -	3,068 13

Interest received on account of loans of University Fund, - - - - -	3,180 24
Amount received on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to University Fund, -	22 75
Loans of Saline Fund refunded, - - - - -	2,583 78
Interest received on account of loans of Saline Fund, -	2,079 18
Amount received on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Saline Fund, - -	10 50
Amount of Surplus Revenue Fund in the Treasury at the date of the transfer of the books of that fund to Auditor's Office, (January 1st, 1844,) - -	138 35
Interest received on account of loans of Surplus Revenue Fund, - - - - -	282 25
Amount received on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Surplus Revenue Fund, -	23 38
Amount of Bank Tax Fund in the Treasury at the date of the transfer of the books of that fund to the Auditor's Office, (January 1st, 1844,) - -	946 25
Amount received on account of Common School Fund derived from bank dividends, - - - - -	77,062 51
Amount received on account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged to University Fund, - - -	83 25
Amount received on account of premium on eastern drafts, (being 2 per cent. deducted from warrants paid at the Treasury,) - - - - -	635 33
<hr/>	
Total receipts from General Revenue, - -	784,705 64

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Amount received on account of sales of Wabash and Erie canal lands east of Tippecanoe, (interest,) -	95 04
Amount received on account of sales of Wabash and Erie canal lands west of Tippecanoe, - - -	141,070 87
Amount received on account of tolls and water rents on Wabash and Erie canal east of Tippecanoe, -	31,754 86
Amount received of water rents on northern division of Central canal, - - - - -	688 17
Amount received from tolls on the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road, - - - - -	689 16
Amount received on account of tolls on New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike, - - - - -	5,951 23
Amount received on account of tolls on White Water Canal, - - - - -	5 00
Amount received on account of Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, - - -	102,529 99

Amount of scrip issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal east of Tippecanoe, - - - -	95,000 00
Amount of scrip issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal west of Tippecanoe, - - - -	170,000 00
Amount received on account of State Bonds, - -	4,161 25
Amount received on account of compromise property, -	69,231 36
Amount paid on account of incidental receipts of Fund Commissioner, - - - - -	908 01
Amount received from sales of bank stock derived from 4th instalment of Surplus Revenue, - -	437,450 00
<hr/>	
Total receipts on account of Internal Improvement, -	1,059,534 94
Add receipts from General Revenue, - - - -	784,705 64
Total receipts from Nov. 1st, 1843, to Oct. 31st, 1844, both days included, - - - - -	\$1,844,240 58

GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount audited on account of salaries of Executive Officers, - - - - -	3,102 04
Amount audited on account of salaries of Supreme and Circuit Judges and Sheriff of Supreme Court, -	17,883 40
Amount audited on account of salaries of Prosecuting Attorneys, - - - - -	1,693 40
Amount audited on account of salaries of Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals, - - - - -	227 12
Amount audited on account of public printing and distributing laws, - - - - -	15,834 13
Amount audited on account of stationery and fuel for Legislature and public offices, - - - - -	12,959 15
Amount audited on account of Legislature, - -	25,112 62
Amount audited on account of Probate Judges, -	4,004 00
Amount audited on account of specific appropriations, -	7,279 38
Amount audited on account of State Library, -	382 56
Amount audited on account of State House, - -	1,447 89
Amount audited on account of State Prison, (conveying convicts,) - - - - -	1,417 88
Amount audited on account of new State Prison, -	3,500 00
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1839, refunded, - - - - -	50
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1840, refunded, - - - - -	127 81
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1841, refunded, - - - - -	278 43
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1842, refunded, - - - - -	818 65

Amount audited on account of revenue of 1843, re- funded, - - - - -	78 79
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1844, re- funded, - - - - -	32 73
Amount audited on account of three per cent. fund, -	289 68
Amount audited on account of salaries of professors in State University, - - - - -	4,462 50
Amount audited on account of loans made of Univer- sity Fund, - - - - -	1,085 00
Amount audited on account of loans made of Saline Fund, - - - - -	8,359 93
Amount audited on account of loans made of Bank Tax Fund, - - - - -	2,765 00
Amount audited on account of costs of advertising sales of land mortgaged to University Fund, -	34 50
Amount audited on account of costs of advertising sales of land mortgaged to Saline Fund, - -	13 50
Amount audited on account of costs of advertising sales of land mortgaged to Bank Tax Fund, -	5 25
Amount audited on account of costs of advertising sales of land mortgaged to Surplus Revenue Fund, -	5 25
Amount audited on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Congressional Town- ship Fund, - - - - -	75
Lands mortgaged to University Fund unsold for want of bidders, (charged on the books before their trans- fer to Auditor's Office,) - - - - -	1,473 60
Lands mortgaged to Saline Fund unsold for want of bidders, (charged as preceding item,) - - -	457 69
Amount audited on account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged to University Fund, - - -	435 05
Amount audited on account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged to Saline Fund, - - -	58 75
Amount audited on account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Amount audited on account of hypothecation of Treas- ury notes for bank loan under act of January 15, 1844, - - - - -	1,168 75
Amount audited on account of interest paid in ad- vance on bank loan, - - - - -	67,868 74
Amount audited on account of exchange on loan from the Michigan City Branch, - - - - -	6,720 00
Amount audited on account of wolf scalps, - -	690 00
Amount audited on account of Governor's House, -	2 00
Amount audited on account of contingent fund, -	638 62
Amount audited on account of expenses of State Uni- versity, - - - - -	1,386 54
Amount audited on account of expenses of Saline Fund, - - - - -	339 10
Amount audited on account of expenses of Saline Fund, - - - - -	388 72

Amount audited on account of Surplus Revenue interest, (paid to Lake County),	- - - -	75 00
Amount audited on account of proceeds of Revised Statutes of 1843, refunded,	- - - -	35 00
Amount audited on account of Michigan Road,	-	116 66
		<hr/>
Total disbursements on account of general objects of expenditure,	- - - - -	\$195,056 06

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Amount audited on account of construction of Wabash and Erie canal west of Tippecanoe,	- - -	215,959 03
Amount audited on account of repairs on Wabash and Erie canal west of Tippecanoe,	- - -	9,450 00
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Wabash and Erie canal west of Tippecanoe,	-	7,399 68
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Wabash and Erie canal east of Tippecanoe,	-	2,378 73
Amount audited on account of construction of New Albany and Vincennes Road,	- - -	1,599 96
Amount audited on account of repairs on New Albany and Vincennes Road,	- - -	4,012 81
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of New Albany and Vincennes Road,	- - -	338 46
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Cross Cut Canal,	- - -	101 50
Amount audited on account of construction of northern division of Central Canal,	- - -	25 00
Amount audited on account of repairs on northern division of Central Canal,	- - -	156 32
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of northern division of Central Canal,	- - -	323 40
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Lafayette and Indianapolis road,	- - -	1 20
Amount audited on account of contingencies applicable to the whole system of internal improvement,	-	19 75
Amount audited on account of five per cent. bank scrip redeemed and cancelled,	- - -	91,990 00
Amount audited on account of interest on five per cent. bank scrip redeemed,	- - -	3,823 52
Amount audited on account of Wabash and Erie canal scrip east of Tippecanoe, redeemed and cancelled,	- - -	44,017 76
Amount audited on account of Wabash and Erie canal scrip east of Tippecanoe, redeemed,	- -	3,887 82

Amount audited on account of Wabash and Erie canal scrip west of Tippecanoe, redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	135,275 00
Amount audited on account of Treasury notes, redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	200,525 00
Amount audited on account of interest on Treasury notes, redeemed, - - - - -	28,358 00
Amount audited on account of State bonds, redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	262,079 55
Amount audited on account of interest on State bonds, redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	4,903 53
Amount audited on account of State bonds, redeemed by State Agent, - - - - -	47,000 00
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road, - - -	266 12
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of State Agent, - - - - -	4,436 87
Amount audited on account of Jersey City property, - - - - -	600 00
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road, - -	35 81
Amount audited on account of bonds of the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	182,975 00
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Treasury notes, - - - - -	256 68
Amount audited on account of compromise property, - - - - -	300 89
Amount audited on account of Morris Canal and Banking Company, - - - - -	100 00
Amount audited on account of bank of Western New York, (taxes on Georgia lands,) - - - - -	1,012 85
Amount audited on account of payments by State Agent under joint resolutions, - - - - -	23,683 77
Amount audited on account of interest on Wabash and Erie canal lands, refunded, - - - - -	44 07
Amount audited on account of Wabash and Erie canal scrip east of Tippecanoe, refunded, - - -	100 00
<hr/>	
Total disbursements on account of Internal Improvement, - - - - -	\$1,277,438 08
Add general disbursements as above, - - -	195,056 06
Total amount audited from the 1st day of November, 1843, to 31st day of October, 1844, both days included, - - - - -	1,472,494 14
Total receipts as above, - - - - -	1,844,240 58
Total expenditures as above, - - - - -	1,472,494 14
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1844, provided all warrants audited prior to that date were paid, - - - - -	371,746 44

From an examination of the registers of warrants at the Treasurer's Office, it appears that there are now outstanding regular treasury warrants to the amount of									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,581 50
Internal improvement warrants outstanding, (same as reported last year,)									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,341 96
Total,									97,923 46
Add excess of receipts as above,									371,746 44
True amount in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31st, 1844,									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$469,669 90

The balance in the Treasury consists principally of treasury notes, paid in as revenue for 1843, and Wabash and Erie Canal land scrip, east and west of Tippecanoe, issued for the construction of that canal, and received for tolls, water-rents and sales of lands. But a very small portion of it will be available in defraying the ordinary expenses of the government.

A loan from the bank, under the law of last session, has enabled the treasury to meet the demands upon it, during the year just terminated, and thus prevented the losses or inconveniences to which the public creditors must otherwise have been subjected. It is confidently anticipated that the severe embarrassments of the treasury, which seemed, last year, to justify a resort to a loan from the bank, as the least evil that presented itself, will cease to exist, as soon as the present year's revenue shall become available. Since the issue of our treasury notes, and especially after their heavy depreciation in 1842, the revenue has been paid almost exclusively in that currency. It is believed, however, in consequence of the appreciation which has recently taken place, in the value of these notes, that a considerable portion of the present year's revenue will be paid in current funds.—The act of last winter, requiring county treasurers to keep detailed statements of the kind of funds received, will also, probably, contribute to relieve the treasury from the embarrassments flowing from an exclusive receipt of treasury notes. While I would express it as *my* opinion that the present year's revenue may be relied upon to meet the regular demands upon the treasury, it would be a matter of prudence, on the part of the Legislature, to authorize a resort to some other mode of raising money, in the event that the anticipation of sufficient receipts from the revenue should not be realized.

As the legislative expenses fall due before the revenue becomes receivable, some mode of payment will have to be provided, in the event, which may be relied upon with certainty, that the current funds on hand will not be sufficient to meet them and other demands becoming due, at the close of the present quarter. A provision similar to that in the act of last session, (General Laws, Chapter 89,) authorising

county treasurers to redeem such warrants as may be issued, would, it is confidently believed, insure their prompt payment.

As the amounts audited on account of revenue refunded may seem to be unusually large, I would remark in explanation, that at the settlements with the Treasurers of Carroll, Daviess and Dearborn, for revenue of 1842, the entire sums paid by those Treasurers were credited to revenue of that year, when \$592 83 should have been credited to delinquencies of 1840 and 1841. In consequence of this, the revenue of 1842, due from those counties, appeared to have been overpaid to that amount. As it was deemed important that each year should be credited with the amount of revenue received for such year, warrants and receipts to the amount of \$592 83 were interchanged between this office and that of the Treasurer, as the only mode by which the necessary correction could be made. The amount actually refunded has not, therefore, been as large as the expenditures on this account for the preceding year.

The *ordinary* expenditures on account of the State Government for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, have been as follows, to-wit:

Executive Officers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,102 04
Judiciary, (Supreme and Circuit Judges, and Sheriff of Supreme Court,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,883 40
Prosecuting Attorneys,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693 40
Militia, (Adjutant and Q. M. General's Salaries,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	227 12
Public Printing and Distributing Laws,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,834 13
Stationery and Fuel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,959 15
Legislature,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,112 62
Probate Judges,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,004 00
Specific Appropriations,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,279 38
State Library,	-	-	-	-	-	-	382 56
State House,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,447 89
State Prison (Conveying Convicts,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,417 88
New State Prison,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168 75
Governor's House,	-	-	-	-	-	-	638 62
Contingent Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,386 54
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$98,037 48

The only two items, in which the expenditures have, to any considerable extent, exceeded the estimates submitted to the Legislature at its last session, are the public printing and stationery accounts. This excess originates from the heavy and alarming demands which have been made on the Treasury, on account of the Revised Statutes of 1843. No separate accounts have been kept of expenditures for those Statutes; but it appears from the vouchers on file that the sum of \$9,778 36 has been paid, during the last year, on account of print-

ing alone. What portion of the stationery account should justly be chargeable to the same object, I have no means of ascertaining definitely. Nearly \$10,000 were audited for stationery before I came into office; and it is to be regretted that the desirable distinction, between the different purposes for which it was purchased, had not been kept, either in the vouchers or on the books of this office. In three vouchers, I find that stationery to the amount of \$5,256 was purchased for the Revised Statutes—how much more than that has been paid on their account, cannot be stated.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

Public Printing and Distributing Laws,	-	-	\$7,575	35
Legislature,	-	-	1,218	71
State Prison, (conveying convicts,)	-	-	585	25
Specific Appropriations,	-	-	4,344	25
State House,	-	-	3,952	11
New State Prison,	-	-	1,500	00
Contingent Fund,	-	-	243	30
Governor's House,	-	-	200	46
Militia, (Adjutant and Q. M. General's Salaries,)	-	-	24	48
Total,	-	-	19,643	91

APPROPRIATIONS OVERDRAWN.

Prosecuting Attorneys,	-	-	\$330	06
Executive Officers,	-	-	501	85
Judiciary, (Sup. and Cir. Judges and Sheriff Sup. Ct.,)	-	-	14,826	20
Probate Judges,	-	-	833	00
State Library,	-	-	142	70
Stationery and Fuel,	-	-	7,360	53
Total,	-	-	23,994	34

It is estimated that the following appropriations will be required for *ordinary* expenditures accruing for the year 1845 alone, to-wit:

Indiana Legislature,	-	-	\$25,000	00
Executive Officers,	-	-	4,300	00
Supreme and Circuit Judges and Sheriff of Supreme Court,	-	-	15,300	00
Prosecuting Attorneys,	-	-	1,850	00
State Prison, (Conveying Convicts,)	-	-	1,600	00
Specific Appropriations,	-	-	5,000	00
Contingent Expenses of Governor,	-	-	1,000	00

Probate Judges, - - - - -	3,500 00
Public Printing and Distributing Laws, -	7,000 00
Stationery for Printing and Public Offices, -	2,000 00
Salaries of Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals,	200 00
State Library, (including Librarian's Salary,) -	500 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, - - - - -	700 00
	<hr/>
Total, - - - - -	\$67,950 00

The foregoing estimates are made upon the supposition that the act of December 14, 1843, reducing the salaries of the Governor and other officers, and members of the Legislature, will remain unchanged. Should it be deemed advisable to amend such provisions of that law as have been found to operate prejudicially upon the public interests, and which, it is supposed, cannot be reconciled with the principles of sound economy, a corresponding change will have to be made in the estimated amounts of appropriation.

No estimates have been made for the New State Prison, the State House and the Governor's House. Of the amounts, (if any,) which ought to be appropriated for those purposes, this department is in possession of no information upon which an opinion entitled to consideration could be based.

STATE UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund is derived from the sales of the lands in the reserved townships in Gibson and Monroe, granted by the United States to the State of Indiana, "for the use of a Seminary of learning."

Statement No. 1 exhibits the No. of Acres sold in the reserved township in Gibson, the amount sold for, the average price per acre, the amount of principal paid, the amount of principal due, and the amount of interest received from purchasers from 1827 to 1843 inclusive. This statement has been made from the reports of the commissioner in Gibson, as they appear on the journal of the University Fund, and is presumed to be correct. No report has been received for 1844.

The number of acres in the reserved township in Gibson, as appears from the map on file in this office, is	23,093.30
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Of this amount, there were sold, prior to 1827, on account of the Vincennes University, - - -	4,655.60
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Sold by Commissioner, as appears from statement, (after deducting 80 acres forfeited and resold,) -	16,848.95
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Amount remaining unsold at date of last report, -	1,588.75
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Total, - - - - -	<hr/> 23,093.30
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Of the proceeds of the 4,665.60 acres sold prior to 1827, the sum of \$2,371 96 was paid into the Treasury, and became a part of the present University Fund.

Statement No. 2, is a similar exhibit as the foregoing, as to the reserved township in Monroe.

The number of acres of land in that township, as appears from the map of the surveys in this office, is	22,972.11
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The amount reported by the Commissioner as sold, after deducting 720 acres relinquished by the original purchasers and resold, is	20,504.87
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Amount sold and the proceeds applied to the erection of University buildings, of which no accounts have been kept at the Loan Office,	2,426.24
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Amount remaining unsold at the date of the last report,	41.00
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Total,	22,972.11
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The amount of principal appearing to be due is subject to a deduction of \$450, being the amount unpaid at the time of relinquishment—this would leave the amount of principal unpaid,	\$11,052 37
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In reference to the sales of what are called the "College Sections," being the 2,426 24 acres above mentioned, I am in possession of no information, except what has been derived from the report of the agent appointed to examine the offices of the commissioners of the reserved townships, and which may be found appended to the annual report of the Treasurer of State for 1842. From that report it appears that the college sections were sold for \$33,568 71, of which there had been paid as principal, up to the close of the financial year 1841, the sum of \$17,967 86, leaving a balance due of \$15,600 85.

Statement No. 3, shows the amount of this fund which has been loaned at the Loan Office, the amount refunded, and the amount outstanding on loan from 1828 to the close of the financial year 1844. It will be seen, that the entire amount of loans made is \$139,250 48, of which there have been refunded \$81,405 73, leaving a balance outstanding on loan of \$57,844 75. In this sum are included loans to the amount of \$3,410 which, at the present time, are wholly unproductive—the lands mortgaged having forfeited for failure to pay interest, and been bid in by the State for want of purchasers.

My predecessor, in his last annual report, (page 12,) estimated the amount of outstanding loans, on the 1st day of November, 1843, at \$55,721 94. As this sum did not agree with the loan account as it appeared on the ledger, or with the mortgages on hand, and as the loan account and the mortgages on hand did not correspond, the conclusion was a necessary one that mistakes must have been committed in keeping the accounts. To discover and rectify any such, a laborious comparison was instituted between the journal, ledger and

register of outstanding mortgages. From this examination, the amount of loans outstanding on the 1st day of November, 1843, was ascertained to be \$58,489 82, which corresponds precisely with the amount which the register of mortgages showed to be outstanding at that date, after deducting \$500 for the reason hereinafter stated. This sum differs from the statement of my predecessor by \$2,767 88, being that much more than he reported. The discrepancy is occasioned, principally, by the practice which has been followed by all the Treasurers, of crediting the loan account, where lands have been sold for default, with the amount due both for principal and interest at the time of sale, thus diminishing the interest account and the amount of outstanding loans, by the aggregate sum of such included interest. For instance, a loan has been made of \$500; the interest due at the time of sale is \$70; according to the practice which has been adopted, the loan account would be credited with \$570 refunded, whereas in reality only \$500 have been refunded, and the balance should have been credited to the interest account. As this practice, however, produces no error in the *cash* account, the only objection to it consists in its leading to erroneous conclusions as to interest received, and the amount of outstanding loans. In making the statement No. 3, the correct principle of keeping the loan account has been adopted; and that it is correct, is evident from the result to which it has led, in making that account correspond with the mortgages on hand, after correcting the errors which have been found in the books.

Those errors are as follow: It appears from the journal of the University Fund that John M. Coleman made two loans of \$500 each, one on the 7th day of April, 1828, and the other on the 7th day of April, 1833. Both are charged in the column of "*loans made,*" and thus became a credit to the then Treasurer. Only \$500 were ever refunded, as appears from the journal, or the cash account; in the ledger, however, Mr. Coleman's individual account is credited with two sums of \$500 each, and the account closed. Both mortgages having been surrendered, there can be no doubt that the sums were paid, and should have been charged to the Treasurer. The \$500 not charged were paid in 1833. The attention of the gentleman, who had the superintendence of the loan office during that year, has been called to this subject; and arrangements will probably be made, in a short time, to have the deficiency either paid or secured.

In statement No. 3, this sum of \$500 has not been included in the column of loans refunded. Should it be added to that column, the loans outstanding would be reduced to a corresponding amount, and would then have been, on the 1st day of November, 1843, \$57,989 82, and at the close of the present fiscal year, \$57,344 75.

The other errors which have been corrected in making statement No. 3, are as follow: At page 254 of the journal, John Johns is charged with a loan of \$100, and the Treasurer credited with that amount. It appears, however, from Mr. John's individual account,

as well as from the mortgage itself, that only \$87 50 were loaned—making a credit to the Treasurer of \$12 50 more than he was entitled to. At page 285, the loans refunded are added up \$1,112 50, when they amount to \$1,122 50—an error of \$10. At page 306, \$50 appear to have been refunded by James Duncan, and his individual account is credited with that amount. This sum has not been carried into the cash account, and is therefore yet chargeable to the Treasurer. In the journal for 1843, the Treasurer is *twice* credited with a loan of \$117 05. The aggregate sum of the errors which have been committed *against* the fund, in the *loan account*, is \$689 55.

The more immediately pressing duties of this office, and which, under present laws, have to be discharged without assistance, have prevented an examination of the other accounts which have been kept of the receipts and expenditures of this fund. As soon as the necessary time can be spared, a thorough investigation will be made, and the results submitted to the Legislature.

The receipts and disbursements, on account of this fund, for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, have been as follow, to wit:

RECEIPTS.

Loans refunded, - - - - -	\$3,068 13
Interest received on Loans, - - - - -	3,180 24
From John M. Berry, Commissioner of Reserved Township in Monroe, - - - - -	2,701 96
From James Smith, Commissioner of the Reserved Township in Gibson, - - - - -	300 16
Damages on sales of Land mortgaged to University Fund, - - - - -	83 25
Costs of Advertising, paid by borrowers, - - -	22 75
Total, - - - - -	<hr/> \$9,356 49

EXPENDITURES.

Excess of expenditures over receipts, at the close of the year 1843, (incorrectly reported as a balance on hand,) - - - - -	\$1,419 96
Loans made, - - - - -	1,085 00
Lands bid in by the State for want of purchasers, (prior to the transfer of the books of the fund to the Auditor's office,) - - - - -	1,473 60
Professor's salaries, State University, - - -	4,462 50
Damages on sales of Land mortgaged to the University Fund, - - - - -	435 05
Costs of advertising sales of mortgaged Lands, -	34 50
Balance on hand Oct. 31st, 1844, - - - - -	106 78
Total, - - - - -	<hr/> \$9,356 49

It will be seen that the loans refunded in the preceding account, exceed the amount set down as refunded in Statement No. 4, by \$910; and that the loans made, (being the two sums of \$1,085 and \$1,473 60,) exceed the loans made in that statement, by \$1,045 54. This discrepancy arises from the fact that between the first of November, 1843, and the first of January, 1844, lands mortgaged for \$910 were forfeited for failure to pay interest, and remained unsold for want of purchasers, the amount due for principal, interest, damages and costs, being \$1,045 54. The late Treasurer, in making up his accounts to the first of January 1844, charged himself with \$910 refunded, and credited himself with \$1,045 54, as lands purchased by the State. As no good reason exists why the accounts should be considered closed, where lands are purchased by the State, and remain unsold, the mortgages so situated have been considered, in making up Statement No. 4, as still outstanding.

The large amount (\$10,813 07,) reported by the late Treasurer, as expended during the year 1843, on account of salaries of the President and Professors of the State University, and for other purposes, induced this department to call the attention of the Board of Trustees, at their last September session, to the apparent fact, that the expenditures of the institution were exceeding the income of the fund. A communication from a member of the Board of Trustees, expressing his surprise at the reported amount of expenditure, and insisting that the sum had not been drawn for, induced an examination of all the vouchers upon which warrants had issued. From that examination it appeared that the drafts of the President of the Board of Trustees, and also the checks of the Treasurer of the University, to the amount of \$1,175 *for the same quarter's salary*, had been audited. Whether this sum was *twice* paid to the Treasurer of the University is not known; but if not so paid, the expenditures would be reduced, and the reported balance in the Treasury, on the first of November 1843, increased that amount. At all events, it is evident that \$1,175 were erroneously audited, and should not be charged to the university, unless actually received and appropriated to defray the legal expenses of the institution.

SALINE FUND.

This fund is derived from the sales of the lands granted to the State, by the act of Congress of April 19, 1816. (Rev. Stat. of 1843, page 35.) That act provided that the lands donated, (which were not to exceed thirty-six entire sections,) should not be sold or leased for a longer period than ten years, at any one time. This restriction, however, was removed by the act of Congress of July 1832, which authorised the Legislature to sell and convey the lands, on such conditions as they might direct, and appropriate the proceeds to the support of common schools. Their sale was accordingly authorised

by the act of February 2, 1833, (Chapter 89,) and the proceeds directed to be paid into the Treasury and loaned out, in the same manner as the funds arising from the sales of the Seminary lands in Gibson and Monroe.

Statement No. 4 exhibits the number of acres of land belonging to this fund, which have been sold up to the date of the last report of the commissioner, and the amount received for principal and interest.

The amount which appears to be due for principal, is subject to a deduction of \$187 50, being the amount of principal unpaid at the time certain tracts of land were relinquished by the original purchasers. This would leave the amount of principal unpaid \$16,-680 54.

Statement No. 5 is intended to show the amount of this fund which has been loaned at the treasury, the amount refunded, and the amount outstanding on loan, from 1834 to the close of the present fiscal year. The entire amount of loans made is \$45,771 37, of which there have been refunded \$11,884 95, leaving outstanding on loan, on the first day of November 1844, \$33,886 42.

In the last annual report from this department, the amount outstanding on loan, on the first day of November, 1843, was stated to be \$27,483 92. It will be seen by reference to Statement No. 5, that the *true* amount outstanding on loan, at the last mentioned date, was \$27,710 27, which is \$226 35 more than was reported last year. This diversity arises from the same causes, which led to an erroneous conclusion as to the amount of outstanding loans of the University Fund.

The mortgages on hand, on the first of November 1844, amounted to \$33,636 42, which is \$250 less than the books of this fund showed to be outstanding at that date. The mortgage wanting is one executed by John Jennison, on the first day of March 1837, for \$250. An examination of the mortgage, now in the possession of the mortgagor, leaves no doubt that the amount due was paid before the transfer of the books to this office, and should have been charged to the Treasurer. This has not been done; and the reported balance in the Treasury, on the first of November 1843, will, therefore, be increased by this additional sum of \$250.

Should the mortgage referred to be considered satisfied, the amount of loans outstanding on the first of November 1843, would have been \$27,460 27) and on the first of November 1844, \$33,636 42. These sums correspond with the amount given by the register of mortgages at those dates respectively. No other error, than the one above mentioned, has been found in the loan account, to which the examination has necessarily been limited.

By an act of the last General Assembly, approved January 15, 1844, (Chap. 51 General Laws,) it was directed that all funds that had arisen, or should thereafter arise from the sale of the Saline lands, should be applied to common school purposes, and, to that

end, be paid over to the proper officers, in the several counties, having the control or management of the common school funds. As this act did not prescribe any principle of distribution, it was found impossible to carry out the will of the Legislature. The amount on hand being large, a serious injury to the fund must have resulted, from suffering it to lie idle in the Treasury; and it was, therefore, concluded, after due consultation with others, to loan it out as heretofore. It is to be regretted, that inadequate legislation should have devolved upon this department such a responsibility; but a due regard for an important public interest seemed to require that it should be met and discharged.

The receipts and expenditures, on account of this fund, for the fiscal year, ending October 31st, 1844, have been as follows, to-wit:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, Nov. 1st, 1843,	-	-	-	\$7,469 12
Loans refunded,	-	-	-	2,583 78
Interest on Loans,	-	-	-	2,079 18
Sales of Lands in Orange,	-	-	-	167 01
Interest on sales of Lands in Orange,	-	-	-	128 88
Sales of Lands in Washington,	-	-	-	1,294 24
Interest on sales of Lands in Washington,	-	-	-	598 31
Dividends on fund invested in bank stock, (Evansville Branch,) -	-	-	-	123 10
Costs of advertising, paid by borrowers,	-	-	-	10 50
Total,	-	-	-	<u>\$14,454 12</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Loans made,	-	-	-	\$8,359 93
Lands unsold for want of purchasers,	-	-	-	457 69
Incidental Expenses,	-	-	-	388 72
Damages on sales of mortgaged lands,	-	-	-	58 75
Costs of advertising sales of mortgaged lands,	-	-	-	13 50
Balance on hand Nov. 1st. 1844,	-	-	-	<u>5,175 53</u>
Total,	-	-	-	<u>\$14,454 12</u>

The amount loaned and the amount refunded, as shown in the preceding account, differ from the sums reported in Statement No. 5, as loaned and refunded, for the same reason given in relation to the apparent discrepancy in the University fund.

BANK TAX FUND.

This fund is the proceeds of the twelve-and-a-half cents on each share of stock, in the State Bank, other than that held by the State,

which sum, under the 15th section of the bank charter, was to be deducted from the dividends, and applied to purposes of common school education, under the direction of the General Assembly. In May 1839, the sum of \$9,321 13 was paid by the bank into the Treasury, on this account, and the entire amount, together with the interest which had been paid in advance, was loaned out, on mortgages on real estate, at an interest of nine per cent., and for a period of five years. Since that date, the further sum of \$2,600 has been paid into the Treasury, as follows :

By the Madison Branch, Nov. 16, 1843,	-	-	\$1,200
By the Terre Haute Branch, Dec. 1, 1843,	-	-	920
By the Madison Branch, Feb. 12, 1844,	-	-	480

making the entire payments, on account of this fund, up to Nov. 1st, 1844, \$11,921 23. This department has been informed, in a communication from the Cashier of the State Bank, that the further sum of \$14,704 14, arising from dividends declared prior to October 31, 1844, is now in bank, subject to such disposal as the Legislature may see proper to make of it. It is to be hoped that the necessary steps will immediately be taken to make it productive.

The amount loaned of this fund, since the first receipts at the treasury, the amount refunded, and the amount outstanding on loan at the close of each year, are shown in Statement No. 6. The entire loans amount to \$16,190 03, of which there have been refunded \$1,600, leaving a balance outstanding on loan of \$14,590 03.

The receipts and expenditures, on account of this fund, for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, have been as follows, to-wit:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, Nov. 1st, 1843,	-	-	-	\$1,572 99
From Madison Branch,	-	-	-	1,200 00
From Terre Haute Branch,	-	-	-	920 00
From the Madison Branch,	-	-	-	480 00
Dividends from Evansville Branch, on account of this fund invested in bank stock,	-	-	-	39 60
Loans refunded,	-	-	-	769 56
Interest on loans,	-	-	-	782 59
Expenses refunded,	-	-	-	37 78
Costs of advertising, paid by borrowers,	-	-	-	3 50
Total,	-	-	-	\$5,806 02

EXPENDITURES.

Loans made,	-	-	-	\$3,868 86
Overpayment on sale of land, paid to mortgagor,	-	-	-	8 00
Error in account,	-	-	-	30 00
Costs of advertising sales of mortgaged lands,	-	-	-	5 25

Incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 78
Balance on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,856 13
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,806 02

In the preceding account, in the charge for loans refunded, interest to the amount of \$29 56 is included, making the charge that much more than appears in Statement No 6, as refunded during the same period. Regularly, the interest account should have been \$29 56 more, and the loans refunded as much less. The charges having been made previous to the transfer of the books to this office, it was deemed improper to make any alterations.

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

This fund consists of that portion of the surplus revenue of the United States, allotted to the State of Indiana, under the act of Congress of June 23, 1836, which was not drawn from the treasury by the counties entitled thereto, and was, therefore, loaned out by the Treasurer in conformity with the provisions of the 17th section of the act of February 6, 1837, (Chap. 89, Rev. Code of 1838.) The counties, which failed to make application for their proportion of said fund, were Lake, Wells, and Dekalb; the distributive share of each of which was \$2,125 60, making in all \$6,376 80. The whole sum was immediately loaned out, under the same rules and regulations prescribed for loaning the College and Saline funds. The entire amount of interest which has been received, on account of this fund, prior to the first day of November 1844, is \$3,551 53, of which there have been paid to the county of Lake \$1,137 98½, to the county of Dekalb \$989 55½, and to the county of Wells \$938 30½, making the entire payments to those counties, \$3,065 84, and leaving a balance for distribution of \$485 69. Of this sum, the county of Lake is entitled to \$45 86, the county of Dekalb to \$194 29, and the county of Wells to \$245 54, subject to deductions for such expenditures as have accrued in managing the fund.

Statement No. 7 shows the amount of this fund which has been loaned from 1837 to the close of the present fiscal year, the amount refunded, and the amount outstanding on loan at the end of each year. The loans made amount to \$8,328, of which there have been refunded \$1,701 80, leaving a balance outstanding on loan, November 1st, 1844, of \$6,627, which sum corresponds with the mortgages on hand, thus showing that the loan account of this fund has been properly kept.

By the act of January 24, 1842, (Chap. 96 General Laws of 1842,) The Treasurer of State was directed to collect in this fund and pay the same over to the Surplus Revenue agents of the counties to which it belonged, by whom it was to be loaned out, in sums not

exceeding \$100 to any one person, under the laws then in force, regulating the loaning of the surplus revenue fund. Notwithstanding the existence of this law, it appears that on the 18th of October 1843, a loan of the fund was made for \$500. The sum which ought now to have been on hand for distribution, is therefore, reduced by the amount of that loan.

The receipts and expenditures on account of this fund, for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, have been as follows, to wit:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1843,	-	-	-	-	\$777 58
Interest on Loans,	-	-	-	-	317 25
Costs paid, -	-	-	-	-	23 38
Total,	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,118 21</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Loans made (Oct. 18, 1843,)	-	-	-	-	\$500 00
Paid to Lake county, (Interest,)	-	-	-	-	198 81
Paid to Dekalb county, (Interest,)	-	-	-	-	50 42
Costs of advertising, -	-	-	-	-	28 63
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1844,	-	-	-	-	340 35
Total,	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,118 21</u>

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

This fund consists of the moneys deposited in the treasury, under the act of February 2, 1833, (Chap. 70,) by Congressional township number 10, north of range 13 east, in Ripley county, and Congressional township number 6, north of range 5 west, in the county of Greene. The amount deposited by the first named township, at different times was \$910, and by the latter, \$438 06, making in all \$1,348 06. The entire amount of interest received on account of this fund, prior to Nov. 1st, 1844, is \$823 41; of which there have been paid to township 10, \$443 02, and to township 6, \$298 44.

Under the provision of the act of February 2, 1833, the moneys, when deposited in the treasury, were to constitute a permanent fund for the purposes of common school education, for the use of the township paying the same, and were to yield an interest of not less than six per cent., for the annual payment of which the faith of the State was solemnly pledged. No good reason can be assigned, for imposing the onerous duty of managing this fund, upon the officers of the treasury departments, without compensation, and at the same time making the State liable for all losses which may happen, and which, with the utmost circumspection, cannot in all cases be avoid-

ed. At the present time, it would, doubtless, be more acceptable to the people of the townships owning this fund, to have the amount due paid over to the proper authorities, and loaned out as other school funds. The passage of an act, authorising an adjustment of the accounts and the payment of the balance due is respectfully suggested.

The loan account of this fund is shown in Statement No. 8, from which it will be seen that the entire amount loaned is \$1,848 00, of which there have been refunded \$699 20, leaving outstanding on loan, Nov. 1st, 1844, \$1,148 00.

The receipts and disbursements on account of this fund, during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, have been as follows, to wit:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1844, -	-	-	-	-	\$677 52
Loans refunded, -	-	-	-	-	114 23
Interest on loans, -	-	-	-	-	44 02
Costs of advertising paid, -	-	-	-	-	1 50
Total, - - - -					<hr/> \$837 27

EXPENDITURES.

Loans made, -	-	-	-	-	\$500 00
Paid Township 10, -	-	-	-	-	81 00
Paid Township 6, -	-	-	-	-	61 92
Costs of advertising, -	-	-	-	-	2 25
Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1844, -	-	-	-	-	192 10
Total, - - - -					<hr/> \$837 27

The foregoing, to wit: the University fund, the Saline fund, the Bank Tax fund, the Surplus Revenue fund, and the Congressional Township fund, constitute the funds of which loans have been made at the treasury, and the proceeds of which are appropriated to purposes of education.

I deeply regret to say that extensive and alarming defaults exist, in the payment of the amounts due from the borrowers of these funds; and that as the laws appertaining to them now stand, the fear is not an idle one that the evil will every year acquire additional aggravation. Under existing laws, the promissory notes required to be executed by the borrowers, furnish but little accumulative security for the eventual payment of the amounts borrowed. In the event that recourse should be had to them and judgments obtained, the premises mortgaged would, no doubt, be designated as the property upon which the executions should be levied, and as these would have to sell, if at all, at their full appraised value, it is evident that the proceeding would be a mere nullity, except as it

would, in the shape of costs, render the mortgaged premises less valuable securities for the amounts due. In the opinion of this department, expressed with all due deference to the legislation which conflicts with it, enactments extending the provisions of the valuation laws, to debts due the trust funds, endanger their safety, by retarding if not absolutely preventing their collection, and are therefore at war with the high and sacred purposes to which these funds have been devoted by the constitution and laws of the State. That their operation has been extremely injurious, is evident from the heavy amount of interest which the books of this office show to be in arrears, and the large quantities of land which have forfeited to the State for want of purchasers and become wholly unproductive. Many of the mortgages taken to secure the payment of loans, were executed at times when an inflated currency and a wild spirit of speculation had given to all species of property, especially to real estate, a fictitious value, far above any price that could now be obtained in market; and, at this time, the surrender of the lands, in satisfaction of the loans, would in many cases, be profitable bargains to the mortgagors. It is to be feared that a large portion of the debtors look upon their indebtedness in this light, and hence the alarming defaults which, in the last few years, have taken place in payment of principal and interest.

During the period of severe financial embarrassment from which the country is now rapidly recovering, and which, it is hoped, has taught our people salutary lessons of prudence and economy, the interposition of the legislative authority to save property from ruinous sacrifices, seemed to be called for by the public sentiment; but it may well be doubted whether it has, with us, been granted, in all cases, with wise discrimination, and consistently with the dictates of that sound policy which, as a general thing, forbids a resort to temporary expedients. In reference to these trust funds, the undersigned has no hesitancy in saying, that he cannot understand or appreciate that species of sympathy, which manifests itself in legislation, reducing the rates of interest, extending the stipulated time for the payment of principal, and abolishing the laws, which *ought* to exist for the not oppressive, yet rigid legal enforcement of the contract. His experience in this office, slight as it has been, has abundantly satisfied him that all such enactments have a highly prejudicial influence upon interests, which the constitution and laws of the State, and every sentiment of humanity and patriotism require that we should watch over and cherish, with untiring vigilance and undecaying affection. If persisted in, there will be an end to the boast, that the cause of education, in Indiana, has been as wisely protected by the laws, as it has been amply provided for, by the early legislative policy of the State and the munificence of the general government. It is to be hoped that the Legislature, regarding indulgence to a *few* individuals as impolitic

and indefensible, when granted, by sacrificing the interests of thousands, will apply the proper remedy for the evils which experience shows has resulted to these important funds, from the passage of the valuation laws, in their present form, and which must widen and deepen with every year of their continuance.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND DERIVED FROM THE SINKING FUND.

The 114th section of the bank charter provided, that the residue of the sinking fund, after discharging the loans negotiated by the State for the payment of its stock, the amount of interest thereon, and incidental expenses, should constitute a permanent fund, and be appropriated to the cause of common school education, under the direction of the General Assembly. The 2nd section of the act of February 6th, 1841, (General Laws of 1841, chapter 121,) provided that as fast as the debts due the sinking fund should be collected, the amount should be invested by the sinking fund commissioners, in bank stock, in the name of and for the use of the State; the 3d section of that act provided for the payment into the treasury of the proceeds of the dividends on bank stock, and the interest on mortgages, after paying the interest on the bonds sold for bank purposes; the 4th section provided that the payment so made should be deemed a loan to the State from the sinking fund, bearing six per cent. interest, the principal and interest to be paid by the State to the school fund, when the bank loan should be paid off and the bank wound up. The fund now under consideration, originated from this law of 1841. In consequence of the passage of the act of January 31, 1842, (General Laws, chapter 68,) providing for the payment of the debt due from the State to the bank, on account of advances for internal improvement purposes, by the issue of five per cent. treasury notes, made receivable for all debts due the sinking fund, the payments into the treasury, on account of this fund, since the passage of that law, have been exclusively in the currency, which it authorized. As these treasury notes are cancelled as soon as paid in, it will be seen that the State is actually paying an interest of eleven per cent. on the improvement debt, generously incurred for her by the bank, and at the same time enjoying no advantage from the so-called *loan* from the common school fund.

There had been received on account of this fund,				
prior to November 1st, 1843	-	-	-	\$115,781 27
The payments into the treasury, for the fiscal year,				
ending Oct. 31st, 1844, have been	-	-	-	77,062 51
Total,	-	-	-	<u>\$192,843 78</u>

INDIANAPOLIS FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of the lands donated to the State by the United States for a seat of government. By the act of Feb. 2, 1833, (General Laws, chapter 80,) so much of the proceeds of the lands so granted as might not be needed for current expenses, was directed to be loaned out, *in the same manner as the funds of the University*. The amount outstanding on loan on the 31st of October, 1844, as shown by the register of loans, is \$425. Of this sum, \$250 are secured only by a promissory note of the individuals to whom the amount was loaned. No loans have been made during the last year, nor has any portion of those outstanding at the close of 1843, been refunded.

The receipts on account of this fund during the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31st, 1844, have been as follows, to-wit :

From sales of lots, - - - - -	\$126 14
From interest on sales, - - - - -	8 19
Total, - - - - -	<hr/> \$134 33

The revised statutes of 1843 make the proceeds of this fund a part of the general revenue.

TREASURY FUND.

The amount outstanding on loan of this fund, on the 31st of October, 1843, was - - - - -	\$5,634 34
Refunded by transfer to saline fund, during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, - - - - -	690 00
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Amount outstanding on loan, on the 31st of October, 1844, - - - - -	\$4,944 34
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The receipts, on account of this fund for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1844, have been

From loans refunded, - - - - -	\$690 00
“ Interest on loans, - - - - -	67 45
Total, - - - - -	<hr/> \$757 45

FUND FROM ESTATES WITHOUT KNOWN HEIRS.

The total receipts on account of this fund, prior to November 1st, 1844, were - - - - -	\$3,563 17
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Of which sum there has been refunded to claimants prior to that date, - - - - -	1,488 39
Leaving a balance on hand Nov. 1, 1843, - - -	<u>\$2,074 78</u>
The amount received, during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, - - - - -	189 66
Amount in the treasury, Nov. 1st, 1844, - - -	<u>\$2,264 44</u>

The amount reported last year, as the balance on hand, Nov. 1st, 1843, was \$2,137 95, which is \$63 17 more than the books of this office show to have been in the treasury at that date.

As a large portion of this fund has been on hand for a number of years, and in all probability will never be claimed, the propriety of making some profitable disposition of it is respectfully suggested.

COUNTY SEMINARY FUND, DERIVED FROM MILITIA FINES.

The amount on hand of this fund, on the 1st day of November, 1843, was - - - - -	\$445 40
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Since which time nothing has been received or distributed.

THREE PER CENT. FUND.

The amount of this fund on hand, on the 1st day of November, 1843, was - - - - -	\$8,819 09
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Since which time nothing has been received.

The expenditures, on account of this fund, for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, have been as follows, to-wit:

Paid to treasurer of Parke, - - - - -	\$96 56
“ “ “ Union, - - - - -	96 56
“ “ “ Monroe, - - - - -	96 56
Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1844, - - - - -	<u>8,529 41</u>
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$8,819 09</u>

A distribution of the amount on hand made by the late Treasurer of State, in 1843, gives to each organized county \$96 56.

The 6th Article of Chapter 15, Revised Statutes of 1843, appointed the Treasurer of State, a superintendent of Common Schools, and defined it as one of his duties, that he should submit in an annual report, a statement of the condition and amount of all funds and property appropriated to purposes of education. The law regulating the Surplus Revenue and Congressional Township Funds, makes it the duty of the Board of Commissioners, Auditor and Treasurer in the several counties, to transmit annually to the Auditor of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, statements showing the receipts and disbursements and condition of those funds. During the preceding year, a large number of voluminous reports have been received at this office under this law, at a heavy expense to the State in the way of postage. As *duplicate* copies of such statements can serve no valuable purpose, and as the whole matter properly belongs to the superintendence of the Treasurer *alone*, it is suggested on the score of economy, as well as to relieve this department from the performance of a laborious but useless duty, that so much of the law as requires the transmission of such reports to this office, be repealed.

The act of February 11, 1843, providing for the transfer of the Surplus Revenue, County Seminary and Three per cent. Funds, from the hands of the then agents to the Treasurers of the respective counties, made copies of the receipts and reports of the agents, certified by the *Treasurer* of State, *prima facie* evidence of the amounts received and the facts contained in any such reports. The books of these funds having been transferred to this office, by operation of the revised statutes, it will become necessary, should this convenient law be continued, to give like validity to similar certificates from this office. In some of the counties, suits have already been commenced against the former agents and commissioners, and more will probably arise. Much embarrassment and delay, if not an entire failure of justice, will be prevented by making the act of 1843, above named, conform in its provisions with the revised statutes.

Since the passage of the act of February 11, 1843, inquiries have been frequently addressed to this office, as to the amount of fees to be allowed County Treasurers, particularly in the management of the County Seminary Fund. That portion of the revised statutes, regulating the receipts and disbursements of the latter named fund, is silent as to the compensation of Treasurers; and hence, in many cases, they have contended that they were entitled under section 90, chapter 7, of revised statutes, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum on the amount received, and a like per centum on the amount expended. As this fund is directed by law, to be loaned out at the usual rate of seven per cent., and as a compensation of one per cent. is expressly allowed to County Auditors, but one per cent. would remain for purposes of education, should the exorbitant claims of the Treasurers be allowed. Under existing laws, it is probable, should the subject be brought up for judicial decision, that the Treasurer's charge of

five per cent. would be recognized as *legal*, however ruinous it might be to the profits of the fund. The correction of the law, as to this point, is respectfully suggested.

Tabular statements Nos. 9 and 10, show the number of acres of land, the number of polls, the value of lands, the value of improvements, the value of town lots and buildings, the value of personal property, the value of corporation stock, and the aggregate value of all taxables, in the several counties in this State for the years 1843 and '44, with the exception for 1844, of the counties of Allen, Cass, Dekalb, Madison, Noble and White, from which counties no returns have been received for the present year. It is to be regretted, that the failure of the Auditors in these six counties to discharge the duties imposed upon them by law, and which has not occurred without earnest remonstrance from this office, should preclude that certainty, in ascertaining the taxable property of the State, which is so important to the Legislature, in fixing the rates of taxation, and so desirable to the public, in forming a conclusion as to the ability of the State to meet its obligations.

Supposing the returns from these six counties for 1843 to remain unchanged, the recapitulation of tabular statements, Nos. 9 and 10, would be as follows:

Polls returned in 1844,	-	-	-	-	-	117,536
Polls returned in 1843,	-	-	-	-	-	113,262
						<hr/>
Increase,	-	-	-	-	-	4,274
Number of acres of land assessed in 1844,	-	-	-	-	-	15,583,247
Number of acres of land assessed in 1843,	-	-	-	-	-	15,024,866
						<hr/>
Increase,	-	-	-	-	-	558,381
Value of lands in 1844,	-	-	-	-	-	\$56,734,668
Value of lands in 1843,	-	-	-	-	-	55,098,170
						<hr/>
Increase,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,636,498
Value of improvements in 1844,	-	-	-	-	-	\$21,992,179
Value of improvements in 1843,	-	-	-	-	-	21,506,473
						<hr/>
Increase,	-	-	-	-	-	\$485,706
Value of town-lots and buildings in 1844,	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,805,111
Value of town-lots and buildings in 1843,	-	-	-	-	-	12,454,221
						<hr/>
Increase,	-	-	-	-	-	\$350,890
Value of all realty in 1844,	-	-	-	-	-	\$91,531,958
Value of all realty in 1843,	-	-	-	-	-	89,058,864
						<hr/>
Increase in value of realty,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,473,094

Value of personal property in 1844,	-	-	-	\$23,889,532
Value of personal property in 1843,	-	-	-	15,094,096
				<hr/>
Increase,	-	-	-	\$8,795,436
Value of corporation stock in 1843,	-	-	-	\$174,124
Value of corporation stock in 1844,	-	-	-	168,575
				<hr/>
Decrease,	-	-	-	\$5,549
Value of all personalty in 1844,	-	-	-	\$24,058,107
Value of all personalty in 1843,	-	-	-	15,268,220
				<hr/>
Increase,	-	-	-	\$8,789,887
Total value of taxables in 1844,	-	-	-	\$115,590,065
Total value of taxables in 1843,	-	-	-	104,327,084
				<hr/>
Increase of taxables,	-	-	-	\$11,262,981

Thus it will be seen that every species of property subject to taxation, (except corporation stock,) has increased in value in a ratio that indicates a rapid augmentation of the wealth and resources of the State. In the item of personal property, the large increase over the returns of last year is, no doubt, mainly attributable to the act of the last session of the Legislature repealing the law of 1842-3, which exempted from taxation all property exempted from execution; but making all due allowances for the favorable operation of that law, a considerable proportion of the increase must be ascribed to the influence of regular and permanent causes.

These official exhibits of the already vast and rapidly augmenting resources of the State, must afford us all cheering hopes as to the future. With so large a population, and such an amount of taxable property, both of which we have every reason to believe, must steadily advance, the one in number and the other in value, there can be no just ground for apprehension, in the absence of short sighted legislation, that the faith of the State cannot be maintained. Deplorable as our financial condition may be, an effectual remedy is not beyond our reach. As soon as the domestic debt of the State shall be discharged; which time, unless temporary expedients shall again be resorted to, cannot be far distant—a moderate rate of taxation upon so large an amount of property and polls, must furnish us the means to free the State from her present heavy weight of debt, and to efface the stigma of a practically repudiated public faith. To that day, under patriotic, self-sacrificing and statesman-like legislation, providing for the welfare of posterity as well as our own, we may look forward with abiding hope.

The number of acres of land sold in Indiana, in 1838, as appears from a communication of the commissioner of the general land of-

fice, was 602,444, and in 1839, 618,748. It is gratifying to state, that making the necessary allowance for the policy of our law, which excludes from taxation for the current year, all lands not purchased five years prior to a specified day in that year, the increased number of acres, for 1844, corresponds with what ought to be the additional amount, and shows that the assessments of lands becoming taxable for the first time, have been made with commendable accuracy.

The decrease in the value of corporation stock, as shown above, though unimportant, is doubtless to be attributed to deficient assessments. It is a species of property possessing an intangibility which peculiarly fits it to escape the grasp of the law. That it has so escaped in the assessments made the present year, there can be no question. More rigorous provisions of law, as to the duties of individuals having control of such stock, would probably insure its more general assessment, and thus lighten the burthens which must otherwise be thrown upon other species of property, more readily reached, but not so properly sources of revenue.

Statement No. 11 exhibits the amounts of taxes assessed, in each county, for 1843, for State, county, road, and school and township purposes, the amount returned delinquent on each account, and the rates of delinquency on the one hundred dollars of assessment. It will be seen, by reference to this statement, that in the aggregate \$20 42 on the one hundred dollars, or a little more than one fifth of the assessments, have been returned delinquent. The counties in which the delinquencies have been greatest, are Marshall, Randolph, Martin, Delaware, Brown, and Greene, in which the average delinquency is \$45 45 on the one hundred dollars, or nearly one half the assessments. The counties in which the delinquencies have been the least, are Union, Fayette, Johnson, Dearborn, Gibson, and Vigo, in which the average delinquency is but \$5 69 on the one hundred dollars, or a little less than one eighteenth of the assessments. When it is considered that, in three of the last-named counties, which lie in the eastern part of the State, the valuation of lands, under the act of 1841, was much higher than in other counties, it is peculiarly creditable to their officers and people, that the delinquency is so small. A similar strictness in the discharge of official duty, and a like respect for public obligations, in other quarters, would contribute largely to the receipts at the treasury, and prevent the inextricable confusion to which our revenue system is rapidly tending, in consequence of the difficulties and illegalities attendant upon the management of forfeited lands.

An examination of the sale books on file in this office, will show, that large quantities of land have been returned as forfeited to the State for want of purchasers. It may safely be stated, that at least one half of the lands returned delinquent for 1841-'2, and which were offered for sale on the first Monday of January last, are in this situation. It is evident that a general repugnance exists, as to

the purchase of tax titles, either because the practice is deemed odious, or because but little faith is placed in the security offered, for the investment of capital in that way. In all probability, *both* causes have operated, (the latter the more strongly) to swell the list of forfeited lands to its present enormous extent. The great drawback upon the sales of delinquent lands originates from the strong apprehension felt, that the decisions of the courts will be adverse, upon mere matters of form, to the title of the purchaser. And, under the latitude of construction assumed by the courts, in reference to the portions of the revenue laws relating to sales of delinquent lands, it cannot be denied that this fear is well founded. It is not to be expected that any considerable portion of those who *might* purchase tax titles, can take the necessary time to enquire, or would have sufficient legal knowledge to determine, whether all the requirements of the law, as to assessment, levy on personal property, return, advertisement, &c., have been strictly complied with by the revenue officers; but they *can* readily understand, that when the title they might acquire, by a tax sale, shall be brought into conflict with that of the original owner, by judicial proceedings, a rigorous inquiry will be made, as to the regularity of the sale, in every respect; and should any lapse, however apparently immaterial, have taken place, the decision of the court will be against the validity of the title so acquired. In justice to the State, whose revenues are to be materially affected by the policy which may be adopted in reference to delinquent lands, it ought to be sufficient, to quiet the title of the purchaser, that the tax assessed was due and unpaid at the time of sale; and the burthen of proving payment should, in conformity with the general rule of law, devolve upon the opposite party. The subject is one scarcely second in importance to any that can come up for the action of the legislature; and it is earnestly recommended to their careful consideration.

From information, which has come into the possession of this office, I have reason to believe that cases have occurred where the county treasurers have, themselves, become the purchasers of delinquent lands. The law is well settled, that public officers are disqualified from becoming purchasers at their own sales; and it is especially important that it should rigorously apply to county treasurers, offering lands for sale for the non-payment of taxes. The interest acquired by such a purchaser, that a failure should take place, to redeem the lands sold, within the time prescribed by the statute, would furnish a strong inducement to evade or violate the law, which grants to the owner the right of redemption, and which cannot be carried into effect without the co-operation of the county treasurers. No censure is intended, by these remarks, upon the treasurers who have reconciled their sense of duty with the propriety of this practice, for no abuses under it have developed themselves; but should it be persisted in, and become general, it may lead to gross injustice and

oppression ; and in the delicate relations subsisting between the collector and payer of taxes, the mere possibility of wrong should be sedulously guarded against.

Statement No. 12 exhibits the amount of taxes which have been assessed, for 1844, in the several counties (with six exceptions), for state, lunatic asylum, deaf and dumb, county, road, school, and township purposes, together with the delinquencies of former years, charged on the duplicates for 1844. Assuming that, in the six counties from which no returns have been received, the State taxes will amount to \$14,000, and those for county and road purposes, and delinquencies of former years, to \$30,000, the entire charge for 1844, for state purposes (including asylum taxes), would be \$304,657 17, and for county and road purposes (including delinquencies), \$506,415 46, which would make the taxes charged in the State, for all purposes, \$811,072 63. Deducting from this amount \$85,000 of delinquencies, (which will probably be the amount, including the six counties not returned,) the assessments for 1844 *alone*, will amount, for all purposes, to \$726,072 63, being a fraction less than \$6 18 to each tax payer. On the supposition that the poll tax, for state and county purposes, will average one dollar, the rate of taxation on *property* would be nearly fifty-two cents and seven mills on the hundred dollars valuation.

In estimating the amount which will probably be paid into the treasury, on account of assessments for 1844, it may safely be assumed, as one basis of calculation, that the delinquencies will be about 25 per cent. of the assessments. The rapid appreciation, which our Treasury Notes have recently undergone, will, no doubt, operate prejudicially upon the collection of the present year's revenue. The interest on the oldest issues being now about 24 per cent., and on the rest from 12 to 18 per cent., the purchase of this circulation, heretofore so easily obtained, and upon such advantageous terms, has become a lucrative scheme of speculation with the "money-changers" of the community ; and a very large amount of it, if not the greater portion, is now in their hands, withheld from circulation, with reference to its certain redemption, at no distant day, or to be parted with upon terms which offer but slight inducements to taxpayers to seek it, as a medium for the discharge of revenue indebtedness. In connection with this subject, I will take occasion to remark, that a proposition will probably be presented to the legislature, at its ensuing session, to authorise the issue of new treasury notes, bearing nominal interest, to the amount due for principal and interest on the old ones outstanding, and to be exchanged therefor, upon presentation at the Treasury. That there is an attractive plausibility about this scheme must be confessed ; that its adoption would be beneficial, in its eventual results, cannot be so readily conceded. Originating, as it is believed it does, with individuals who have speculated upon the misfortunes of the State, and whose sacrifices are made upon the altar of *gain* alone, it ought not,

in the opinion of this department, to receive the sanction of the legislature, without a most careful consideration of its ultimate as well as present tendencies. By increasing the circulation, the means of paying taxes could more readily be obtained, and the receipts at the Treasury, on account of revenue, would be correspondingly augmented; but nothing, it is believed, could save the new issue from heavy depreciation, except a revolution in the great principles which have heretofore governed the circulation and value of all *substitutes* for money. What the State, therefore, would save, by stopping the accumulating interest on the treasury notes outstanding, her people would lose, by the depreciation which must take place, as soon as the currency proposed shall get into their hands. No benefit would accrue, except to that class of men who have made it a business to purchase our treasury notes at a heavy discount, and who, under the proposed law, would be enabled to dispose of them, with full allowance for principal and interest, to be again repurchased, from innocent holders, at ruinous sacrifices. However plausible the scheme may appear, at first blush, it seems to me utterly irreconcilable with every sound principle of finance, and calculated only to enrich the *few* by fleecing the *many*.

In addition to the unfavorable influence which a contracted circulation must have upon our revenues, the failure of the crops in certain sections of the State, and the sudden and unanticipated reduction which has taken place in the value of all agricultural productions, accompanied, as it has been, by a more than corresponding advance in the prices of such articles of common consumption, as our people are compelled to purchase from abroad, will contribute, not a little, to the diminution of the receipts at the Treasury, on account of the present year's revenue. The collections, for 1843, were made under highly favorable circumstances—by county officers who had become familiar with their duties, and at a time when the tax-paying circulation was abundant and of easy acquisition. The delinquencies, however, for that year, as shown in Statement No. 11, amounted to a little more than 20 per cent. For the reasons which have been assigned, it is supposed that the delinquencies, for the present year, will not be less than 25 per cent. The estimate of the amount which will be received at the Treasury, on account of assessments for 1844, will then, rejecting fractions, be as follows:

Total charge for State taxes,	-	-	-	-	\$304,657 00
Delinquencies,	-	-	-	-	\$76,164 00
Treasurers' per centage,	-	-	-	-	14,000 00
Mileage to treasurers,	-	-	-	-	1,250 00
Costs of printing,	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
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Total deductions,	-	-	-	-	92,414 00

Which would leave a balance to be paid into the treasury, for revenue of 1844, of - - - -	212,243 00
To this add delinquencies of former years, which will be collected on the duplicates for 1844, for State purposes, - - - - -	20,000 00
Total collections for 1844, - - - -	<u>\$232,243 00</u>

This sum will probably not vary far, either way, from the amount which will, in the absence of defalcations, be paid in.

It will be seen, by reference to Statement No. 12, that in a number of the counties, the acts of last session, directing a levy for the lunatic and deaf and dumb asylums, have not been carried into effect. That the public burthens, for the support of these humane and deservedly popular institutions, may be equally distributed among the tax-payers of the State, it will be necessary to provide that, in addition to the taxes of the coming year, the amount due on these accounts for the present, shall be levied in such counties as are in default. To prevent such oversights, hereafter, on the part of the boards of commissioners and county auditors, I would recommend that all laws providing for a tax upon the people, shall be printed consecutively, and that it be made the duty of the Secretary of State, to forward a certified copy to each county officer, connected with the assessment or collection of the public revenue.

Statement No. 13, exhibits the settlements made with the county Treasurers for revenue of 1843. A portion of the amount due, it will be seen, remains unpaid. As these balances originated from causes which precluded the supposition of intentional defalcation, the remedies of the law have not been resorted to, to secure payment of the amounts in arrear. It is presumed that the accounts will be satisfactorily adjusted at an early day.

There is strong reason to believe that the large balance apparently due from the Treasurer of Morgan, arises from errors committed in the additions of the duplicate and delinquent list. A careful recalculation has been directed, and as soon as the results are forwarded to this office, the account against that Treasurer will be closed.

I regret to report, that the Treasurer of Madison has failed to make settlement for revenue of 1843. From information which came into the possession of this office, at an early day after the time fixed by law for making settlement, it was apparent, that the defalcation of the Treasurer of that county, originated under circumstances, which would compel a resort to legal proceedings, as the only means left to secure the rights of the State. The initiatory steps for a judicial decision, were accordingly taken at the earliest day possible, and the cause came on for trial at the last term of the Madison circuit court. No decision, however, was made—the cause having been continued under advisement till the next term. It is understood, that one ground relied upon by the sureties in the bond, as a defence

to the action, is, that the act of February 13, 1843, extending the time for settlement, was such an interference on the part of the State, with the terms of the contract, as to release them from all further responsibility. Whether this defence will be available or not remains to be seen; but should the decision of the court be adverse to the interests of the State, it is to be hoped, that a salutary restraint will thus be placed upon that species of legislation, which, under the seductive title of relief to the people, operates only as an indemnity to dishonest public officers.

In providing for the proper management of this suit, it was ascertained that much uncertainty exists as to the powers granted to this department, to employ counsel to prosecute the claims of the State, and to authorize payment for their services. The opinion has been hesitatingly formed, that the joint resolution of February 13, 1841, (page 225, General Laws of 1841,) has not been affected by subsequent enactments; but to relieve this office from embarrassing uncertainty, as to its powers, in this respect, it is respectfully suggested that the joint resolution, above named, be re-enacted, and all laws conflicting with it repealed.

It will be seen by reference to section 18, chapter 4, and section 70, chapter 7, Revised Statutes of 1843, that the provisions of the law, as to the tenure of the County Treasurers' offices, are directly in conflict—the first named section providing, that the Treasurers elected last August shall hold for three years, *from the first Monday of March succeeding their election*, and the other fixing the term of office, for three years *from and after their election*. The intention of the Revisors, no doubt, was, that the law as laid down in chapter 4, should regulate the tenure of office; and it would be much less expensive in collecting the revenue, as well as more convenient in making settlements, that such a provision as contained in that chapter should be the law. In consequence of the discrepancy apparent in the provisions of those two sections, numerous letters were addressed to the Treasurer and Auditor of State, by the revenue officers in the different counties, informing us of the difficulties likely to result from this conflict of enactments, and requesting instructions in delivering the duplicates of the present year. After giving the subject that consideration, which its bearing upon the safety of the public revenue demanded, and obtaining the opinions of prominent members of the bar, we concluded, that as the law contained in chapter 7 was the *latest* expression of the will of the Legislature, it would be more in accordance with long settled principles of legal construction, to direct the collection of the present year's revenue, by the Treasurers chosen at the last August election. A circular, to that effect, was accordingly addressed from this office, to all the County Auditors. It is understood that in some of the courts, in which this truly vexatious question has come up for adjudication, the opinion of the Treasury officers has been sustained—in others, reversed. What the decision of the supreme court will be, cannot be anticipated. The

Legislature will readily understand, how important it is to the revenue interests of the State, that all enactments relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, should harmonize; and their careful revision, where they conflict, or are liable to diversity of construction, is respectfully recommended.

Other conflicting and embarrassing provisions in such portions of the Revised Statutes, as relate to the public revenue, might be pointed out; but, as they have, probably, become familiar to the peoples' representatives, it is deemed unnecessary to deal in specifications. It may be said in reference to those statutes, generally, that, as far as the assessment, collection, payment and disbursement of the public revenue are concerned, *they* stand in as much need of revision, as did the laws which they purported to revise.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM.

The act of January 27, 1836, provided for the construction of the following works: The Whitewater Canal; the Central Canal; Extension of the Wabash and Erie Canal; Madison and Lafayette Railroad; New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike; Jeffersonville and Crawfordsville Road; Improvement of the Wabash, and the Erie and Michigan Canal. For the construction of these works an aggregate sum of ten millions of dollars was appropriated. No specific appropriation was made to the Erie and Michigan Canal—the faith of the State being merely pledged for its commencement and completion, within ten years from the passage of the act. The impression, no doubt, prevailed in the public mind, and contributed not a little to the temporary popularity which the system acquired, that this sum of ten millions was intended, and would be sufficient, to cover the whole cost of the works embraced in the act of 1836. The original estimates, however, made by the engineers, acting under the law of February 6, 1835, and submitted to the Legislature at the session of 1835-'6, amount to \$15,949,389; and even this sum, it was ascertained, when the system fell, “crushed to earth,” in 1839, would be insufficient, by nearly three millions of dollars, thus making the cost eighty per cent. more than a confiding people were induced to believe would be the *maximum* of expenditure.

The following statements will show the amounts which have been expended upon, and received from, the several works embraced in the act of 1836, and also the receipts and expenditures on account of the Wabash and Erie Canal east and west of Tippecanoe.

WHITEWATER CANAL.

There had been expended, prior to November 1st,
1843, on account of this work, - - - \$1,102,077 54

Since which time nothing has been expended.

There had been received, prior to November 1st,

1843, on account of tolls and water rents, -	\$9,897 41
Received during the last fiscal year (tolls), - -	5 00

Total receipts. - - - - -	<u>\$9,902 41</u>
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CENTRAL CANAL—NORTHERN DIVISION.

There had been expended on this work, prior to No-

vember 1st, 1843, - - - - -	\$845,121 77
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Since which time there have been expended by the
Treasurer of State,

On account of construction, - - - -	25 00
On account of repairs, - - - -	156 32
On account of incidental expenses, - - -	323 40

Total expenditures to Nov. 1st, 1844, - -	<u>\$845,626 49</u>
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There had been received on account of this work for

tolls and water rents, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, -	\$8,414 75
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Received during the year ending Oct. 31, 1844, (water rents,) - - - - -	688 17
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Total receipts to Nov. 1st, 1844, - -	<u>\$9,102 92</u>
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CENTRAL CANAL—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

There had been expended on this work prior to Nov.

1st, 1843, - - - - -	<u>\$574,646 69</u>
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No expenditures since that date.

This work has never yielded any thing to the Treasury.

JEFFERSONVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE ROAD.

The total expenditures on account of this road prior

to Nov. 1st, 1843, were - - - - -	<u>336,942 13</u>
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There have been no expenditures since that date.

The work has never yielded any thing to the State.

LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS ROAD.

Total expenditures prior to Nov. 1st, 1843,	-	-	\$73,142 67
Incidental expenses paid during the year ending Oct.			
31, 1844,	-	-	1 20
			<hr/>
Total expenditures to Nov. 1st, 1844,	-		\$73,143 87

There have been no receipts from this work.

ERIE AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Total expenditures to Nov. 1st, 1843,	-	-	\$155,429 97
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No expenditures since that date, and no receipts at any time.

CROSS CUT CANAL.

Total expenditures to Nov. 1st, 1843,	-	-	\$435,755 32
Expended during the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31, 1844,			101 50
			<hr/>
Total expenditures to Nov. 1, 1844,	-	-	\$435,856 82

No receipts.

Under the act of January 30, 1841, (Chap. 134, General Laws of 1841,) this work was surrendered to a private company.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WABASH RAPIDS.

Total expenditures to Nov. 1st, 1843,	-	-	\$14,288 42
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There have been no expenditures since that date, and no receipts at any time.

NEW ALBANY AND VINCENNES ROAD.

Total expenditures to Nov. 1st, 1843,	-	-	\$675,241 47
There have been expended by the Treasurer of State,			
during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, on ac-			
count of construction,	-	-	1,599 96
On account of repairs,	-	-	4,012 81
On account of incidental expenses,	-	-	338 46
			<hr/>
Total expenditures to Nov. 1st, 1844,	-		\$681,192 70

There had been received, on account of this work, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, for tolls - - -	\$6,047 12
Received during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, for tolls - - - - -	5,951 23
Total receipts to Nov. 1st, 1844, - - -	<u>\$11,998 35</u>

The act of last session, (chapter 1st, General Laws,) directs the superintendent, appointed under that act, to make an annual report to the *Treasurer* of State. It is scarcely necessary to say, that the report should be made to *this* office, and that no proper check can be kept upon the superintendent, unless that act is amended, in this particular.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.

Total expenditures prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, -	\$1,624,291 93
Expended during the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31st 1844, (contingencies) - - - - -	266 12
Total expenditures to Nov. 1st, 1844, - -	<u>\$1,624,558 05</u>

Received for tolls prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, - -	\$62,493 21
Received for tolls during the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31st, 1844, - - - - -	689 16
Total receipts to Nov. 1st, 1844, - - -	<u>\$63,182 37</u>

This work has been surrendered to the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, in accordance with the provisions of the act of January 28, 1842, (chapter 1st, General Laws of 1842,) and the act of January 31, 1843, (chapter 132, Local Laws of 1843.)

The amount of stock, owned by the State, in this road, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, was - -	\$5,638 04
During the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, there have been invested in stock, on account of the State, - - - - -	1,152 04
Total, - - -	<u>\$6,790 08</u>

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, EAST OF TIPPECANOE.

The total amount expended on this work, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, was - - - - -	\$2,641,438 27
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During the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31, 1844, there have been expended on this work on ac- count of contingencies, - - - -	2,378 73
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Total expenditures to Nov. 1st, 1844, -	<u>\$2,643,817 90</u>
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There have been received, on account of this work, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, - - - -	\$692,087 23
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There have been received, on account of interest on sales of lands, - - - - -	95 04
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On account of tolls and water rents, - - - -	<u>31,754 86</u>
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Total receipts to Nov. 1st, 1844, - - -	<u>\$723,937 13</u>
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It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that during the year just terminated, nothing has been audited at this office, on account of expenditures for construction and repairs on this work, and but a small sum received from sales of lands. The following explanation will account for this apparent cessation of receipts and expenditures :

The act of December 15, 1844, abolished the offices of commissioners on the Wabash and Erie Canal, east and west of Tippecanoe, and made provision for the election of a general superintendent. No authority was given to the old officers, to serve until the superintendent had been elected and qualified ; nor did the act prescribe any particular time for them to make settlement of their accounts. This evident oversight in the law has prevented the adjustment of the accounts of the commissioner, on the eastern division of the canal, who continued to serve in that capacity until the 15th of February last. The vouchers of that officer, for his expenditures, from the date of his former settlement to the 15th of February, have been filed in this office, and the balance of money in his hands has been paid into the treasury, and an informal receipt taken therefor. To remedy this defect in the law referred to, it is respectfully recommended, that an act be passed, directing a settlement with the late commissioner, for all moneys received and expended by him as such, in the same manner as if his term of office had expired on the 15th of February last.

The present superintendent has not yet presented his vouchers for settlement.

Statement No. 14 shows the amount of lands belonging to the canal east of Tippecanoe, which have been sold from 1830 to the 13th day of August, 1844, (the close of the last report,) the amount sold for, the average price per acre, the amount received for principal and interest, and the amount of principal due at the close of each year.

The quantity sold is subject to a deduction of 160 acres, forfeited and resold, which would leave the amount sold 316,261.12 acres.

The amount of principal unpaid is, also, subject to a deduction of \$180 60, being balance of principal due at time of forfeiture. This would leave the amount of principal unpaid \$407,566 25.

Owing to the extensive breaches, which have happened in the canal, during the last summer, the navigation was interrupted for some two months, at the busiest season of the year, and the revenues consequently diminished to a large amount. These breaches will be found, beyond doubt, to have resulted, either from imperfect construction of the work, or an inadequate superintendence. The opinion is unhesitatingly expressed, that, under the provisions of the act of December 15, 1843, nothing like justice can be done to the important interests which the State has in this great work. That competent assistants to the general superintendent can be obtained, at a salary to each of \$500 per annum, payable in a currency at a depreciation of *forty* per cent., it is idle to suppose. Public-spirited, as our citizens undoubtedly are, such an exhibition of devotion to the common good, at the expense of individual interests, would be as unprecedented as it would be admirable. A careful revision of that law, in this respect, would, it is believed, be of great public utility.

Sufficient returns have not yet been received, from the different collectors, to enable this office to furnish the Legislature with a satisfactory abstract of the business done on the canal during the fiscal year just terminated. A careful digest has been made of such as have been received, and as soon as completed, the report required by law will be submitted.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL SCRIP, EAST OF TIPPE-CANOE.

The amount of this scrip issued prior to November

1st, 1843, was	-	-	-	-	-	\$191,761 28
Issued during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844,						94,900 00

Total issued to November 1st, 1844,	-	-	\$286,661 28
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Cancelled prior to November 1st, 1843,	-	-	\$114,539 23
Cancelled during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1844,	-		44,017 76

Total cancelled to November 1st, 1844,	-	-	\$158,556 99
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Outstanding, November 1st, 1844,	-	-	\$128,104 29
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This sum is subject to a deduction, to the amount of the balance in the superintendent's hands, and the sum paid at the treasury during the fiscal year, and yet uncanceled. The precise amount cannot be stated.

The amount of interest allowed on this scrip, redeemed and cancelled, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, was - -	\$4,746 97
Amount allowed on scrip redeemed and cancelled, during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, - -	3,887 82
Total interest, - - - - -	<u>\$8,634 79</u>

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, WEST OF TIPPECANOE.

The total amount expended, on account of this work, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, was - - - \$676,125 14

During the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1844, there have been expended,

On account of construction, - - - - -	215,959 03
On account of repairs, - - - - -	9,450 00
On account of contingencies, - - - - -	7,399 68

Total expenditures to Nov. 1st, 1844, - -	<u>\$908,933 85</u>
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There had been received, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, from sales of lands (principal and interest), - -	\$46,076 25
Received during the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31st, 1844, from sales of lands (principal and interest), - -	<u>141,070 87</u>

Total receipts to Nov. 1st, 1844, - - -	<u>\$187,147 12</u>
---	---------------------

The heavy floods, during the last spring and summer, have prevented as rapid a prosecution of this work as was anticipated. Operations, however, have steadily progressed, and the work is now understood to be in such a state of forwardness as to insure its completion to Terre Haute at no distant day.

Statement No. 15 exhibits the quantity of land sold on account of this canal, the amount sold for, and the amount paid for principal, interest, and penalty, from the period of the first sale to Sept. 30, 1844. No report has yet been received of the amount sold at public sale in October last.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL SCRIP, WEST OF TIPPECANOE.

The amount of this scrip issued, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, was - - - - -	\$499,980 00
Issued during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, - -	<u>170,000 00</u>
Total issued, - - - - -	<u>\$669,980 00</u>

There had been redeemed and cancelled,	
of this scrip, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843,	\$29,255 00
Redeemed and cancelled, during the year	
ending Oct. 31st, 1844, - - -	135,275 00

Total amount redeemed and cancelled	
to October 31st, 1844, - - -	164,530 00

Amount outstanding Nov. 1st, 1844, - - -	\$505,450 00
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This sum is subject to a deduction to the amount received during the year just terminated, on account of sales of land, tolls, and water rents.

The aggregate value of the lands, selected and confirmed on account of this canal, is, so far as returns of appraisement have been received at this office, \$771,336 99, which will probably be increased some \$70,000 by appraisements not yet reported. Under the act of January 1st, 1842, the amount of scrip to be issued was limited to the aggregate valuation of the lands.

It will be seen, by reference to the last annual report from this office, as well as from the exhibits made in this, that large amounts are due from the lessees of water power on the different canals. Some more rigorous remedy than that furnished by present laws, will have to be provided, to insure a more prompt payment of the revenue arising from this source. It would probably be an effectual corrective of this evil, if it were made an indictable offence in any lessee, to use the privileges granted him by the State, after rent shall have become due, and remain unpaid for a reasonable time. The passage of an act, containing such a provision, is recommended.

The act of February 8, 1843, (Chap. 26, General Laws,) made the scrip issued on account of the Wabash and Erie Canal, *west* of Tippecanoe, receivable for tolls and water rents, on every portion of the canal, from the Ohio state line to Terre Haute. The reception of that scrip for *tolls* is undoubtedly a great public benefit, and absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of the western division of the canal. Its reception for *water rents*, however, operates as a mere gratuity to a few individuals. Cases have occurred, where lessees of water power, on that canal, have paid their rents in a currency obtained at a discount of *sixty* per cent., and at the same time exacted from the State payment, in *par funds*, of the debts due them, for stationery and on other accounts. This gross injustice ought to be prevented, by a repeal of that portion of the law from which it results.

TREASURY NOTES.

Under the law of 1840 (Chap. 6) treasury notes, bearing six per cent. interest, were issued as follows, to-wit :

To October, 1840,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,289,000 00
To December, 1840,	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000 00
To October, 1841,	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,000 00
To August, 1842,	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,000 00

Total issued,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,500,000 00
Of this amount, there were cancelled in							
July, 1841,	-	-	-	-	-	\$147,700 00	
In September, 1843,	-	-	-	-	-	398,565 00	
In January, 1844,	-	-	-	-	-	200,525 00	

Total cancelled,	-	-	-	-	-	-	746,790 00
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Amount outstanding January 11, 1844,	-	-	-				\$753,210 00
There are now in the treasury, to be cancelled, (after deducting amount hypothecated on account of bank loan, and retained for further hypothecation),							119,455 00

Amount outstanding at this date,	-	-	-	-			\$633,755 00
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The amount of interest allowed on these notes, when received at the treasury, prior to 1844, was	-						\$33,314 17
Amount allowed on those cancelled in January, 1844,							28,358 00

Interest allowed to January, 1844,	-	-	-				\$61,672 17
Amount allowed on receipts during the year ending October 31st, 1844,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,793 00

Total allowed to Nov. 1st, 1844,	-	-	-				\$85,465 17
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TREASURY NOTES ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF DEBT TO THE BANK.

The amount of these notes issued, under the act of January 31, 1842, was	-	-	-	-	-		\$722,640 00
Of which, there were cancelled Sept. 19, 1843,	-	-	-	-	-	\$46,350 00	
Cancelled January 11, 1844,	-	-	-	-	-	91,990 00	

Total cancelled,	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,340 00
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Outstanding January 11, 1844,	-	-	-	-			\$584,300 00
The amount now in the treasury, to be cancelled, is							72,390 00

Amount outstanding at this date,	-	-	-	-			\$511,910 00
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The amount of interest allowed on the bank treasury notes, received at the treasury, prior to Nov. 1st, 1843, was - - - - -	\$315 76
Allowed on the amount cancelled, January 11, 1844, - - - - -	3,823 52
Total interest allowed to January 11, 1844, - - - - -	<u>\$4,139 28</u>
Amount allowed on receipts during the year ending October 31st, 1844, - - - - -	4,672 51
Total interest allowed, - - - - -	<u>\$8,811 79</u>

The entire payments, on account of treasury notes, have been as follows :

Six per cent. treasury notes redeemed and cancelled, to January 11, 1844, - - - - -	\$746,790 00
Amount received during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1844, (including those hypothecated, and retained for further hypothecation,) about - - - - -	200,000 00
Five per cent. bank scrip redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	210,730 00
Interest allowed on six per cent. treasury notes, - - - - -	85,465 17
Interest allowed on amount hypothecated, - - - - -	11,796 74
Interest on amount retained in the treasury for further hypothecation, about - - - - -	5,500 00
Interest allowed on bank scrip, - - - - -	8,811 79
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$1,269,093 70</u>

PUBLIC DEBT.

The amount of bonds issued from August 1832, until the passage of the act of January 27, 1842, (chapter 4) forbidding their further sale or hypothecation, is as follows :

Internal Improvement Bonds, - - - - -	\$8,900,000
Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, - - - - -	1,727,000
State Bank Bonds, - - - - -	2,413,000
Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	221,000
Surplus Revenue Bonds, - - - - -	294,000
Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	456,000
7 per cent. Bonds issued to pay interest on Bonds previously sold, - - - - -	1,100,000
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$15,111,000</u>

Of these bonds there have been redeemed,

Surplus Revenue bonds, - - - \$294,000

Promiscuous bonds, to-wit :

From the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Railroad Company, - - - 177,000

Received by Gov. Noble, - - - 209,000

Received by Michael G. Bright, - - - 155,000

Seven per cent. bonds, signed but not issued, - - - - - 1,064,000

"Irregular bonds," - - - - - 700,000

Total, - - - \$2,599,000

Leaving the amount of bonds outstanding, Nov.

1st, 1844, - - - - - \$12,512,000

Of this amount, the State Bank pays the interest on, 1,390,000

Which would leave the amount of bonds outstanding, Nov. 1st, 1844, for the payment of the interest on which no provision is made, - - -

\$11,122,000

The report of the Agent of State, to Oct. 31st, 1844, has not yet been received, but it is understood that no bonds have been redeemed by him, since his last settlement with this office.

The amount of interest which will be due from the State on bonds outstanding, on the 1st day of January next, is as follows :

On \$100,000 Wabash and Erie Canal bonds, at six per cent., for four years, - - - - - \$24,000

On \$36,000 at seven per cent. for two years and a half, - - - - - 6,300

On \$10,986,000, at five per cent. for four years, - 2,197,200

Total, - - - \$2,227,500

The annual interest on bonds outstanding is as follows :

On \$100,000 at six per cent., - - - - - \$6,000

On \$36,000 at seven per cent., - - - - - 2,520

On \$10,986,000 at five per cent., - - - 539,300

Total, - - - \$557,820

To meet this large annual indebtedness, and preserve the plighted faith of the State, no means can be obtained, except what may

arise from a resort to direct taxation. After the *domestic* debt shall have ceased to embarrass the Treasury, it is supposed that an assessment of fifty cents on polls, and sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property, would be sufficient to insure the annual payment of the interest account, and defray the ordinary expenses of the government. Whether such a rate could be imposed, at present, with any prospect of its being paid by the people, it will devolve upon their representatives to decide.

Respectfully submitted,

HORATIO J. HARRIS,

Auditor of State.

EMENT No. 4

e for Principal, and then Interest.

and	Total	Amoul	Total receipts
01 17	.....	\$500	
20 00	160 00	.....
68 86	490 00	250	
00 03	\$850 00	\$750	

to

Ar
loan
ing
each

3,

*funded, and the amount
44, inclusive.*

*he Congres-
pant refund-
g on loan at
\$36 to 1844,*

Total loans refunded.	Am't out- standing at close of each year.
.....	6,376 80
.....	6,376 80
\$451 80	5,925 00
500 00	5,925 00
.....	6,377 00
500 00	6,377 00
250 00	6,127 00
.....	6,627 00
1,701 80	\$6,627 00

Am't out-
standing on
loan at close
of each year.

\$1,100 00
1,200 00
1,200 00
1,348 00
1,148 00
848 00
803 00
773 00
1,148 80

arise from a resort to direct taxation. After the *domestic* debt shall have ceased to embarrass the Treasury, it is supposed that an assessment of fifty cents on polls, and sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property, would be sufficient to insure the annual payment of the interest account, and defray the ordinary expenses of the government. Whether such a rate could be imposed, at present, with any prospect of its being paid by the people, it will devolve upon their representatives to decide.

Respectfully submitted,

HORATIO J. HARRIS,

Auditor of State.

STATEMENT No. 4.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Showing the sales of *Land in the Reserved Township in Gibson, the proceeds of which belong to the Indiana University.*

Year.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Amount sold for.	Average price per acre.	Principal paid at time of sale.	Final and partial payments.	Total Principal paid.	Amount due at close of each year.	Interest paid at time of sale.	Interest paid on former sales.	Total Interest paid.	Total Receipts from Principal and Interest.
1827	3,323	15	\$7,071.76	\$1.80	\$8,230.47	...	\$8,230.47	...	...	...	...	...
1828	3,128	37	16,350.21	1.85	1,011.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1829	3,372	77	12,416.85	1.40	1,278.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1830	1,783	33	2,250.25	1.26	611.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1831	1,214	63	1,166.86	.97	750.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1832	397	64	298.22	.75	76.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1833	960	00	720.00	.75	180.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1834	240	00	180.00	.75	45.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1835	632	35	474.72	.75	113.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	1,117	00	837.75	.75	209.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1837	400	00	300.00	.75	75.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1839	160	00	120.00	.75	30.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840	160	00	120.00	.75	30.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	80	00	60.00	.75	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	16,928	35	\$25,079.85	\$1.35	\$6,808.42	\$5,788.13	\$15,056.30	\$7,730.30	\$971.00	\$7,730.30	\$8,707.68	\$34,341.31

Showing the sales of *Land in the Reserved Township in Monroe, the Proceeds of which belong to the Indiana University.*

Year.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Amount sold for.	Average price per acre.	Principal paid at time of sale.	Final and partial payments.	Total Principal paid.	Amount due at close of each year.	Interest paid at time of sale.	Interest paid on former sales.	Total Interest paid.	Total Receipts from Principal and Interest.
1827	5,700	97	\$23,000.33	3.37	\$8,233.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1828	1,355	37	5,071.21	3.71	2,118.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1829	810	00	960.00	1.20	350.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1830	1,843	33	2,200.22	1.19	844.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1831	320	00	260.00	.81	73.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1834	800	00	600.00	.75	150.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1835	400	00	300.00	.75	75.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	2,360	00	1,770.00	.75	412.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1837	440	00	330.00	.75	82.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1838	80	00	60.00	.75	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1839	160	00	120.00	.75	30.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840	40	00	30.00	.75	7.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	80	00	60.00	.75	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	21,231	87	\$38,713.08	\$1.82	\$12,069.79	\$15,150.00	\$27,210.69	\$11,562.27	\$1,506.45	\$14,090.33	\$14,586.78	\$11,797.47

STATEMENT No. 3.

Showing the loans made of the *University Fund*, and the loans refunded, from 1828 to the close of the financial year 1844.

Year.	Loans made at loan office.	Loans made by sales of lands on credit.	Total loans made.	Loans refunded by borrowers.	Loans refunded by sales of land.	Total loans refunded.	Amount of loans outstanding at close of each year.
1828	\$10,790.00	...	\$10,790.00	...	...	...	\$10,790.00
1829	9,783.00	...	9,783.00	...	...	...	20,573.00
1830	5,069.00	...	5,069.00	...	...	...	25,642.00
1831	4,209.25	...	4,209.25	...	...	...	29,851.25
1832	7,177.50	...	7,177.50	...	...	...	37,028.75
1833	9,023.50	...	9,023.50	...	...	...	46,052.25
1834	7,772.25	...	7,772.25	...	...	...	53,824.50
1835	10,305.00	...	10,305.00	...	...	...	64,129.50
1836	10,750.00	...	10,750.00	...	...	...	74,879.50
1837	10,431.00	...	10,431.00	...	...	...	85,310.50
1838	11,256.00	...	11,256.00	...	...	...	96,566.50
1839	11,107.00	...	11,107.00	...	...	...	107,673.50
1840	12,505.00	...	12,505.00	...	...	...	120,178.50
1841	12,650.00	...	12,650.00	...	...	...	132,828.50
1842	30,000.00	...	30,000.00	...	...	...	162,828.50
1843	29,500.00	...	29,500.00	...	...	...	192,328.50
1844	695.00	...	695.00	...	...	...	193,023.50
Total.	\$193,321.00	\$9,129.62	\$202,450.62	\$72,790.63	\$8,905.16	\$81,695.79	\$111,754.77

NOTE.—On page 17 of the Report, this table is erroneously referred to as "Table No. 4."

Showing the Sales of the *Saline Lands*, the amount due for Principal, and the Receipts on account of Principal and Interest.

Year.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Amount sold for.	Average price per acre.	Principal paid at time of sale.	Fuel and Partial Payments.	Total Principal Paid.	Amount of Principal due at close of each year.	Interest paid at time of sale.	Interest paid on former sales.	Total interest paid.	Total receipts for principal and interest.
1834	6,720	...	\$18,662.00	\$2.78	\$5,500.15	...	\$5,500.15	\$12,772.45	...	...	...	\$18,662.00
1835	3,080	...	3,505	1.14	1,208.75	...	1,208.75	3,636.10	...	...	...	3,505
1836	4,411	51	6,082.12	1.37	1,300.02	...	1,300.02	3,039.22	...	...	...	6,082.12
1837	2,771	25	3,461.06	1.25	905.50	...	905.50	1,851.12	...	...	...	3,461.06
1838	1,800	...	3,250	1.81	562.50	...	562.50	1,260.50	...	...	...	3,250
1839	1,400	...	1,755	1.25	437.50	...	437.50	1,569.80	...	...	...	1,755
1840	350	...	350	1.25	87.50	...	87.50	326.75	...	...	...	350
1841	120	...	150	1.25	31.25	...	31.25	138.82	...	...	...	150
1842	80	...	100	1.25	25	...	25	184.38	...	...	...	100
1843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	30,155	76	\$36,873.78	\$1.77	\$11,092.17	\$5,913.37	\$20,005.74	\$16,868.01	\$1,261.51	\$6,650.35	\$8,912.30	\$38,029.63

STATEMENT No. 5.

Showing the Loans made of the *Saline Fund*, the amount refunded, and the amount outstanding on Loans, from 1831 to the close of the fiscal year 1841.

Year.	Loans made at Loan Office.	Loans made by sales of lands on credit.	Total loans made.	Loans refunded by borrowers.	Loans refunded by sales of land.	Total loans refunded.	Amount of loans outstanding at close of each year.
1831	\$2,650.00	...	\$2,650.00	...	...	...	\$2,650.00
1832	3,457.50	...	3,457.50	...	...	...	6,107.50
1833	6,425.00	...	6,425.00	...	...	...	12,532.50
1834	6,140.00	...	6,140.00	...	...	...	18,672.50
1835	3,715.00	...	3,715.00	...	...	...	22,387.50
1836	3,300.00	...	3,300.00	...	...	...	25,687.50
1837	2,500.00	...	2,500.00	...	...	...	28,187.50
1838	1,250.00	...	1,250.00	...	...	...	29,437.50
1839	650.00	...	650.00	...	...	...	30,087.50
1840	1,215.91	...	1,215.91	...	...	...	31,303.41
1841	6,720.00	...	6,720.00	...	...	...	38,023.41
Total.	\$11,132.50	\$3,638.87	\$14,771.37	\$8,600.95	\$3,275.00	\$11,875.95	\$22,927.46

STATEMENT No. 6.

Showing the amount loaned of the *Bank Tax Fund*, the amount refunded, and the amount outstanding on loans, at the close of each year, from 1838 to 1841, inclusive.

Year.	Loans made at loan office.	Loans made by sales of land.	Total loans made.	Loans refunded by borrowers.	Loans refunded by sales of land.	Total loans refunded.	Amount outstanding on loans at close of each year.
1838	\$10,250.00	...	\$10,250.00	...	...	...	\$10,250.00
1839	8,200.00	...	8,200.00	...	...	...	18,450.00
1840	650.00	...	650.00	...	...	...	19,100.00
1841	820.00	...	820.00	...	...	...	20,920.00
1842	3,850.00	...	3,850.00	...	...	...	24,770.00
Total.	\$13,570.00	\$883.03	\$14,453.03	\$850.00	\$750.00	\$1,600.00	\$23,120.00

STATEMENT No. 7.

Showing the amount loaned of the *Shurpless Reserve Fund*, the amount refunded, and the amount outstanding on loans at the close of each year, from 1837 to 1841, inclusive.

Year.	Loans made at Loan Office.	Loans made by sales of land.	Total loans made.	Loans refunded by borrowers.	Loans refunded by sales of land.	Total loans refunded.	Amount outstanding on loans at close of each year.
1837	\$6,376.80	...	\$6,376.80	...	...	...	\$6,376.80
1838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	\$7,028.00	\$500.00	\$7,528.00	\$1,201.80	\$500.00	\$1,701.80	\$5,826.20

STATEMENT No. 8.

Showing the amount loaned of the *Congressional Township Fund*, the amount refunded, and the amount outstanding on loans at the close of each year, from 1836 to 1841, inclusive.

Year.	Loans made at Loan Office.	Loans made by sales of land.	Total loans made.	Loans refunded by borrowers.	Loans refunded by sales of land.	Total loans refunded.	Amount outstanding on loans at close of each year.
1836	\$1,000.00	...	\$1,000.00	...	...	...	\$1,000.00
1837	100.00	...	100.00	...	...	...	1,100.00
1838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	\$1,100.00	\$200.00	\$1,300.00	\$200.00	\$100.00	\$300.00	\$1,000.00







STATEMENT No. 9,

Showing the number of Acres of land Assessed, the value of Lands, the value of Improvements, the value of Town Lots and Improvements in the different Counties, for the years 1843 and 1844, respectively, with the Increase and Decrease.

Number.	County.	Acres in		Increase.	Decrease.	Value of		Increase.	Decrease.	Value of		Increase.	Decrease.	Value of town		Increase.	Decrease.	Total value of		Increase.	Decrease.
		1843.	1844.			lands in	1844.			lands in	1844.			lots and build- ings in 1843.	lots and build- ings in 1844.			real property in 1843.	real property in 1844.		
1	Adams	112,200	156,929	44,729		\$317,690	\$140,139	\$92,460		\$3,623	\$38,492	\$4,569		\$15,341	\$1,174	\$2,133		\$396,624	\$406,086	\$90,462	
2	Allen	321,042				882,147				138,288				275,071				1,365,432			
3	Arden	173,523	191,770	18,247		1,661,534	1,691,312	36,778		331,012	358,027	27,015		97,606	121,250	24,163		1,452,642	1,501,198	58,556	
4	Barton	15,811	15,811			71,412	71,412			36,832	36,832							55,801	94,377	37,576	
5	Blackford	57,769	90,113	32,349		245,495	252,661	7,166		2,088				2,088				947,583	952,641	5,057	
6	Boone	126,918	235,436		11,460	749,551	756,482	7,931		244,252	251,818	7,566		65,697	68,385	2,688		1,099,100	1,072,185	13,915	
7	Brown	35,769	35,769			29,227	29,227	5,150		48,707				3,183	3,049		143	100,607	105,677	7,730	
8	Carroll	232,475	231,475		1,000	663,314	605,465	2,151		297,600	296,611			689	84,029	85,704	1,675	894,948	897,759	2,816	
9	Cass	162,093				432,751				189,779				189,779				732,412			
10	Chattahoochee	187,425	197,622	10,197		603,418	712,454	19,031		172,055	173,100	1,605		353,195	361,472	8,277		1,218,708	1,277,024	58,276	
11	Chay	103,483	157,407	51,924		368,477	404,198	35,721		107,254	112,738	5,509		2,069	21,492	2,223		497,570	541,123	43,453	
12	Clinton	199,719	256,056	56,337		603,210	709,059	105,849		247,706	281,222	13,436		70,916	70,937		519	981,622	1,010,678	28,756	
13	Crawford	67,878	67,878			137,857	137,857			55,822	57,039	1,217		37,212	45,398	8,186		241,629	260,274	19,245	
14	Davies	135,435	159,579	24,144		317,821	336,852	19,031		289,481	303,119	14,638		67,416	67,500			635,168	658,385	38,217	
15	Deerfoot	238,120	238,568		9,562	211,267	2,063,876		112,360	477,015	418,935		38,609	628,550	461,164		167,395	3,221,439	2,988,955	312,284	
16	Deerfoot	180,669				765,185				476,630	490,000	250		137,726	149,481	11,755		1,382,599	1,413,514	30,915	
17	Dekalb	170,957				765,185				15,577				11,792				49,753			
18	Delaware	250,598	247,320		12,575	961,633	892,927		68,738	232,669	225,649	6,420		84,566	98,685	3,729		1,288,578	1,271,261		71,117
19	Dubois	52,624	62,544	10,920		131,132	142,924	21,792		71,701	84,117	9,356		32,770	35,315	3,745		218,435	236,356	34,895	
20	Elkhart	266,272	267,862	1,590		834,310	810,710	3,600		127,455	161,001	3,287		100,607	92,529			1,062,588	1,084,194	1,616	
21	Payette	134,649	134,649			1,320,160	1,320,160	6,682		488,090	488,090	380		155,705	154,835		879	1,565,965	1,560,507	5,552	
22	Floyd	82,540	82,540			534,272	549,339	15,067		86,305	94,553	8,248		730,130	740,355	29,225		1,540,707	1,584,233	43,526	
23	Franklin	230,601	244,371	4,770		1,081,423	1,081,423	13,250		101,574	101,574	1,057		17,289	155,160	7,899		1,022,584	1,034,473	37,240	
24	Franklin	228,725	224,393		4,332	1,060,156	1,060,172	3,016		771,317	785,941	6,724		190,966	198,230	7,264		1,978,489	1,985,893	7,404	
25	Fulton	184,422	184,422			257,273	284,300	27,027		36,565	47,506	10,941		12,377	16,623	3,546		386,245	347,799	51,446	
26	Gibson	191,815	191,815			670,292	670,292			108,749	108,749			14,416	14,416			1,230,432	1,230,432		
27	Grant	154,982	166,660	11,678		482,298	499,239	7,941		54,228	108,028	53,800		54,923	54,770		153	680,600	660,600		
28	Greene	17,402	182,804	35,662		367,348	426,005	59,267		124,745	145,882	20,787		27,340	27,340		682	519,625	509,255	79,367	
29	Hamilton	246,538	246,538			1,086,112	998,637		17,855	294,493	280,621		13,852	55,590	55,166	1,836		1,440,585	1,386,861		141,091
30	Hancock	305,561	306,836	1,275		187,255	187,255			252,852	254,169	1,797		51,813	55,563	4,140		824,911	861,598	9,692	
31	Harrison	232,631	232,631			610,606	617,814	1,308		238,668	238,217		461	67,607	68,303			942,071	944,384	1,363	
32	Headland	239,186	239,186			946,136	987,099	1,964		534,851	548,588	2,607		107,148	108,381	1,383		1,588,155	1,600,609	11,994	
33	Henry	238,177	238,177			1,188,541	1,219,554	1,208		763,707	762,982		2,735	145,823	140,454	3,531		2,100,771	2,122,609	22,838	
34	Huntington	186,107	186,107		10,285	631,438	660,708	29,270		68,287	70,390	2,103		27,778	31,866	3,888		727,348	762,604	35,256	
35	Irwin	159,101	170,478		10,143	535,567	567,715	31,148		106,296	108,662	1,530		35,572	33,470		2,193	678,475	708,596	30,121	
36	Jackson	569	10,632	9,062		2,647	17,676	15,029		40	19,129	9,689		1,720	3,351	1,631		4,507	31,456	30,640	
37	Jay	162,657	177,698	54,042		351,237	427,835	106,648		75,340	92,907	14,507		31,283	33,316	1,933		461,240	584,108	122,868	
38	Jefferson	218,469	218,469			994,505	1,000,219	5,624		619,391	631,075	11,684		1,367,413	1,231,067	24,294		2,881,299	2,922,901	41,602	
39	Jennings	141,943	141,943			463,451	463,451			287,689	286,680			70,546	70,546			1,111,821	1,111,821		
40	Johnson	185,205	185,205		749	758,257	810,435	11,758		481,352	490,105	7,753		57,143	50,029	1,886		1,286,732	1,306,190	21,458	
41	Knox	239,186	239,186			771,799	771,799			1,115,551	1,115,551			1,115,551	1,115,551			1,603,541	1,598,255	5,286	
42	Kosciusko	251,251	251,251			585,689	585,689			108,911	121,589	12,678		54,283	56,313			743,854	743,854		
43	Lagrange	217,801	214,964		2,837	369,538	385,240	15,682		91,202	103,553	12,351		27,638	28,430			488,273	517,303	28,530	
44	Lake	21,762	21,762			54,121	54,121			1,575	1,575			1,575	1,575			1,485	1,485		
45	Laport	241,156	233,618		13,492	754,519	764,677	29,897		237,181	237,181			237,181	237,181			1,253,023	1,253,023		
46	Lawrence	265,221	269,960	4,739		601,102	709,743	18,641		464,484	465,441	957		110,895	110,895		152	1,306,772	1,286,018	29,754	
47	Madison	238,233				895,361				210,203				70,695				1,132,259			
48	Marion	264,364	264,364			1,805,296	1,805,296			698,547	698,547			698,547	698,547			2,891,648	2,891,648		
49	Marshall	100,439	100,439			288,155	389,570	13,715		16,990	29,910	6,320		12,175	12,800	625		331,420	332,570	21,160	
50	Martin	41,800	41,800			129,882	135,108	13,111		79,310	82,165	2,855		17,109	15,018		1,491	315,501	292,790	13,475	
51	Miami	111,231	111,231			88,413	88,413			91,799	91,799			91,799	91,799			567,753	555,194	49,481	
52	Monroe	145,116	158,508	13,392		491,254	473,356		8,198	469,098	493,707		2,381	153,127	172,809	17,682		1,042,779	1,040,932	7,183	
53	Montgomery	369,732	369,732			1,544,335	1,544,335		1,282	741,408	726,408	12,198		29,342	302,851		569	2,623,618	2,941,948	11,425	
54	Morgan	191,451	200,289	8,838		531,477	531,477			326,485	326,485		26,867	326,485	326,485			1,522,082	1,522,082		
55	Noble	125,231				350,476				42,809				12,353				490,008			
56	Ohio	125,231				350,476				42,809				12,353				490,008			
57	Orange	168,458																			







STATEMENT No. 10.

Showing the number of Polls, the value of Personal Property, the value of Corporation Stock, and the total value of all Taxables in the several Counties, for 1843 and 1844, respectively, with the Increase and Decrease.

Number.	County.	Polls in 1843.			Polls in 1844.			Personalty in 1843.			Personalty in 1844.			Corporation Stock in 1843.			Corporation Stock in 1844.			Total in 1843.			Total in 1844.			Real Estate in 1843.			Real Estate in 1844.			Total Taxables in 1843.			Total Taxables in 1844.		
		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
1	Adams,	517	335	18			\$18,937	\$61,995	\$43,058											\$18,937	\$61,995	\$43,058				\$866,624	\$466,086	\$385,561	\$528,081	\$142,530							
2	Allen,	1,390					114,180													114,180						1,395,452		1,509,492									
3	Bartholomew,	1,713	1,874	161			331,616	390,174	188,558				331,616	390,174	188,558					331,616	390,174	188,558				1,482,642	1,571,198	1,741,458	1,741,458	1,991,372	377,114						
4	Benton,	87	95	8			12,536	23,334	10,688				12,536	23,334	10,688					12,536	23,334	10,688				91,377		68,397		11,601							
5	Blackford,	300					24,446	91,804	19,358				24,446	91,804	19,358					24,446	91,804	19,358				247,583		292,661		260,629							
6	Boone,	1,352	1,136	51			90,930	242,357	152,357				90,930	242,357	152,357					90,930	242,357	152,357				1,060,100	1,073,185	1,151,030	1,216,472	165,442							
7	Brown,	288	448	60			36,699	61,052	24,353				36,699	61,052	24,353					36,699	61,052	24,353				100,967	108,687	127,666	169,919	32,353							
8	Carroll,	1,481	1,518	37			312,654	291,294	18,660				312,654	291,294						312,654	291,294					292,667	291,294	297,777	1,181,919	91,822							
9	Cass,	2,089	2,077	12			155,176						155,176							155,176							752,412		907,888								
10	Chatham,	2,077			12		242,372	303,719	61,347				242,372	303,719	61,347					242,372	303,719	61,347				1,218,708	1,247,624	1,461,080	1,550,743	89,663							
11	Clay,	875	902	27			135,512	141,257	5,745				135,512	141,257	5,745					135,512	141,257	5,745				497,670	511,123	633,152	687,380	91,988							
12	Clinton,	1,237	1,370	133			109,256	256,168	153,196				109,256	256,168	153,196					109,256	256,168	153,196				169,272	256,168	163,196	1,266,846	181,952							
13	Crawford,	630					49,615	101,839	52,224				49,615	101,839	52,224					49,615	101,839	52,224				241,029	260,274	290,644	362,113	71,469							
14	Davies,	1,259	1,319	60			215,568	258,092	39,524				215,568	258,092	39,524					215,568	258,092	39,524				325,168	658,385	813,736	916,477	72,741							
15	Dearborn,	3,112	2,996	116			439,090	529,715	83,715				439,090	529,715	83,715					439,090	529,715	83,715				1,382,509	1,153,511	1,698,878	3,608,919	2,451,455	309,894						
16	Decatur,	556	1,874	88			316,379	408,565	92,589				316,379	408,565	92,589					316,379	408,565	92,589				499,273		503,616		369,794		88,357					
17	DeKalb,	1,567	1,423	144			77,256	276,918	199,662				77,256	276,918	199,662					77,256	276,918	199,662				1,288,678	1,217,261	1,365,934	1,494,179	128,245							
18	Delaware,	759	771	12			63,944	116,498	52,554				63,944	116,498	52,554					63,944	116,498	52,554				52,494		281,407		369,794		88,357					
19	Dubois,	1,206					97,904	272,045	174,141				97,904	272,045	174,141					97,904	272,045	174,141				1,082,868	108,184	1,190,992	1,216,629	13,337							
20	Elkhart,	1,468	1,512	44			250,123	474,270	224,147				250,123	474,270	224,147					250,123	474,270	224,147				1,363,955	1,969,507	2,217,075	2,443,777	229,699							
21	Floyd,	1,238	1,402	164			370,036	286,996					370,036	286,996						370,036	286,996					1,346,707	1,384,233	1,667,563	1,746,159	78,296							
22	Fountain,	2,613	1,834	779			191,120	183,200					191,120	183,200						191,120	183,200					1,455,801	1,663,014	1,577,154	1,717,154	141,908							
23	Franklin,	2,232	2,186	46			246,590	316,360	169,866				246,590	316,360	169,866					246,590	316,360	169,866				1,978,169	1,995,833	2,339,684	2,912,099	172,415							
24	Fulton,	900	991	91			12,195	73,743	61,548				12,195	73,743	61,548					12,195	73,743	61,548				306,245	347,793	318,440	421,532	106,092							
25	Gibson,	1,560	1,120	440			145,192	349,248	97,798				145,192	349,248	97,798					145,192	349,248	97,798				1,102,838	1,288,906	1,354,288	1,186,254	131,966							
26	Grant,	972			10		119,992			1,515	2,250		119,992			1,515	2,250			119,992						4,065	369,660	600,095	791,392	885,272	161,706						
27	Greene,	1,208	1,403	195			110,531	287,150	176,619				110,531	287,150	176,619					110,531	287,150	176,619				519,928	599,295	629,062	886,695	247,233							
28	Hamilton,	1,614	1,533	81			338,328	215,939		22,389			338,328	215,939		22,389				338,328	215,939		22,389			1,146,865	1,305,864	1,655,193	1,821,803	163,390							
29	Hancock,	1,250	1,279	29			83,169	241,278	158,109				83,169	241,278	158,109					83,169	241,278	158,109				523,131	561,893	935,600	1,083,171	147,571							
30	Harrison,	2,927			96		257,856	247,718					257,856	247,718						257,856	247,718					1,108,907		944,331		1,199,008							
31	Hendricks,	1,722	1,768	46			235,626	411,925	176,299				235,626	411,925	176,299					235,626	411,925	176,299				1,588,155	1,600,059	1,823,781	2,021,981	188,203							
32	Henry,	2,084	2,275	191			280,546	579,004	298,458				280,546	579,004	298,458					280,546	579,004	298,458				2,100,471	2,122,690	2,381,071	2,701,691	321,677							
33	Huntington,	915	610	305			77,961	91,480	13,519				77,961	91,480	13,519					77,961	91,480	13,519				727,545		805,509		85,1084		15,575					
34	Indiana,	1,531	1,551	18			138,148	280,499	142,351				138,148	280,499	142,351					138,148	280,499	142,351				787,875		708,859		86,754		18,690					
35	Jackson,	326			69		22,666	63,616	40,950				22,666	63,616	40,950					22,666	63,616	40,950				4,807	31,456	97,473	95,073	67,599							
36	Jay,	685	735	50			27,435	93,283	65,848				27,435	93,283	65,848					27,435	93,283	65,848				161,210	584,198	488,645	677,481	188,536							
37	Jefferson,	2,282	2,777	495			468,437	699,575	231,138				468,437	699,575	231,138					468,437	699,575	231,138				2,881,299	2,929,501	3,375,236	3,671,776	242,240							
38	Jennings,	1,287			39		100,300	224,165	123,865				100,300	224,165	123,865					100,300	224,165	123,865				1,241,150		1,455,150		1,455,150							
39	Johnson,	1,536	1,553	17			208,809	401,428	192,619			</																									





STATEMENT No. 11.

Showing the Assessments for 1843 for State, County, Road, School and Township purposes; the amount returned delinquent on each account, and the amount delinquent on the \$100, in each County.

No. of county.	Name of County.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Road Tax.	School and Township Taxes.	Delinquen- cies of former years.	Total Tax.	State Delinquen- cies.	County Delinquen- cies.	Road Delinquen- cies.	School and Township De- linquencies.	Delinquen- cies of former years all delin- quant.	Total Delinquen- cies.	Rate of Delin- quency on \$100.
1	Adams,	\$1,039 37	\$2,036 09	1,539 00	\$59 19	\$716 97	\$5,571 62	\$525 78	\$470 88	\$351 26	\$10 67	\$339 50	\$1,313 99	\$24 73
2	Allen,	\$7,796 80	\$1,329 73	4,625 64	296 49	7,540 29	91,380 05	818 41	805 31	816 40	47 06	8,259 42	8,388 00	17 95
3	Bartholomew,	4,352 17	5,630 58	.....	861 01	1,864 21	12,708 07	599 07	829 11	.....	68 93	786 33	2,283 71	17 97
4	Benton,	242 94	633 79	97 81	.....	82 25	1,056 79	13 12	33 38	5 08	.....	75 69	137 17	12 03
5	Berkshire,	1,750 63	1,991 99	.....	.....	287 39	8,503 39	294 90	92 07	202 17	.....	296 69	686 39	26 60
6	Boone,	3,012 09	3,019 50	1,164 26	.....	1,532 21	8,758 06	772 96	766 75	218 01	.....	715 96	2,503 68	28 50
7	Brown,	475 15	570 97	.....	.....	283 14	1,329 26	177 73	193 42	.....	.....	153 94	525 09	39 60
8	Carroll,	3,043 72	3,590 73	1,114 44	.....	1,140 66	9,450 75	758 47	856 26	328 24	.....	623 12	2,466 09	25 98
9	Cass,	9,351 11	41 70	1,551 33	.....	1,853 03	10,102 59	613 94	1,064 86	370 01	.....	182 68	2,581 44	25 35
10	Clarke,	4,027 19	5,161 14	618 41	.....	1,844 68	11,954 45	328 08	384 63	12 64	.....	1,519 91	2,372 99	19 00
11	Clay,	1,749 25	3,054 17	918 67	.....	753 29	6,505 29	528 93	878 25	245 99	.....	334 87	1,998 01	30 71
12	Clinton,	2,869 88	2,028 56	1,356 12	.....	529 74	6,724 10	613 63	183 93	300 64	.....	39 53	1,329 13	19 76
13	Crawford,	920 15	1,224 73	.....	.....	244 18	210 88	307 86	.....	.....	.....	683 50	1,100 12	34 38
14	Davies,	2,349 84	3,185 21	98 76	.....	2,189 50	7,823 41	616 39	821 61	21 99	.....	719 53	2,209 95	28 25
15	Dearborn,	9,187 19	5,471 01	3,660 03	801 89	824 77	19,497 89	632 70	933 11	41 08	17 50	64 58	1,978 97	6 41
16	Decatur,	4,308 97	1,308 97	71 24	.....	1,364 22	10,056 40	580 42	580 43	15 30	.....	770 27	1,966 42	19 55
17	DeKalb,	1,240 56	3,451 98	2,181 50	.....	1,819 63	8,601 07	175 82	180 92	42 88	.....	553 58	2,581 44	25 35
18	Delaware,	3,462 13	6,068 43	1,586 63	.....	5,497 57	16,615 06	888 05	1,531 02	327 38	.....	3,823 55	6,682 00	40 21
19	Dubois,	1,007 16	1,900 22	71 30	.....	323 48	3,212 16	156 06	305 11	5 17	.....	123 53	589 90	18 26
20	Dikart,	3,056 70	2,703 71	3,690 26	367 53	1,055 56	10,773 76	489 72	318 35	479 09	48 08	96 12	1,813 36	13 28
21	Payette,	5,223 45	3,383 55	1,100 33	.....	1,600 48	9,831 28	175 78	286 28	1,058 32	.....	290 40	1,678 98	75 75
22	Floyd,	4,073 36	4,880 13	808 66	.....	2,283 92	12,045 67	361 52	103 99	37 51	.....	1,732 25	2,555 97	21 04
23	Fountain,	4,815 31	3,912 20	1,737 01	.....	1,021 65	11,186 20	1,230 13	1,123 79	206 89	.....	92 12	2,632 93	23 09
24	Franklin,	5,749 33	4,781 88	97 46	.....	306 56	10,535 53	411 27	378 99	32 19	.....	.....	3,622 75	7 62
25	Fulton,	900 02	1,531 70	1,557 01	.....	976 80	4,965 33	115 81	291 77	81 67	.....	247 35	1,066 80	21 48
26	Gibson,	3,525 21	5,659 55	.....	.....	163 95	9,328 74	211 46	377 03	.....	.....	25 58	617 07	6 51
27	Grant,	2,080 93	2,166 46	806 86	.....	872 53	5,927 08	553 35	593 09	150 41	.....	.....	1,296 85	21 88
28	Greene,	1,837 65	2,912 62	440 06	.....	1,805 18	12,295 51	745 40	1,153 57	48 43	.....	911 56	3,870 26	39 34
29	Hamilton,	8,500 22	9,221 92	3,712 29	.....	1,940 48	19,407 58	1,175 28	1,068 32	1,068 32	.....	1,068 32	1,068 32	18 36
30	Hancock,	2,503 92	2,950 14	461 71	.....	1,076 68	6,997 75	636 09	710 62	94 06	.....	543 62	1,701 25	27 39
31	Harrison,	3,341 42	9,201 31	.....	.....	691 59	6,233 32	627 00	538 63	.....	.....	543 62	1,701 25	27 39
32	Hendricks,	4,576 58	5,413 16	912 31	.....	2,214 34	10,547 10	1,618 84	1,618 84	.....	.....	113 94	1,832 41	28 58
33	Henry,	3,454 04	5 11	.....	.....	1,788 44	12,339 97	1,430 63	235 68	473 05	.....	516 61	3,385 97	35 95
34	Huntington,	1,915 49	3,154 25	2,585 23	.....	2,244 41	10,092 48	397 69	665 31	627 81	.....	1,105 29	2,796 10	27 95
35	Jackson,	2,450 34	4,086 31	415 97	.....	1,013 92	7,965 57	378 29	562 55	45 60	.....	189 48	1,176 89	14 77
36	Jasper,	180 16	613 16	.....	.....	481 44	1,312 37	359 98	359 98	.....	.....	136 52	1,056 76	25 76
37	Jay,	1,286 77	1,466 38	2,481 00	.....	1,078 12	6,078 13	328 26	368 68	131 97	.....	136 52	1,056 76	25 76
38	Jellison,	8,111 96	6,733 67	908 91	.....	1,590 28	17,345 82	1,188 44	538 97	82 18	.....	642 27	2,752 16	15 86
39	Jennings,	4,183 97	9,900 27	562 19	.....	1,308 56	7,258 99	635 62	701 03	77 28	.....	131 72	1,545 65	21 29
40	Johnson,	3,815 46	18,882 73	715 91	.....	1,658 63	3,976 30	305 67	305 67	.....	.....	290 40	1,678 98	75 75
41	Knox,	4,571 47	1,630 89	829 14	.....	1,400 10	14,313 16	1,661 91	1,656 74	291 96	.....	1,712 02	5,312 66	27 37
42	Kosciusko,	2,168 15	3,181 88	3,133 40	62 13	1,156 11	10,504 67	589 93	914 88	786 28	12 77	681 55	3,018 41	28 73
43	Lagrange,	1,106 19	3,595 85	2,739 51	.....	1,900 29	9,701 84	112 23	223 62	216 77	.....	135 10	1,817 72	8 42
44	Lake,	289 40	1,089 72	86 93	.....	1,078 12	1,675 36	175 67	180 39	119 73	.....	91 88	3,018 41	28 73
45	Laporte,	3,460 81	4,200 61	1,159 54	.....	1,405 27	10,738 28	329 37	489 37	119 73	.....	829 96	1,328 13	12 88
46	Lawrence,	3,962 89	5,492 75	.....	.....	1,036 86	10,432 50	721 73	1,154 55	.....	.....	370 79	2,217 07	21 54
47	Madison,	9,130 28	7,077 70	785 44	.....	1,913 86	18,807 23	1,837 42	1,531 51	150 93	.....	392 37	3,773 38	19 98
48	Marion,	939 14	1,681 78	722 41	.....	2,913 91	6,239 17	331 01	597 72	.....	.....	1,899 87	3,184 67	51 04
49	Marshall,	872 08	1,732 08	.....	.....	1,238 99	8,413 15	393 24	713 19	.....	.....	341 87	1,678 40	43 67
50	Martin,	1,658 71	2,691 93	1,570 00	.....	345 95	6,266 59	300 84	280 76	180 32	.....	103 93	765 55	12 22
51	Miami,	3,300 14	6,637 49	.....	.....	1,331 45	8,323 08	537 77	630 66	.....	.....	127 04	1,615 12	19 39
52	Monroe,	6,883 65	5,174 64	1,870 89	.....	1,835 58	15,364 76	716 29	617 72	67 97	.....	332 89	1,734 87	11 36
53	Montgomery,	3,777 09	2,963 92	828 67	.....	1,781 51	9,331 65	706 60	602 35	119 19	.....	1,250 43	2,675 37	28 64
54	Noble,	1,438 07	3,223 54	2,815 67	.....	2,284 95	10,353 33	351 18	578 04	366 77	.....	1,261 40	3,357 39	32 29
55	Orange,	3,813 13	2,277 00	.....	.....	519 98	5,610 11	465 05	418 83	.....	.....	180 39	1,678 98	75 75
56	Owen,	2,054 15	2,355 08	.....	.....	1,064 16	6,616 16	616 16	616 16	.....	.....	1,287 88	2,477 05	37 37
57	Park,	4,214 66	6,273 41	.....	.....	1,676 32	13,164 42	715 19	1,067 33	.....	.....	552 50	2,735 02	22 48
58	Perry,	1,304 20	2,040 82	.....	.....	258 01	3,467 03	72 71	140 16	.....	.....	183 61	296 51	14 43
59	Pike,	1,284 05	1,715 82	.....	.....	617 70	3,641 55	320 00	367 30	.....	.....	222 67	727 08	14 00
60	Porter,	1,134 80	3,497 31	.....	.....	1,169 19	5,132 59	55 65	360 40	45 36	.....	232 67	727 08	14 00
61	Posey,	3,763 44	4,201 27	.....	.....	902 24	8,866 95	698 57	541 21	.....	.....	136 14	1,675 92	18 93
62	Pulaski,	132 34	456 48	.....	.....	19 75	608 27	28 45	72 95	.....	.....	10 75	115 15	14 83
63	Raman,	5,066 01	3,569 51	1,684 12	.....	1,664 07	11,880 06	750 00	607 04	.....	.....	160 06	2,406 06	20 06
64	Randolph,	939 14	1,681 78	722 41	.....	2,913 91	6,239 17	331 01	597 72	.....	.....	1,899 87	3,184 67	51 04
65	Ripley,	3,129 43	3,119 38	1,134 57	.....	923 65	8,307 03	418 77	418 43	100 93	.....	263 69	1,291 82	15 55
66	Rush,	7,482 41	2,105 10	3,135 30	.....	781 83	14,117 69	651 69	397 06	188 04	.....	711 99	1,678 78	14 01
67	Schuyler,	1,308 90	4,015 17	111 82	.....	774 98	5,404 38	337 83	602 76	175 57	.....	118 31	1,907 39	22 48
68	Shelby,	6,665 15	4,629 30	1,735 29	.....	1,890 80	11,903 92	1,190 72	883 40	.....	.....	1,190 72	2,782 87	23 36
69	Spencer,	1,693 57	3,241 56	300 19	.....	872 12	6,110 35	512 34	1,096 72	62 49	.....	663 28	2,331 83	38 21
70	Steuben,	1,010 11	2,331 12	2,059 62	.....	1,728 69	7,129 21	215 81	102 79	376 44	.....	79 61	1,077 65	15 11
71	Sullivan,	2,536 39	3,741 10	1,310 73	.....	1,289 23	9,670 94	353 02	438 55	129 64	.....	1,032 16	1,032 16	10 32
72	Switzerland,	2,082 72	2,277 83	.....	.....	654 73	5,337 29	533 29	533 29	.....	.....	1,032 16	1,032 16	10 32
73	Tippacano,	6,665 49	11,093 89	2,664 68	.....	576 63	8,681 00	365 79	460 77	119 79	.....	122 82	1,068 19	20 54
74	Townsend,	2,440 01	2,250 01	1,160 60	.....	1,500 41	32,382 47	1,320 45	1,961 90	362 82	.....	3,445 17	15 39	19 99
75	Vanderburgh,	3,624 68	6,092 51	410 12	.....	32 51	6,235 27	96 27	95 66	7 35	.....	17 31	2,193 53	14 68
76	Vermillion,	3,659 91	3,294 74	57 57	.....	1,009 68	7,676 03	546 84	546 84	.....	.....	474 85	1,623 19	21 84
77	Warrick,													





STATEMENT No. 12.

Showing the Taxes assessed for 1844, for State, Lunatic Asylum, Deaf and Dumb, County, Road, School and Township purposes, together with the delinquencies of former years charged on the duplicates of 1844.

No.	County.	State Tax.	Deaf and Dumb Tax.	Lunatic Asylum Tax.	Total State Tax.	County Tax.	Road Tax.	School Tax.	Township Tax.	Delinquencies.	Total Tax.
1	Albans.	\$1,223 12	\$10 63	52 61	\$1,286 66	\$2,411 32	\$1,982 92	\$	\$66 45	\$1,135 65	\$6,703 00
2	Allen.	1,917 19	39 79	198 96	5,155 91	5,631 00	195 39			569 49	11,544 82
3	Barnabowen.	290 34		12 50	311 93	501 45	390 24			173 17	1,207 50
4	Bradford.	717 75	6 86	32 06	756 67	2,083 45	1,162 65	13 88		103 97	4,489 82
5	Boone.	3,354 31	2 94	167 11	3,483 39	2,656 80	1,043 10	15 88		8,588 53	15,001 59
6	Brown.	463 28	3 89	16 36	3,277 72	3,231 06	506 73			372 87	1,601 50
7	Carroll.	2,153 06		118 59		2,271 65				7,406 19	
8	Clark.	1,120 94	31 01	155 07	1,326 02	1,139 91	523 91			8,989 87	
9	Chitt.	1,315 55	11 70	126 67	3,272 25	3,180 31	526 47			1,206 23	6,710 56
10	Clinton.	1,845 70	25 32	136 67	3,540 79	3,454 79	1,266 86			569 46	7,466 56
11	Crawford.	988 35	7 21	35 19	1,031 75	2,147 55	211 85			2,294 47	5,294 47
12	Danvers.	2,941 88	17 11	36 30	2,986 19	3,852 62	613 56			1,530 09	8,974 45
13	Deerborn.	8,400 80	69 02	345 08	8,544 90	4,801 15	4,386 50			15,000 00	15,000 00
14	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
15	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
16	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
17	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
18	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
19	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
20	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
21	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
22	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
23	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
24	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
25	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
26	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
27	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
28	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
29	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
30	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
31	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
32	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
33	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
34	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
35	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
36	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
37	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
38	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
39	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
40	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
41	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
42	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
43	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
44	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
45	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
46	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
47	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
48	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
49	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
50	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
51	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
52	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
53	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
54	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
55	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
56	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
57	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
58	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
59	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
60	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
61	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
62	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
63	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
64	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
65	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
66	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
67	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
68	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
69	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
70	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
71	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
72	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
73	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
74	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
75	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
76	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
77	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
78	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
79	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
80	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
81	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
82	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
83	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
84	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
85	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
86	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
87	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
88	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
89	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
90	Deerborn.	1,451 30	57 31	1,685 31	1,531 30	1,111 75	1,111 75			1,111 75	1,111 75
Total.		\$278,127 52	\$1,575 89	\$1,045,338 76	\$290,657 17	\$2,092,804 86	\$97,001 22	\$3,632 44	\$1,817 38	\$31,069 56	\$67,072 63

STATEMENT No. 15.

Showing the sales of the Wabash and Erie Canal Lands west of Tippecanoe.

DATE OF SALE.								
	Quantity sold.	Amount sold for.	Average price per acre.	Principal paid.	Amount of principal due at the close of each report.	Interest received.	Delinquencies paid.	Total receipts.
October 3 to December 12, 1842.	1,486	\$84,624 90	\$4 31	\$57,819 16	\$28,231 71	\$1,975 62	.....	\$29,731 19
December 12, 1842 to October 1, 1843.	21,401	96	3 63	71,611 75	71,611 75	.....	.....	61,260 71
Before 10, to March 25, 1843.	28,411	31	3 51	56,618 45	115,224 17	1,412 22	.....	61,260 71
February 10, to March 30, 1841.	10,255	46	3 61	22,670 30	130,674 88	1,413 30	.....	58,455 30
March 30 to June 30, 1841.	5,185	06	20,000 00	19,045 56	117,908 31	992 37	.....	59,148 67
June 30 to September 30, 1841.	3,458	95	3 47 +	21,045 56	132,952 71	984 65	172 82	59,148 67



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752 35



STATEMENT No. 13.

Of Settlements with County Treasurers, for Revenue collected in 1813.

Number.	County.	Charge for 1813.	Charge for 1812.	Charge for 1811, and years preceding.	Total Charge.	Treasurer's Fees.	Costs of Printing.	Mileage.	Payments into State Treasury.	Total Deductions.	Amount due the State.	Amount paid.	Balance Due.	Overpayment.
1	Adams	8,779 41	8,405 05	8,889 46	26,073 92	830 51	84 00	\$24 16	\$22 94	\$101 64	\$729 82	\$701 82	\$20 00	
2	Allen	4,277 07	4,377 07	4,311 53	12,965 67	166 80	10 00	6 72	21 00	201 51	4,076 27	4,076 27	0 00	
3	Barnes	3,707 82	1,693 78	116 59	5,518 19	18 38	3 70	16 00	6 72	201 51	4,076 27	4,076 27	0 00	
4	Blackford	2,292 82	71 66	5,539 36	7,863 84	18 38	3 70	16 00	6 72	201 51	4,076 27	4,076 27	0 00	
5	Boone	4,97 64	3,91 92	88 61	8,97 17	40 00	6 30	4 16	11 05	56 00	518 30	518 30	0 00	
6	Brown	2,241 83	76 21	2,687 36	5,005 40	119 50	6 30	4 16	11 05	56 00	518 30	518 30	0 00	
7	Cass	7,285 25	204 86	12 17	7,492 28	119 50	6 30	4 16	11 05	56 00	518 30	518 30	0 00	
8	Cherokee	7,285 25	204 86	12 17	7,492 28	119 50	6 30	4 16	11 05	56 00	518 30	518 30	0 00	
9	Crittenden	3,090 11	67 72	16 46	3,274 29	168 28	11 72	15 72	18 72	201 97	3,073 31	3,073 31	0 00	
10	Crawford	2,106 35	127 40	2 30	2,236 05	75 28	22 83	6 58	99 41	201 97	3,073 31	3,073 31	0 00	
11	Clinton	2,106 35	127 40	2 30	2,236 05	75 28	22 83	6 58	99 41	201 97	3,073 31	3,073 31	0 00	
12	Crittenden	2,106 35	127 40	2 30	2,236 05	75 28	22 83	6 58	99 41	201 97	3,073 31	3,073 31	0 00	
13	Crawford	2,106 35	127 40	2 30	2,236 05	75 28	22 83	6 58	99 41	201 97	3,073 31	3,073 31	0 00	
14	Darwin	1,608 57	389 22	6 21	2,004 00	30 16	10 04	20 50	58 96	211 22	2,111 97	2,111 97	0 00	
15	Deaton	8,481 74	328 35	79 58	8,890 67	333 58	8 55	16 60	35 96	211 22	2,111 97	2,111 97	0 00	
16	Deaton	8,481 74	328 35	79 58	8,890 67	333 58	8 55	16 60	35 96	211 22	2,111 97	2,111 97	0 00	
17	Deaton	8,481 74	328 35	79 58	8,890 67	333 58	8 55	16 60	35 96	211 22	2,111 97	2,111 97	0 00	
18	Deaton	8,481 74	328 35	79 58	8,890 67	333 58	8 55	16 60	35 96	211 22	2,111 97	2,111 97	0 00	
19	Deaton	8,481 74	328 35	79 58	8,890 67	333 58	8 55	16 60	35 96	211 22	2,111 97	2,111 97	0 00	
20	Elbert	2,565 65	30 01	198 30	2,994 96	60 80	17 52	20 50	6 88	99 41	201 97	201 97	0 00	
21	Fayette	5,048 32	50 01	40 10	5,138 43	119 50	6 30	4 16	11 05	56 00	518 30	518 30	0 00	
22	Floyd	8,571 84	181 31	184 43	8,937 58	166 80	10 00	6 72	21 00	201 51	4,076 27	4,076 27	0 00	
23	Fountain	8,571 84	181 31	184 43	8,937 58	166 80	10 00	6 72	21 00	201 51	4,076 27	4,076 27	0 00	
24	Fountain	8,571 84	181 31	184 43	8,937 58	166 80	10 00	6 72	21 00	201 51	4,076 27	4,076 27	0 00	
25	Fountain	8,571 84	181 31	184 43	8,937 58	166 80	10 00	6 72	21 00	201 51	4,076 27	4,076 27	0 00	
26	Fountain	8,571 84	181 31	184 43	8,937 58	166 80	10 00	6 72	21 00	201 51	4,076 27	4,076 27	0 00	
27	Gent	1,257 58	213 12	14 51	1,485 21	48 82	11 41	15 20	103 38	182 30	1,302 91	1,302 91	0 00	
28	Gent	1,257 58	213 12	14 51	1,485 21	48 82	11 41	15 20	103 38	182 30	1,302 91	1,302 91	0 00	
29	Greene	1,181 08	275 29	68 83	1,525 19	94 00	3 25	12 00	38 98	109 34	1,634 53	1,634 53	0 00	
30	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
31	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
32	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
33	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
34	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
35	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
36	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
37	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
38	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
39	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
40	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
41	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
42	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
43	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
44	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
45	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
46	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
47	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
48	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
49	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
50	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
51	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
52	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
53	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
54	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
55	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
56	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
57	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
58	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
59	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
60	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
61	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
62	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
63	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
64	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
65	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
66	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
67	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
68	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
69	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
70	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
71	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
72	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
73	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
74	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
75	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
76	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
77	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
78	Hancock	8,169 35	434 13	81 20	8,684 68	149 07	2 56	8 66	21 91	177 83	8,477 83	8,477 83	0 00	
79	Hancock	8,169 35	434 1											

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF THE CLERK OF THE STATE PRISON.

No. 1.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA STATE PRISON, }
Jeffersonville, April 1st, 1844. }

H. J. HARRIS, Esq.,

Auditor of Public Accounts :

SIR : The annexed statement exhibits the fiscal and general condition of this Institution on this day, submitted in obedience to the requisition of the law regulating the State Prison.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. COLLUM,

Clerk of State Prison.

MEANS.

Amount of sundry debtors, (the largest amount of which is from those who have an interest in the profits of the institution — their indebtedness now being shown in general account,) -	\$6,916 85	
Amount of suspense account, - - -	365 57	
Amount of bills receivable, - - -	469 93	
	<hr/>	\$7,752 35
Value of finished work on hand in cooper shop, - - - - -	600 00	
Value of raw material on hand in cooper shop, - - - - -	1,500 00	
Value of tools on hand in cooper shop, -	310 00	
	<hr/>	2,410 00

Value of finished work on hand in wagon shop, - - - - -	800 00	
Value of raw material on hand in wagon shop, - - - - -	300 00	
Value of tools on hand in wagon shop, -	227 37	
	<hr/>	1,327 37
Value of finished work on hand in plow shop, - - - - -	200 00	
Value of raw materials on hand in plow shop, - - - - -	200 00	
	<hr/>	400 00
Value of finished work on hand in smith shop, (which includes the grating manufactured for new prison, as per report of October 1st, 1843,) - - - - -	6,089 85	
Value of 8,200 lbs. of iron, purchased for the new prison, per report of Oct. 1st, 1843, - - - - -	3,280 00	
Value of tools in smith shop, - - - - -	400 00	
	<hr/>	9,769 85
Value of 1,000,000 bricks at the kilns (\$3 M.), - - - - -	3,000 00	
Value of wagons, carts, brickyard implements, oxen, &c., - - - - -	800 00	
	<hr/>	3,800 00
Value of work done on new prison, as per estimate communicated in last report, since which time no work has been done upon it, - - - - -	26,600 00	
Value of rock and other material on the ground, as per do., - - - - -	3,400 00	
	<hr/>	30,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$55,459 57

LIABILITIES.

Amount to J. R. Pratt & Co., as per general account, - - - - -	\$1,208 80	
Amount to State of Indiana, as per general account, - - - - -	7,653 93	
	<hr/>	\$8,862 73
Amount due sundry persons, principally on account of new prison, - - - - -	- - - - -	3,416 29
		<hr/>
		\$12,279 02

No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA STATE PRISON, }
 Jeffersonville, October 1st, 1844. }

H. J. HARRIS, Esq.,

Auditor of Public Accounts :

SIR : The annexed statement exhibits the fiscal condition of this Institution on this day, submitted in obedience to the requisition of an act regulating the State Prison.

W. F. COLLUM,
Clerk of State Prison.

MEANS.

Amount due from J. T. Pratt on general account, - - - - -	\$3,904 74	
Amount due from J. R. Pratt on do., - - - - -	1,702 07	
Amount due from sundry other persons, - - - - -	5,763 88	
Amount of bills receivable, - - - - -	575 64	
Amount of suspense account, - - - - -	224 76	
	<hr/>	\$12,171 09
Value of finished work on hand in cooper shop, - - - - -	2,500 00	
Value of raw material and tools in cooper shop, - - - - -	1,300 00	
	<hr/>	3,800 00
Value of finished work on hand in wagon and blacksmith shops, - - - - -	6,100 00	
Value of raw material in wagon and blacksmith shops, - - - - -	4,000 00	
Value of tools in wagon and blacksmith shops, - - - - -	650 00	
	<hr/>	10,750 00
Value of bricks manufactured, - - - - -	3,000 00	
Value of brickyard implements, oxen, horses, wagons, &c., - - - - -	650 00	
	<hr/>	3,650 00
Estimate of work done on new prison up to date of October 1st, 1843, - - - - -	26,600 00	
Estimate of work done since that time, - - - - -	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	36,600 00
		<hr/>
		\$66,971 09

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to sundry persons,	-	-	\$6,048	49
Amount due to State of Indiana on general account,	-	-	9,073	34
			<hr/>	\$15,121 83

Names of borrowers of the Trust Funds during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1844.

Date of Mortgage.	NAME.	Amount.	REMARKS.
	[STATE UNIVERSITY FUND.]		
Sept. 7, 1843,	Abraham H. Dawson,.....	\$185 00	[31st, 1843. Amount paid to mortgager after Oct.
October 4, 1843,	Daniel Perry,.....	500 00	Same remark.
Nov. 11, 1843,	John Boyd,.....	120 48	By sale of lands.
Feb. 9, 1844,	William G. Pomeroy,.....	307 58	Same remark.
May 25, 1844,	J. W. Rowdy and O. H. P. McCormick, ..	400 00	Same remark.
	[SALINE FUND.]	\$1,513 06	
Nov. 7, 1843,	Benjamin I. Blythe,.....	\$400 00	
Dec. 5, 1843,	Benjamin S. Noble,.....	500 00	
Nov. 11, 1843,	Hugh Cunningham,.....	401 73	By sale of lands.
Nov. 11, 1833,	G. Stafford, H. R. Stevens, and J. Williams,	591 01	Same.
Nov. 11, 1843,	Stoughton A. Fletcher,.....	293 88	Same.
Nov. 11, 1843,	T. A. E. Campbell,.....	353 31	Same.
Oct. 31, 1843,	Benjamin W. Grover,.....	190 00	By transfer from treasury fund.
Oct. 31, 1843,	John Sheets,.....	500 00	Same.
May 29, 1844,	Samuel Dale,.....	500 00	
June 1, 1844,	Willie Pilkenton,	200 00	

Names of borrowers of Trust Funds—Continued.

Date of Mortgage.	NAME.	Amount.	REMARKS.
June 8, 1844,	William Evans,	\$200 00	
June 10, 1844,	William Robson,	450 00	
June 12, 1844,	Samuel Frazier,	500 00	
June 14, 1844,	Eli Watson,	100 00	
June 15, 1844,	Andrew A. Loudon,	500 00	
June 18, 1844,	William McGee,	400 00	
June 18, 1844,	Joseph Brenton,	300 00	
June 19, 1844,	Mareen D. West,	200 00	
June 20, 1844,	William C. Monroe,	360 00	
June 21, 1844,	Edmund Lovett and George McColley,	260 00	
July 1, 1844,	James G. McMahan,	150 00	
July 1, 1844,	Henry Wycoff,	160 00	
July 6, 1844,	John M. Woolen,	400 00	
July 9, 1844,	Aaron Johnson,	450 00	
[BANK TAX FUND.]		<u>\$8,359 93</u>	
Nov. 11, 1843,	John F. Arnold,	\$283 86	By sale of lands.
Nov. 16, 1843,	Aaron Woodward,	320 00	
Dec. 5, 1843,	Abraham B. Voorhees,	500 00	
July 12, 1844,	Hugh McDonald,	400 00	

July 12, 1844,	James Snow,	115 00
Aug. 16, 1844,	Martin Brandon,	35 00
Aug. 19, 1844,	Noble Cox,	150 00
Aug. 26, 1844,	William Davis,	240 00
Aug. 27, 1844,	John Scanlan,	400 00
Aug. 29, 1844,	Charles B. Davis,	275 00
Sept. 2, 1844,	Birtall Witham,	150 00
Oct. 1, 1844,	Labon S. Ryon,	75 00
Oct. 14, 1844,	Andrew Tharp,	225 00
Oct. 17, 1844,	Francis B. Cogswell,	500 00
Oct. 31, 1844,	Samuel E. White,	200 00
	[CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.]	<u>\$3,868 86</u>
June 17, 1842,	James M. Ray,	<u>\$500 00</u>
	[SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.]	
Oct. 18, 1843,	G. L. Brandon and J. P. Monfort,	<u>\$500 00</u>

{ Amount paid to mortgager during fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844.

{ Amount paid during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1844.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.
1844.

REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, November 1, 1844. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

The Treasurer of State pursuant to the requisitions of law, submits the following report :

The tabular statement hereto attached, exhibits the amount of the receipts and expenditures at this office during the fiscal year from the 1st of November, 1843, to the 31st of October, 1844, both inclusive. The Dr. side showing what has been received from all sources whatever, whether as trust funds, or belonging to the treasury proper, and exhibiting the particular account upon which it was received.

The Cr. side in like manner showing the entire amount disbursed, and on what specific account.

STATEMENT *showing the Receipts and Expenditures*

Dr.

There has been received—

For revenue for the year 1844, - -	391 78	
For revenue for the year 1843, - -	211,762 48	
For revenue delinquent for 1843, - -	625 43	
For revenue for the year 1842, - -	6,343 48	
For revenue delinquent for 1842, - -	18,756 71	
For revenue for the year 1841, - -	3,386 57	
For revenue delinquent for 1841, - -	7,267 39	
For revenue delinquent for 1840, - -	51 57	
For revenue delinquent for 1839, - -	332 64	
For revenue delinquent for 1835, - -	2 82	
For revenue delinquent for 1832, - -	20	
		248,921 07
For Secretary of State's fees, - - -		28 37
For sale of Bank stock, - - -		437,450 00
For sale of Revised Statutes, - - -		226 09
For Balance of 3 per cent. fund brought on Treasurer's books, - - -		8,819 09
For sale of Indianapolis lots, - - -		134 33
For common school fund of sinking fund commissioners, - - -		77,062 51
For Bank loans, - - -	56,000 00	
For Bank loans premium on exchange, -	635 33	
		56,635 33
For Dillon's History of Indiana, - -		12 00
For estates without known heirs, - -		189 66
For State bonds, - - -		2,161 25
For compromise property, - - -		69,231 36
For incidental receipts of Fund Commis- sioners, - - -		908 01
For fund for redemption of Bonds, - -		2,000 00
For sales of Michigan Road Lands, - -		149 62
For Wabash and Erie Canal east of La- fayette, for tolls, - - -	28,591 51	
For Wabash and Erie Canal east of La- fayette, for water rents, - - -	3,163 35	
For Wabash and Erie Canal east of La- fayette, for sales of lands, - - -	20,185 00	
For Wabash and Erie Canal east of La- fayette, for interest on lands, - - -	95 04	
For Wabash and Erie Canal east of La- fayette, for scrip issued, - - -	95,000 00	
		147,034 90

at the Treasury for the year ending 31st Oct., 1844,

Cr.

There has been paid at Treasury--

For Legislative expenses, - - -	23,190 41
For Probate Judges, - - -	3,938 00
For conveying convicts to prison, - -	1,304 13
For new State Prison, - - -	3,500 00
For Prosecuting Attorneys, - - -	1,599 65
For Stationery, - - -	12,959 15
For Judiciary expenses, - - -	17,573 40
For specific appropriations, - - -	7,041 38
For Public Printing, - - -	15,776 63
For Governor's House, - - -	638 62
For Executive officers, - - -	3,102 04
For Wolf scalps, - - -	2 00
For Militia expenses, - - -	227 12
For contingent expenses, - - -	1,138 62
For Internal Improvement expenses, -	19 75
For fund commissioners expenses, - -	2,317 71
For State House, - - -	1,447 89
For State Library, - - -	382 56
For Deaf and Dumb, - - -	1,168 75
For 3 per cent. fund dividends, - -	193 12
For Treasury notes expenses, - - -	256 68
For Treasury notes redeemed and cancelled, - - -	200,525 00
For Treasury notes, interest on do., -	28,358 00
	<hr/>
	229,139 68
For Bank scrip, redeemed and cancelled, -	91,990 00
For Bank scrip, interest on do., - -	3,823 52
	<hr/>
	95,813 52
For State bonds redeemed and cancelled, -	309,079 55
For State bonds, interest on do., - -	4,903 53
	<hr/>
	313,983 08
For Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company for bonds, - - -	183,010 81
For Jersey City property, - - -	600 00
For Michigan road lands, - - -	116 66
For Lafayette road expenses, - - -	1 20
For Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road expenses, - - -	150 00
For New Albany and Vincennes road expenses, - - -	5,951 23
For Cross Cut Canal expenses, - - -	101 50
For N. Division Central Canal for repairs, -	156 32

STATEMENT—

DR.

For Wabash and Erie Canal west of Lafayette, for sales of land, - - -	120,885 87	
For Wabash and Erie Canal west of Lafayette for scrip issued, - - -	170,000 00	
	<hr/>	290,885 87
For New Albany and Vincennes road, tolls, - - - - -		5,951 23
For White Water Canal, tolls, - - -		5 00
For N. division Central Canal, water rents, - - - - -		688 17
For Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road, - - - - -		102,529 99
For Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road, - - - - -		689 16
For State University Fund for interest, - - -	3,192 99	
For State University for loans refunded, - - -	3,068 13	
For State University for damages, - - -	83 25	
For State University for costs of advertising, - - - - -	10 00	
For State University for sales of land and interest, - - - - -	3,002 12	
	<hr/>	9,356 49
For Bank tax fund for interest, - - -	584 81	
For Bank tax fund for loans refunded, - - -	1,878 47	
For Bank tax fund for dividend on bank stock, - - - - -	2,139 80	
For Bank tax fund for costs of advertising, - - - - -	3 50	
	<hr/>	4,606 58
For saline fund for interest, - - -	2,089 68	
For Saline fund for loans refunded, - - -	2,583 78	
For Saline fund for dividend on bank stock, - - - - -	123 10	
For Saline fund for sales of land and int., - - -	2,188 44	
	<hr/>	6,985 00
For Treasury fund for interest, - - -	67 45	
For Treasury fund for loans refunded, - - -	690 00	
	<hr/>	757 45
For Surplus Revenue fund for interest, - - -		420 60
For Congressional Township fund, for loans refunded and interest, - - -		192 85
For this amount of receipts No. 1816, B. C. and D., being amount heretofore al-		

CONTINUED.

		Cr.
For N. Division Central Canal for incidental expenses, - - - - -	323 40	
For N. Division Central Canal for construction, - - - - -	25 00	
	<hr/>	504 72
For Wabash and Erie canal east Lafayette, for scrip redeemed and cancelled, -	44,017 76	
For Wabash and Erie canal east Lafayette, for interest on do., - - -	3,887 82	
For Wabash and Erie canal east Lafayette, for incidental expenses, - -	1,134 75	
	<hr/>	49,040 33
For Wabash and Erie canal west Lafayette, for scrip redeemed and cancelled, -	135,275 00	
For Wabash and Erie canal west Lafayette, for incidental expenses, - - -	8,836 08	
For Wabash and Erie canal west Lafayette, for construction, - - - -	215,959 03	
For Wabash and Erie canal west Lafayette, for repairs, - - - - -	9,450 00	
	<hr/>	369,520 11
For revenue 1844, refunded, - - -	32 73	
For revenue 1843, refunded, - - -	78 79	
For revenue 1842, refunded, - - -	822 98	
For revenue 1841, refunded, - - -	276 18	
For revenue 1840, refunded, - - -	50	
For revenue 1839, refunded, - - -	50	
	<hr/>	1,211 68
For Bank loans for interest, - - -	6,720 00	
For Bank loans for exchange, - - -	690 00	
For Bank loans for Treasury notes and interest hypothecated, - - - -	67,868 74	
	<hr/>	75,278 74
For payments under joint resolution, -		23,683 77
For Bank of Western New York, - -		1,012 85
For State Agent's expenses, - - -		2,119 16
For compromise property, - - -		300 89
For Morris Canal and Banking Company, -		100 00
For State University fund for loans, -	1,085 00	
For State University fund for professors' salaries, - - - - -	4,462 50	
For State University for incidental expenses, - - - - -	373 60	
For State University for damages, - -	435 05	

STATEMENT—

Dr.

lowed to Treasurer on Trust Fund
books, and also on Warrants, - - -

62 66

\$1,474,094 64

CONTINUED.

	Cr.
For State University fund for mortgaged lands, - - - - -	1,473 60
	<hr/>
For Saline fund for loans, - - -	8,359 93
For Saline fund for incidental expenses, -	402 22
For Saline fund for damages, - - -	58 75
For Saline fund for mortgaged lands, -	457 69
	<hr/>
For Bank tax fund for loans, - - -	2,765 00
For Bank tax fund for incidental expenses, -	5 25
	<hr/>
For Surplus Revenue fund for incidental expenses, - - - - -	80 25
For Congressional Township fund for in- cidental expenses, - - - - -	75
	<hr/>
	\$1,469,120 45

By the operation of the Revised Statutes, the books containing the separate accounts of the various trust funds were removed from this office to that of the Auditor.

The payments made at the Treasury, on whatever account, being now entered and numbered consecutively in one general register, and the receipts therefor filed with the auditor, and by him entered to the appropriate individual account, will properly lead to a form somewhat varying from former reports; the Auditor giving the specific account in a more detailed form.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of November, 1843, was, as reported last year,	-	\$464,695	71
The amount since received into the Treasury, is -		1,474,094	64
<hr/>			
Making,	- - -	\$1,938,790	35

The amount paid at the Treasury during the year is,	- - - - -	\$1,469,120	45
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Leaves a balance in the Treasury,	- - -	469,669	90
But after paying outstanding warrants which are principally on internal improvement account,		97,923	46

Will leave in the Treasury,	- - - -	\$371,746	44
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The receipts for revenue of 1843 during the year, including that received as delinquent revenue of the same year, amount to \$212,387 91, to which, when we add that received as revenue and delinquent revenue of former years, and a small amount of the revenue of 1844, the whole receipts for revenue amount to \$248,921 07.

The payments made on account of the ordinary expenses during the year, may be considered as consisting of the following:

Executive,	- - - - -	\$3,102	04
Judiciary,	- : - - - - -	17,883	40
Prosecuting Attorneys,	- - - - -	1,693	40
Militia,	- - - - -	227	12
Public Printing and distribution of laws,	- - - - -	15,834	13
Stationery and fuel,	- - - - -	12,959	15
Legislative,	- - - - -	25,112	62
Probate Judges,	- - - - -	4,004	00
Specific,	- - - - -	7,279	38
State Library,	- - - - -	382	00
State House,	- - - - -	1,447	89
State Prison,	- - - - -	1,417	88
Governor's House,	- - - - -	638	62
Contingent Fund,	- - - - -	1,386	54

\$93,368 73

Some additions to the above, of payments of the ordinary character, might have been made, but the accounts not being audited, are omitted. I have also omitted such payments as have been made on warrants and claims, which I have considered as not coming within the purview of ordinary expenses. In the above estimate it may be also necessary to note, that some warrants are outstanding and do not appear as paid in our tabu'lar sheet.

The ordinary demands and the appropriations of last General Assembly, so far as applied for to the close of the present year, have been met, except a balance of \$1,500 of the appropriation to the new State prison. This I had designed paying out of a loan contemplated to be made in addition to those heretofore negotiated. This loan, however, I have not accomplished, and may not be able to meet the residue of this appropriation, with many other claims, some now due, and others accruing, until the receipts from revenue, or other provisions, may replenish the Treasury.

Probably on account of the change of the law in regard to drawing and managing the three per cent. fund, together with the small amount due to each county, the warrants for that fund have been presented and paid in but few cases. It is presumed, however, that the claims for that fund will in most cases come in by County Treasurers, when making their payments for revenue.

We are informed by the Treasury Department of the United States, that of this fund a further sum of \$2,389 24, is due to the State of Indiana. Application has been made for its payment, but the sum has not as yet been received.

There has been prepared and signed during the year, of Scrip, for continuation of W. & E. Canal west of Lafayette, \$170,000. There has been paid out of same scrip, \$234,245 11; and now in circulation of that description of scrip, \$338,000.

During the same time, there has been prepared and signed of scrip on account of W. & E. Canal east of Lafayette, \$95,000, which has been paid out except a small balance, and there is now in circulation of that description of scrip about \$91 00.

On account of an extensive breach in this part of the Canal, during the last spring, the expense of its repairs has been greatly augmented, and the benefits and profits of its navigation, on a portion of the line, have been suspended during the summer; of which you will undoubtedly be advised by the proper authority.

The accounts for the disbursement of this scrip, standing as yet in requisitions, and not brought by warrant on the Treasury books, will not appear in the payments from the Treasury until the next year's report.

Since the last report, there has been registered, endorsed, and paid out of the scrip to the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, \$2,000, and there has been returned and cancelled at this office, \$19,590. There is now outstanding of the scrip issued to that Company, (estimated) \$30,570.

It is gratifying to observe, that notwithstanding the vast amount of pecuniary embarrassment, both public and private, operating so strongly against any new or enterprising undertaking, especially where capital is required ; yet in the cases of those works of Internal Improvement, now in the course of construction, and on those lines where natural causes and the course of trade would indicate, they are progressing with vigor, and promise a fair return to those who have embarked in their construction.

It will be seen by the tabular statement, that of the debts due from mortgagors to the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Railroad Company, a considerable amount have been liquidated and brought upon the Treasury books. Of that which remains unpaid, a large portion is in a course of adjustment, and it is hoped that the entire amount may be closed during the coming year.

In discharge of the duties of Superintendent of common schools, there have been printed and bound, ten thousand copies of forms prepared by my predecessor, who was progressing with that duty at the time I came into office, to which are attached the laws in relation to common schools and the trust funds generally. These are in part distributed ; some will remain until the next distribution of the laws. The information obtained in reference to the matters of education, will be found in a separate report as superintendent.

Under a joint resolution of last General Assembly, there has been allowed and paid to William Willard, as teacher of Deaf mutes, for his services to 1st of October last, including \$68 75 for house rent, the sum of \$1,168 75.

Several other payments from the Treasury, not yet audited, have been made by virtue of an act of the same session, establishing an asylum for the education of deaf and dumb persons,—a detailed statement of which will appear in the report of trustees of said asylum, as required by law.

The amount of six per cent. Treasury notes now in circulation, without including interest, may be stated at - - - - -		\$677,000
Interest accrued thereon - - - - -		170,000
The quarter per cent. treasury notes at - - -		39,000
The 5 per cent. or Bank Scrip (principal) - - -		513,000
		<hr/>
		\$1,399,000

There has been cancelled during the past year, and now ready for examination and to be destroyed by the Committee of Ways and Means:

Of 6 per cent. Treasury notes, principal - - -	\$119,455
Of interest allowed thereon - - - - -	23,793
Of 5 per cent., or Bank Scrip, principal - - -	72,390
Of Canal Scrip, west of Lafayette do. - - -	91,840

If those Treasury notes which were hypothecated for Bank loans, (with \$5,000 further reserved and not used) had been cancelled and added to the above 6 per cent. notes, the amount of that kind of scrip cancelled, with interest, would have been upwards of \$217,000.

The balance in the Treasury, as shown in this report, being of that description of funds, not available for purposes of expenditure, the supply for all accruing claims and appropriations must necessarily depend upon the revenue to be received, or such means as may otherwise be provided by law.

For expenses of the ensuing year it is estimated that there will be required about the following, to-wit :

For unaudited claims due prior to 31st Oct., 1844, -	\$5,000 00
Balance due 3 per cent. fund, - - - -	8,625 97
Balance due saline fund, - - - -	5,141 51
Balance due estates without heirs, - - -	2,327 61
Public printing and distribution of laws, - -	5,400 00
Stationery and fuel, - - - -	3,000 00
General Assembly, - - - -	25,000 00
Judiciary, - - - -	16,000 00
Probate Judges, - - - -	4,500 00
Executive, - - - -	4,300 00
Prosecuting Attorneys, - - - -	1,850 00
Militia, - - - -	200 00
State House, - - - -	8,000 00
State Library and pay of Librarian, - - -	700 00
Transporting convicts to State prison, - - -	1,500 00
Specific appropriations, - - - -	7,000 00
Contingent, - - - -	1,000 00
Deaf and dumb asylum, - - - -	2,500 00
New State Prison, - - - -	6,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$106,545 09

The promptness with which the revenue of last year was paid at the Treasury, still adds further confirmation of the efficiency of the revenue laws ; and of the accumulating resources and energy of the citizens of our State.

In the receipts for revenue of the present year, it is contemplated, that a fair proportion of current money, will be paid ;—possibly sufficient to meet the expenditures ; although this cannot be fully relied on. But the destitution of the Treasury at the present, with the fact, that the revenue is payable at a late period of the winter, will cause an almost total suspension of payments during this interval, unless in the mean time, funds from other sources, should be procured.

It would greatly aid the operations of the Treasury, if an authority were granted to issue and pay out quarter per cent. scrip, in all

cases where there is not a sufficient supply of money: upwards of \$28,000 is now on hand which might be thus used without further expense.

It must readily be seen that the issue of such scrip could not, in the least degree, delay the final redemption of all the scrip, because that which would be thus issued, would save the creation of another debt, to not only an equal, but greater amount, as such debt must necessarily be accompanied with advances of interest, and perhaps other charges.

BANK LOAN.

It will be seen by the previous reports from this department, that during the year prior to that just closed and preceding that time, the Treasury (though frequently embarrassed) had been supplied to a great extent, by a resort to the various trust funds, and by the proceeds of sale of internal improvement bank stock to pay the ordinary expenses of the State. These sources so far as available for that purpose, having been exhausted, and the Treasury without current funds; at the close of the last session, and until about the middle of April the warrants and claims upon this department remained without liquidation, and during that period many of them changed hands at a discount of fifteen and twenty per cent., the law of last winter authorizing the Treasurer to procure a bank loan, being the only resort to relieve the Treasury and sustain these demands. Payment in quarter per cent. Treasury notes, would in most cases have been very satisfactory, and have answered the holder of the warrant the same purpose as current funds. But this paper the Treasurer was not authorized to issue or pay out, although \$28,750 then remained and is still in the Treasury, being the residue of the 5's prepared to redeem 50's.

Application was made by my predecessor in January last, to each of the branches of the State bank, with a copy of the law attached, proposing to negotiate the said loan or a proportion thereof, to which answers were returned by each of the several branches, declining to make any portion of the proposed loan. This subject also received the attention of the board of directors of the State bank at their February session, and by that directory (I am gratified to state) the loan was recommended to the several branches, and copies of that recommendation were forwarded to each.

Whereupon application was again made by me late in February to the several branches, hoping that the action of the State Board, and a more mature consideration might have changed their views in the matter.

Answers were again received from each rejecting the proposition. In two or three cases, however, expressions were inserted by which a willingness to aid the State, might be inferred, but alleging a pre-

sent inability or inconvenience. In other cases it was evident that nothing could be expected on this subject under any circumstances; the answers received being pretty fair specimens of bank independence.

The next advance was on account of suggestions from the Michigan City branch, or some of its officers, that a loan might be made by that branch, or through it of funds in New York, which led to a negotiation, and terms were finally agreed on, and a loan for two years, commencing on the 8th day of April last, of forty thousand dollars obtained in a draft on the City Bank of New York, the State paying interest in advance on the sum loaned for the whole term, and two per cent. premium for the eastern draft.

To secure the bank in this loan, Treasury notes of the issue of April 20, 1840, to the amount of \$40,000, *principal*, was pledged and delivered to said bank; also a note in common bank form for the amount, signed by the Treasurer; and an agreement appended thereto providing in substance, that if the loan shall be paid at maturity, the notes are to be returned to the Treasurer of State!

But if the State shall fail to pay the loan at its maturity, the Bank or assigns, on the 10th day after the note falls due, at its banking house door, at the close of banking hours, may proceed to sell such notes at auction, or so many of them as may be necessary to pay the note, or any part that may remain unpaid.

The above terms, dictated by the Bank, were the best we had any prospect of obtaining, and were accepted, after having procured a stipulation reserving to the State the right of paying at the end of any quarter, any part of said loan not less than \$5000 at a time, by giving three months' notice of the intention of making such payment; and also that said branch, or its assigns, should be accountable to the State for the full amount of the said Treasury Notes, with the interest accrued thereon from their date, if the said Bank should fail to return said notes to the State, on full payment of the note at its maturity. The amount of interest for two years in advance, \$4,800, and the premium paid for eastern draft \$6 90, = \$5,490, being deducted, left the nett amount of draft \$34,510.

On account of the objectionable features of this loan; and the law upon which it is founded not being entirely free from liability to misconstruction, it was finally acceded to, with considerable hesitation and doubt of its propriety, on the part of the State.

Nothing but a sense of the wants and pecuniary embarrassment of many of those having claims upon the Treasury, could have induced an acceptance of the loan upon such terms; *the spirit by which they appeared to have been dictated being excluded from consideration*. Before the final conclusion of the above loan, I had the honor of conferring with several gentlemen experienced in the financial and other affairs of the State; and also the satisfaction of conversing with many of those having claims upon the Treasury. These

latter were very solicitous that the loan should be obtained, objectionable as were the terms, all proposing to take the same funds at the same premium of two per cent., or to make a discount on their claims, so as to bear their proportion of loss on the premium thus given. Accordingly, this fund was disbursed to creditors, generally, at that rate, to their satisfaction, they having, in most cases, sustained a loss of about one per cent.; though in a few cases, I have to regret, that creditors were much disposed to complain. In the disbursement of this fund, I have had the aid of the Branch Bank at this place, through which it has been transacted, much to my convenience and satisfaction, and, I believe, that of the public. By disbursing the fund in the above manner, I have been able to realize as premium on exchange, the sum of \$635 33, with which I am charged on the Treasury books, the State thereby losing on its purchase only the sum of \$54 67. This loss necessarily arose on account of some claims, such as postage, and various small demands, which could not be paid otherwise than in current funds.

I would here remark, that during the disbursement of the above, I found several creditors who would have preferred receiving their pay in quarter per cent. Treasury Notes, if the same could lawfully have been paid them.

Other loans have since been negotiated, to-wit: August 12th, 1844, of the Vincennes Branch Bank for ten thousand dollars; and October 1st, of the Fort Wayne Branch Bank for six thousand dollars, each for two years from their respective dates, on terms somewhat modified, and of which I can have no reason to complain when compared with the loan first made. Interest is paid in advance on each for the whole term of two years. A like hypothecation of Treasury Notes of the same issue, (April, 1840,) has been made with these Branches respectively, with like stipulations of sale in case of default, after the loan has been due twenty days (that of the Vincennes Branch to take place at Indianapolis); and like liabilities of those Branches, on failure to return the notes; and a like privilege to the State to make prior payments, in the case of the Fort Wayne Branch.

A proposition has been pending, and lately renewed, to procure a loan of the Branch at this place; and I now have its proposition to loan five thousand dollars to the State on terms which are considered somewhat objectionable, and I have therefore not acceded to it, concluding that inasmuch as the demands upon the Treasury will not be very pressing, until the meeting of the Legislature, it can be deferred till that time, when these loans, the law in reference thereto, and the subject of supplying the Treasury, will undoubtedly be considered.

The amount of debt created by the State, on account of the loans thus made, stands as follows:

To Michigan City Branch, due April 8, 1846, - - \$40,000 00

To Vincennes Branch, due Aug. 12, 1846,	-	-	10,000 00
To Fort Wayne Branch, due October 1, 1846,	-	-	6,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$56,000 00

The interest and premium paid in procuring said loans were :

To Michigan City Branch, interest,	-	\$4,800 00	
do. do. premium,	-	690 00	
To Vincennes Branch, interest,	-	1,200 00	
To Fort Wayne Branch, interest,	-	720 00	
		<hr/>	7,410 00
			<hr/>
Net proceeds of loan,	-	-	\$48,590 00
Received since, premium on eastern drafts sold,	-	-	635 33
			<hr/>
Total available to the Treasury,	-	-	\$49,225 33

The Treasury Notes hypothecated being the April issue of 1840, were those which had been received at the Treasury, with the interest due thereon, for the revenue of 1843. Their amount and value, therefore, to the State, on the 1st of November, 1843, were as follows :

To Michigan City Branch, principal,	-	\$40,000 00	
do. do. interest,	-	8,480 00	
		<hr/>	\$48,480 00
To Vincennes Branch, principal,	-	\$10,000 00	
do. do. interest,	-	2,116 00	
		<hr/>	12,116 00
To Fort Wayne Branch, principal,	-	\$6,000 00	
do. do. interest,	-	1,272 00	
		<hr/>	7,272 00
			<hr/>
Total value of notes Nov. 1, 1843,	-	-	\$67,868 00

The value of said Treasury Notes, and interest to the State, at the time said loans will respectively fall due, may be thus stated :

At Michigan City Branch, principal,	-	\$40,000 00	
do. do. interest,	-	14,320 00	
At Vincennes Branch, principal,	-	10,000 00	
do. do. interest,	-	3,787 00	
At Fort Wayne Branch, principal,	-	6,000 00	
do. do. interest,	-	2,320 00	
		<hr/>	\$76,427 00

I have thus stated, somewhat in detail, the bank loan negotiation, that all its operations, and the expense and liabilities connected therewith, may the more readily be referred to; and it is confidently hoped that such means may be provided as will enable the Treasurer promptly to meet these engagements, leaving nothing outstanding, or due, to said Branches, at the time the said loans will severally expire.

Inasmuch as the creating of a public debt is a charge against the whole people, and to be paid only by a tax upon their labor and industry, this subject will undoubtedly be well examined and considered by their representatives.

ALTERED SCRIP.

During the cancelling of scrip, and near the close of that operation, the past summer, it was ascertained that a considerable amount of the quarter per cent. issue of Treasury Notes had been altered, so as to bear the appearance of, and purport to be, the six per cent. issue, of the dates of April and September, 1840—mostly of the former date—the name of G. H. Dunn being extracted, and that of N. B. Palmer neatly forged; also, the words “one quarter of one per cent. per annum,” being extracted, and “six per cent. per annum” inserted, as well as some minor alterations, well executed. Some alterations from the quarter per cent. to six per cent. have been made to suit dates, where it was not necessary to change the names of those who signed the issue. These, however, as yet, are supposed to be very rare.

Upon examination of the Treasury Note registers, it is very evident that these forgeries were committed during the year 1842, being that of their issue, inasmuch as we find that of the notes cancelled as revenue of that year, there are many numbers the same as those of the genuine notes now before us.

As this forgery, legally considered, would make void the bills, it is respectfully desired that the attention of the legislature may be directed to this subject at an early period of the session.

The wrong committed in the altered notes hitherto received, is perhaps without remedy; but from the time of the discovery of the fraud, I have thought proper not to receive such altered notes at the treasury until the legislature shall have acted in the premises.

It has been generally understood in community, however, and I have concurred in the opinion, that the legislature would authorize the Treasurer to receive these notes without computation of interest, or as quarter per cents., which they originally were, unless, perhaps, in case where the fraud and loss can be fixed on the guilty forger.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF SCRIP.

It has been proposed by some of the holders to considerable amount of the old issue of Treasury notes, to return them to the Treasury, and take in exchange therefor, including the interest accrued thereon, a new issue of quarter per cent. notes. The cause of this proposition without doubt, arises from the fact, that the small amount of quarter per cent. scrip now in circulation, and the many uses to which it can be applied with the same advantage as current money, has caused this description of scrip, to be much sought after, and has raised it in market value nearly to par with cash, or the 6 per cent. scrip, notwithstanding the large amount of interest on the latter. I have no doubt from the propositions made, that from one to two hundred thousand dollars would be presented without much delay, if the exchange were authorised by law.

As it might seem presumptuous in me to add any thing by way of recommendation or disapproval, I have deemed it proper to present the fact only, that such proposition has been made;—not indulging in this document in any remarks upon the measure, although I think its operations plain, and its effects palpable.

Your obedient servant,

R. MAYHEW.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

*To the Hon. the General Assembly
of the State of Indiana.*

In pursuance of the one hundred and thirty sixth section of chapter fifteen of the Revised Statutes, I beg leave to submit the following Report:

In consequence of the reports required by law to be made by the County Auditors being so imperfect, I thought proper to issue a circular to the different counties. Accordingly on the 8th of Sept. I addressed a circular to the Auditor and School Commissioner in each county, containing blank forms to be by them filled up and returned to this office. But owing to the very scanty returns received by them from the different officers required to report to them, they were unable to give as general information as was desired. This, however, I think, will in a great degree be remedied another year, in consequence of the blank forms and the laws relating to them, which I have caused to be prepared and printed, under section 138, chapter 16, of the Revised Statutes, and which have been and will be distributed in time for their next annual reports. If, however, the necessary reports are not made without, it may become necessary to pass some penal laws to enforce them another year.

Statement A contains the amount of the several funds appropriated to the purposes of education—the number of scholars and branches taught so far as ascertained.

Statement B contains the amount of County Seminary Funds, number of scholars, value of buildings and branches taught, so far as ascertained.

Statement C contains the names and location of the State University, and other incorporated Colleges and Seminaries of learning, the number of scholars and branches taught so far as I could ascertain. This last is more imperfect than it should be, for the reason that there is no law requiring the trustees to report to this office, and most of them refuse to do so. I would therefore suggest the

propriety of a law, requiring the trustees or other officers of all incorporated institutions, to report annually to this office, the condition, number of scholars and branches taught in such institutions.

Under the seventh instruction, I deem it proper to remark, that during the past season the propriety of abolishing the office of School Commissioner has been frequently suggested by those acquainted with the management of, and others interested in the school funds, from various parts of the State. It is alleged that in some cases the Auditor discharges the whole duty of School Commissioner, and in others that persons having payments to make, are put to much inconvenience in finding different officers, whose residences are in many cases remote from each other. And that inasmuch as the Treasurer and Auditor have the cognizance and management of other trust funds of the counties, this also should be placed under their care.

There seems to be no good reason existing why the County Auditors and Commissioners should be required to report, both to the State Auditor and Treasurer; and I would respectfully suggest the propriety of repealing so much of section 102, of chapter 13, of the Revised Statutes, as makes it their duty to report to the Auditor and Treasurer of State, but that they report to the Superintendent only.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
R. MAYHEW.

In the 1st judicial circuit, by Jordan Wright, at \$19 74.
In the 2d judicial circuit, by Daniel Patterson, at \$29 94.

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Respectfully your obedient servant,

R. MAYHEW.

S T A T E M E N T A,
Containing a Statement of Amount of several Funds Appropriated to purposes of Education, number of Schools, number of Scholars, Receipts and Expenditures, Branches Taught, &c.

No.	Counties.	Surplus Rev. Fund.	Gen. Town. Fund.	Other Fund.	No. of School. Public.	No. of Scholars.	Amount of Receipts.	Expenditure. Tuition.	Inc. Exp.	Branches Taught.
1	Allen,	\$5,775	\$12,615 09		7	1,160	\$234 29	\$297 10	\$ 5 5	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
2	Adams,	2,125 85	232 70		30	1,616	1,209 70	1,143 92	60 78	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Eng. grammar and geography.
3	Bedfordshire,	7,227 20	21,317 64		10	4,616	1,209 70	1,143 92	60 78	Orth., reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar and geography.
4	Bacon,	5,604 51	8,336 84		32	3,884	1,053 57	939 86	95 71	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Eng. grammar and geography.
5	Barnes,	2,125 60	none		25	3,884	1,053 57	939 86	95 71	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Eng. grammar and geography.
6	Blackford,	5,037 36	1,940		11	938	223 30	188 15	2 94	Reading, writing and arithmetic.
9	Cherry,	4,736 11	2,612 73		11	1,160	1,053 57	939 86	95 71	Reading, writing and arithmetic.
11	Chilton,	3,634 99	36,324 99		20	3,600	1,053 57	939 86	95 71	Reading, writing and arithmetic.
13	Chilton,	13,733 23	7,022 06		70	2,151	555 38	773 92	139 11	Usual English branches.
14	Drives,	4,562 83	1,692 06		20	2,151	555 38	773 92	139 11	Usual English branches.
17	Dubois,	2,706 60	1,692 06		60	3,676	1,641 87	1,531 87	367 61	Reading, writing and arithmetic.
18	De Kalb,	none	10,850 57		60	3,676	1,641 87	1,531 87	367 61	Reading, writing and arithmetic.
19	De Kalb,	5,736 13	10,465 78		30	3,383	1,641 87	1,531 87	367 61	Reading, writing and arithmetic.
20	Elkhan,	5,831 21	517 16		70	5,167	1,718 92	1,443 65	167 57	Reading, writing and arithmetic.
21	Franklin,	11,010 61	9,003 28		10	5,167	1,718 92	1,443 65	167 57	Reading, writing and arithmetic.
22	Franklin,	11,238 85	21,732 16		10	5,167	1,718 92	1,443 65	167 57	Reading, writing and arithmetic.
23	Franklin,	2,125 60	7,380		19	1,96	603 92	516 63	57 29	Reading, writing and arithmetic.
24	Greene,	4,839	12,300 56		13	2,126	1,640 33	1,449 65	190 68	Reading, writing, &c.
27	Grant,	3,767 81	8,296 97		13	2,126	1,640 33	1,449 65	190 68	Reading, writing, &c.
29	Hamilton,	6,211 83	17,411 17		63	5,600	2,514	1,495 55	41 49	Reading, writing, &c.
30	Hendricks,	11,081 49	26,228		70	5,600	2,514	1,495 55	41 49	Reading, writing, &c.
31	Hendricks,	9,940	12,505 65		12	5,600	2,514	1,495 55	41 49	Reading, writing, &c.
32	Henry,	12,505 65	15,408 64		4	1,028	1,631 05	981 69	597 27	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
33	Henry,	7,819 17	9,895 43		12	1,028	1,631 05	981 69	597 27	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
34	Huntington,	2,125 21	12,317 14		4	1,028	1,631 05	981 69	597 27	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
35	Johnson,	8,304 04	17,326 35		100	3,500	2,303 92	2,293 92	99 92	Usual common school course.
36	Johnson,	13,726 98	19,519 58		45	3,498	1,860	8,750	48 92	Usual common school course.
37	Jennings,	5,887 92	10,138		15	3,828	980	836 60	45	Usual common school course.
38	Jackson,	6,904 03	10,138		15	3,828	980	836 60	45	Usual common school course.
40	Jay,	2,125 40	1,330 56		13	3,277	3,292 49	1,901 15	1,901 15	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
41	Knox,	8,280	5,229 12		75	1,814	5,093 10	5,093 10	1,901 15	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
42	Kosciusko,	2,125 64	10,292 92		13	1,814	5,093 10	5,093 10	1,901 15	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
43	Lafayette,	10,292 92	10,154 56		48	4,643	1,174 75	1,036 03	138 72	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
44	Lafayette,	4,322 31	1,636		48	4,643	1,174 75	1,036 03	138 72	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
46	Lake,	none	702 46		13	2,533	3,514 36	1,357 91	181 66	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
48	Marion,	10,411 38	14,818 93		10	1,068	1,341	13	41	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
49	Marion,	3,298	1,106		10	1,068	1,341	13	41	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
50	Monroe,	7,933 79	21,300		13	1,901 15	1,901 15	1,901 15	1,901 15	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
51	Montgomery,	13,695 41	6,975 41		13	1,901 15	1,901 15	1,901 15	1,901 15	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
52	Montgomery,	8,729 11	6,975 41		13	1,901 15	1,901 15	1,901 15	1,901 15	Reading, writing, arith., Eng. grammar, and orthography.
53	Montgomery,	3,143	15,361 33		12	1,655	2,77 13	240 13	37	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
55	Noble,	2,173 60	3,783		12	1,655	2,77 13	240 13	37	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
58	Putnam,	11,102 74	18,331 16		19	5,349	1,607 70	1,325 43	282 27	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
59	Rensselaer,	4,371 66	5,373		10	1,596	440 63	8 46	3 41	Reading, writing, arith., orth., geog., and Eng. grammar.
60	Rensselaer,	5,373	5,373		10	1,596	440 63	8 46	3 41	Reading, writing, arith., orth., geog., and Eng. grammar.
61	Rensselaer,	7,820 60	26,780		48	6,000	2,612 20	2,612 20	403 75	Reading, writing, arith., orth., geog., and Eng. grammar.
62	Rensselaer,	13,338	13,338		18	1,110	674	386	403 75	Reading, writing, arith., orth., geog., and Eng. grammar.
63	Rensselaer,	2,805	15,365 93		18	1,110	674	386	403 75	Reading, writing, arith., orth., geog., and Eng. grammar.
66	Ripley,	6,986	14,913 08		50	4,006	3,582 42	131 96	1,077 85	Orthography, reading, writing, arith., and Eng. grammar.
69	Rush,	14,913 08	29,479 88		5	5,466	611 84	118 24	778 24	Orthography, reading, writing, arith., and Eng. grammar.
70	Scott,	4,180 36	2,465 90		3	5,466	611 84	118 24	778 24	Orthography, reading, writing, arith., and Eng. grammar.
72	Shelby,	10,733 81	8,800		11	2,431	1,231 50	1,169 67	61 83	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
73	St. Joseph,	6,270 54	13,000		139	1,133	3,400	817	1,605 35	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
74	St. Joseph,	6,674	28,000		40	2,217	2,428 82	2,298 79	130 03	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
76	Steuben,	2,126 21	13,150		13	1,133	3,400	817	1,605 35	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
77	Tipecanoe,	1,898	28,000		13	1,133	3,400	817	1,605 35	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
78	Union,	7,383 92	23,602		40	2,217	2,428 82	2,298 79	130 03	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
79	Vanderburgh,	4,383	10,660 81		36	2,659	2,659	2,659	278	Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and Eng. grammar.
80	Vermilion,	8,288 84	29,972 15		15	3,550	2,678 01	2,501 46	198 35	Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and Eng. grammar.
81	Vigo,	1,676 86	35,346		75	4,721	1,708	3,682 86	387 33	Reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.
82	Washington,	12,511	20,291 91		30	9,245	3,47 30	351 37	7 12	Reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.
83	Wayne,	21,733 07	3,000 55		48	1,721	458 79	451 94	81 10	Reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.
84	Warren,	6,320 60	3,000 55		48	1,721	458 79	451 94	81 10	Reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.
86	Wabash,	2,125 58	2,601 82		48	1,721	458 79	451 94	81 10	Reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.
87	Whitley,	none	2,601 82		48	1,721	458 79	451 94	81 10	Reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.
88	Wells,	767 39	51 10		48	1,721	458 79	451 94	81 10	Reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.



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eral Assembly

In the 1st judicial circuit, by Jordan Wright, at \$19 74.
In the 2d judicial circuit, by Daniel Patterson, at \$29 94.



STATEMENT B.

Showing Receipts and Expenditures, number of Scholars, &c., of State University and other Incorporated Institutions.

Names and Location.	Receipts during year.	Expenditures.		No. of Scholars.	No. of Graduates.	Value of Buildings.	Branches Taught.
		Tuition.	Inc. Ex.				
State University, Bloomington, Monroe County.....		\$3,410	\$25,000	160	5		Usual collegiate course.
Ashury University, Greensville, Putnam County.....			\$1,080	127	6	25,000	Usual collegiate course.
Walsh College, Crawfordsville, Montgomery County.....				73			Usual collegiate course.
Rising Sun Seminary, Ohio County.....				40			Preparatory course to enter College.
Florida Academy, Ohio County.....				30			Preparatory course to enter College.
Female Seminary, Elizabethtown, Harrison County.....				30			Not known.
Friendship Seminary, Jefferson County.....	1,100	1,100	150	72		500	Usual branches.
Harover Academy, Madison County.....	2,400	1,400	60	60			Collegiate course.
Madison University, Jefferson County.....				45		2,000	Collegiate course.
Lagrange Collegiate Institute, Lagrange County.....						300	Collegiate course.
Baptist Manual Labor Institute, Johnson County.....	25	6	19	59			Collegiate course.

Note.—Since the above was in type, I have received the following Statement of the Female Institute and St. Mary's Seminary, at Indianapolis:
Female Institute.—Total receipts during 1 year \$650; expenditures for tuition \$650; scholars between 5 and 21; females 50; graduates 3; value of building \$1,000.
St. Mary's Seminary.—Total receipts \$650; expenditures \$650; No. of scholars, males 12; females 38; value of building \$1,000.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the condition of County Seminaries, their Funds, number of Scholars, Branches Taught, &c.

Counties.	Amount of Fund.	Receipts accruing year.	Expenditures.		No. of Scholars.	Value of Buildings.	REMARKS.
			Tuition.	Inc. Ex.			
1 Allen,	\$707 29	\$12 50	\$31 25				Reading, writing, English grammar, geography, &c.
2 Adams,	442 94	2	30	60		no building	
3 Bartholomew,	220 90	38 17	195 30			1,500	
4 Boone,	195 20	28	37			2,000	
5 Brown,	340						Preparatory to College.
6 Blackford,	93 10	5					
9 Clay,	35 50	38 00	2 59			600	
16 Davies,	93 27					1,000	
17 Dubois,	544 12						Usual Academic studies.
18 Dekalb,	78 97	19 05	6 18				
19 Delaware,	none					2,219 60	
20 Elkhart,	1,348 56					2,500	
223 Franklin,	299 80	120	38 74	50		no building	Usual Academic studies.
25 Fulton,	321 50					no building	
27 Greene,	552 11					no building	
28 Grant,	1,045 25	92 66	9 38			no building	
30 Harrison,	1,612 24	67 57	34 40			1,000	Occupied by Madison University. Building to be finished this fall.
31 Hendricks,	457 73	30 03				no building	
32 Henry,						2,500	
33 Hancock,	349 27	16	31	33		no building	
34 Huntington,	71 25	187 82	116 57			2,500	English Education and Latin and Greek.
35 Johnson,						6,887 87	
36 Jefferson,	512	42 48	2 25			400	
37 Jennings,						2,000	
38 Jackson,	1,610 74	692 81	31 46			2,000	Eng. Education, besides Latin and Greek Grammars.
41 Knox,	318 38	77	not yet			no building	
42 Kosciusko,		38 74				1,500	
43 Lawrence,	477 84	38 15	38 63			no building	
44 Lagrange,	114 03	10 70	213	50		200	English Education and Latin and Greek.
46 Lake,		913	700	213	30	no building	
48 Marion,	368 31	382	45	3 36	57	no building	
49 Montgomery,	352					1,500	
51 Martin,	1,767 84	25 24	15 24	25 24		4,000	Eng. Education, besides Latin and Greek Grammars.
53 Miami,	366 82					500	
55 Noble,							
58 Parker,	188					4,000	
59 Perry,	470 23					500	All the higher branches of Eng. with Latin and Greek.
60 Pike,	1,120 35						
61 Posey,	57 34					2,000	
62 Putnam,	384	235 46	235 46			no building	
63 Porter,	10 50					1,200	All the higher branches of Eng. with Latin and Greek.
64 Pulaski,	1,526 96					no building	
66 Ripley,	341 03					1,500	
69 Scott,							
70 Shelby,	none						All the higher branches of Eng. with Latin and Greek.
73 St. Joseph,	1,192 27	297 88	279 39			for building.	
74 Sullivan,	2,300	73 33	2,300			7,500	
75 Steuben,	175 33					1,500	
76 Tippecanoe,	7,500		1,652				All the branches of Eng. with Latin and Greek.
77 Union,	417	215 50	211 51			600	
78 Vanderburgh,	3,071 48	184 74	71			3,500	
79 Vermillion,	2,057 36	29 12				no building	
80 Vigo,	3,458 43	71				no building	All the branches of Eng. with Latin and Greek.
82 Wayne,	108					3,500	
83 Washington,	787 82					no building	
86 Walsh,	165 22					no building	
87 Whitley,							
88 Wells,	150	31					



REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, November 1, 1844. }

The undersigned respectfully reports to the General Assembly, that the Revised Statutes of 1843 were distributed, according to law, by the following persons, at the rates annexed to their names respectively, to-wit:

In the 1st judicial circuit, by David Kennedy, at \$34 75.
In the 2d judicial circuit, by John Sebern, at \$63 22.
In the 3d judicial circuit, by H. B. Seaman, \$51 42.
In the 4th judicial circuit, by G. H. Roberts, at \$80 00.
In the 5th judicial circuit, by Frederick Hartzell, at \$25 20.
In the 6th judicial circuit, by James Petty, at \$42 00.
In the 7th judicial circuit, by A. C. Grooms, at \$48 00.
In the 8th judicial circuit, by James E. Petty, at \$58 00.
In the 9th judicial circuit, by James Cherry, at \$84 75.
In the 10th judicial circuit, by R. Griffith, at \$42 97.
In the 11th judicial circuit, by Joel Blackledge, at \$54 90.
In the 12th judicial circuit, by Andrew Robb, at \$103 61.

The laws and journals of the last session of the General Assembly were distributed in like manner:

In the 1st judicial circuit, by Jordan Wright, at \$19 74.
In the 2d judicial circuit, by Daniel Patterson, at \$29 94.

- In the 3d judicial circuit, by H. S. Rockey, at \$19 90.
- In the 4th judicial circuit, by H. B. Seaman, at \$40 49.
- In the 5th judicial circuit, by Frederick Hartzell, at \$15 00.
- In the 6th judicial circuit, by Peter F. Newland, at \$25 00.
- In the 7th judicial circuit, by James Overall, at \$26 00.
- In the 8th judicial circuit, by G. S. Brandon, at \$32 52.
- In the 9th judicial circuit, by E. Atkinson, at \$37 48.
- In the 10th judicial circuit, by Adam Wright, at \$34 00.
- In the 11th judicial circuit, by Peter Hartzell, at \$25 00.
- In the 12th judicial circuit, by Thomas Day, at \$43 00.

There have been delivered, according to contract, seventy-five cords of wood, cut into lengths of two feet, for the use of the General Assembly and public offices, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per cord.

The undersigned also reports that he has paid into the treasury, under the proviso of the 4th section of the "act regulating the salaries of Auditor, Secretary and Treasurer of State," approved Feb. 4th, 1841, twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, received by him during the last year, for copies, certificates, &c.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. SHEETS.

REPORT

OF THE

AGENT OF STATE,

DECEMBER, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:
J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.
1844.

REPORT.

His Excellency James Whitcomb, Governor, &c.:

I have realized out of the Suspended Debt, during the past year, near \$80,000; and though this sum be small in comparison with the amount owing us, the arrangements nevertheless, which have led to its payment, are the best, it is believed, under the circumstances, that could have been made, and, (what is much to be desired,) will lead to a speedier close of the business of the agency. This money was obtained principally from the sale of our large debt against the Morris Canal and Banking Company. Of that debt, its rise, progress, and condition, I gave a very full and detailed account in my unpublished report to the Governor of 1842-3. The company was judicially declared insolvent by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, in January, I think, 1842, and Receivers were appointed to settle up its affairs. There never was an institution more hopelessly bankrupt. Owing \$6,000,000 of debt, they had little else to show for it than their unfinished canal—having, before being pronounced insolvent, literally disemboweled themselves of all their assets, by assigning them to Michigan and Indiana, in the way of security for the large debts owing these two States respectively. The debt to us was near \$2,000,000, exclusive of interest. After three years of effort, the receivers have made out of the wreck of the concern, little more than has defrayed the expenses,—not thirty thousand dollars, according to their last report, having been collected, and little prospect remaining of realizing any thing more. The canal, which was their principal asset, was mortgaged to us in two distinct parcels; but it was also subject to a prior mortgage to the Dutch, (as it is usually called,) for \$750,000; on which the interest had been accumulating for several years. A bill had been filed to foreclose this mortgage; to which this State, with divers other judgment-creditors, were made parties. No other of the creditors, however, except this State, had interposed any objection to the foreclosure; but we had resisted it on the substantial ground of usury in the loan, and the technical ground of the want of proper parties to the bill. Over all objection, however, a decree was passed in favor of the foreclosure, and ordering a sale of the property—the

entire canal, with all its appendages; in which were *expressly* included the pier and wharf at Jersey City and the Pompton Feeder; on which we had supposed that we held a lien, separate and distinct from the Dutch mortgage. From this decision we appealed to the Court of Errors. This was the position of the matter, at the commencement of the last Session. Under these circumstances, I gladly embraced the opportunity, since the adjournment of the last Legislature, of effecting an arrangement, by which, for the consideration of \$60,000, I disposed of our debt against the Morris Canal and Banking Company *so far as their personal responsibility is involved*, including the canal boats and any benefit to be derived from our subsequent mortgages.

A sale of some such sort as this had been in contemplation for some time. I had proposed to the Dutch, pending their bill of foreclosure, to compromise this matter, and for the same consideration now received, to sell them our right to the canal boats and withdraw all opposition to their decree.

This would have left us the debt against the company; but would have been an abandonment of the canal. The proposition was declined. But a new party arose, that purchased out the Dutch claim at a large discount—a discount, as I understand, of \$200,000; and agreed also to take our claim at the same price at which I had before offered it to the Dutch. But in negotiating with this new party, I was required not merely to withdraw opposition to the decree of foreclosure, but to assign and transfer to them the debt against the company—after reserving what had been, or might be, realized from our collateral securities. This I did. A copy of the contract is on file in my office. This arrangement is in effect, though not in form, the same as the one proposed to the Dutch; for the debt against the company, so far as their personal responsibility is involved, is utterly worthless. There could be no hope of ever collecting from them one dollar. The collateral securities, and all benefit to be derived from them, are reserved, and only the balance of the debt, after exhausting and crediting what has been or may be realized from these collaterals, is assigned. One object of the association, who purchased up these claims, was to procure a speedy sale of the canal, under the decree of foreclosure, and to put the work into more effective operation. Tied up as the case was in the Court of Errors, this could not have been done without first effecting an arrangement with the State, (who was the only appellant,) for withdrawing her appeal; and on this account, I have no doubt, we have realized more than we ever should otherwise have done. Another object of the association was, by purchasing the canal under the Dutch decree, to become a *new incorporation*;—they conceiving, that under the statutes of New Jersey, in reference to this particular case, the purchasers under the decree, would become by operation of law, a *new corporation*, with all the privileges and franchises of the old company, divested of its liabilities. Taking into view the hope-

less insolvency of this company, and that the canal was incumbered by this prior lien to its full value or more, it is believed that a better arrangement could not have been made. It was certainly better, small though the sum be, to get \$60,000 than nothing; and the strong probability is, that nothing would have been realized, if this or some such arrangement had not been entered into. For my opinions in reference to these claims, (had no arrangements been made,) and our ultimate prospects respecting them, I would particularly refer to my report before alluded to, on file in the Executive Department.

Among other collaterals received from the Morris Canal and Banking Company, were 40 shares of New York, Mississippi, and Arkansas land company stock, nominally worth \$1000 per share, but really costing just half that sum, and actually worth much less than it had cost. We have heretofore received in dividends on this stock \$2,380, and during the past summer, I received a dividend of \$1,120, that is, I received \$776 77 in money, and \$343 23 in coupons. These coupons, (which were of those that fell due subsequently to 1st January, 1841,) were in the hands of one of the Trustees of the company; who, when I demanded the dividend, tendered them to me in payment. At first, I declined their acceptance, but afterwards made an arrangement, by which I sold the stock itself for \$6,000, besides this dividend, receiving in payment \$4,000 in cash, these coupons, the entire dividend, and a note at nine months for \$1,698 06; which I afterwards endorsed to our attorneys in New York, in payment of their bills against us.

Another of the collaterals received from the Morris Canal and Banking Company, was the $473\frac{1}{2}$ shares of Apalachicola land company stock, equal to 236,666 acres. Of this stock I formerly entertained a very favorable opinion; but subsequent inquiry into its actual value, (even if it were clear of all difficulty,) added to the fact that our right to it is contested by three different claimants, has induced me to change very much my opinion.

This stock has sold, within the last year, in the New York market, as low as \$20 per share. Of the respective claims set up by the receivers of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and by Seldon & Richards, I have heretofore given an account, and my views respecting them. The third claimant is the representatives of Collin Mitchell, deceased, by whom the stock was originally transferred to the Morris Canal and Banking Company. They filed their bill in chancery, during the past year, in the courts of New York, against the State, and all others in interest, charging that the original assignment was made in violation of law, and therefore void, and asking, notwithstanding that the Morris Canal and Banking Company had paid something like \$110,000 on the credit of the assignment, that the stock should be returned to them, discharged of this advancement. Without inquiring into the strict legality of the transfer, (which, however, I am advised is unobjectionable,) I have no idea that the stock can be reclaimed, without being charged with the payment of

the advances made upon it; and these are more than sufficient to cover its present value.

Another of the securities received from the Morris Canal and Banking Company was the 20 notes of "A. L. Downer, coal agent," of \$5,000 each. The form of these notes was as follows: "On the — day of — after date, I promise to pay, &c.

Signed,

"A. L. DOWNER, Coal Agent."

Conceiving Mr. Downer, from the form of the notes, to be *personally* responsible, I caused suit to be brought against him on two of them; but on the trial, submitted to a non-suit, finding that we should fail of a recovery, not because he was not personally liable, but on the ground that he was acting, when he gave the notes, as the agent of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, in selling their coal, on the faith of their supplying which, the notes had been given, with the distinct understanding, that if it were not supplied, (out of which to realize the money,) he should not be held responsible. Since the termination of the suit, I have compromised the whole matter with him, for \$1,025, of which \$400 was paid in hand, and for the balance, I hold his note, payable on 15th March next.

The remaining collaterals obtained from the Morris Canal and Banking Company have undergone no change, since my last report. Many of them, such as the Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road stock, the Beaver Meadow Rail Road stock, the bonds (so called) of D. Holbrook, and the judgments against Daniel Jackson, are of the least possible value. These securities, when we took them, were estimated to be worth over \$1,000,000. They are now worthless or nearly so; and the best disposition that could be made of them, in my opinion, would be to advertise and sell them at public outcry, at the city of New York, for whatever they would bring. In this way we should be enabled speedily to close up our accounts respecting them, and the sooner that is done the better.

The Brooklyn Oil Factory remains undisposed of. During the past summer, I had contracted to sell it at \$25,000 in hand; but on an examination of the title, it was found to be subject, jointly with some of the adjoining property, to an old ground rent of several years standing. This rent, however, can be very readily commuted, in such a way, as that our portion of it on the 160 feet owned by us, shall not exceed \$450 or \$500; but it cannot be commuted as to part, without the whole. The difficulty of getting the owners of the adjoining ground together—some of them being absent from the city, prevented an arrangement of it during the summer; but I have no doubt it can be satisfactorily adjusted, on my next visit to the city. Real estate in Brooklyn is improving in value; and I feel every confidence, that before the expiration of another year, this property may be disposed of at the price I have indicated, or perhaps more.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, I have *finally* disposed of at \$50 per share. Last year I sold this stock at \$31 per share, reserving to the State the right of buying it back at any time

within nine months, by repaying the amount received. I then believed that it would rise in value, and the result has proved it. As this matter has been finally closed, I extract so much of my report of last year, that was not published, as relates to this subject. It is as follows :

"Of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, I entertain the same opinions heretofore expressed, namely, that if we have any security likely to improve in value, this is one. On this account, I have made a conditional sale of it,—reserving to the State the right of buying it back at any time within nine months, by repaying the sum received ; which was \$22,233 36,—being \$31 per share,—less nine months interest thereon. I think this sale an advantageous one, in this ; that if the stock should depreciate, the purchaser would be the loser, (for we are not obliged to take it back or redeem,) while if it appreciate, the State would reap the benefit ; for in that case, we can, at any time, sell the stock at the increased market price, and after paying the moneys received, be the gainers of the difference."

Of all our securities, this is the only one, I believe, out of which we have ever realized the original cost. This stock was originally taken from the Cohens at \$26,000 ; a call of \$11,000 was afterwards paid upon it, making \$37,000. We have realized for it \$37,550 ; besides some small dividends ; which, however, would not be equal to the interest on the money.

The debt against the Bank of Western New York, at Rochester, I regard as utterly worthless. This debt, it will be remembered, is secured by a mortgage on lands in Georgia, made by the Georgia Lumber Company. By the agent whom I sent out there last winter, I am advised that these lands are in general, poor, sandy and barren, and only valuable on account of their timber. The Georgia Lumber Company went to very great expense in the erection of mills, and tried the experiment of making profit by manufacturing lumber ; but it was a total failure ; and since that time, these lands are esteemed of less—much less value, even on account of timber. The titles to these lands, too, are in many cases defective ; being derived, in some cases, from administrators without any authority to sell, and in others, from purchasers for taxes. Many of them were obtained from the State by simply paying the fees of entry. I deem them of very little value ; and would suggest, as the readiest mode of getting rid of them, the same course I have proposed in reference to the Beaver Meadow Railroad stock and some other securities, that they be advertised and sold at public auction, within the city of New York, or at the mills upon the premises :—the latter perhaps would be the best. The taxes on these premises are heavy. Those of last year, I regret, were paid by the State ; this year, they remain unpaid.

On account of our claims against the estate of Hiram Pratt, deceased, I received in September, \$1000 ; and the probability is that there will ultimately be received about \$1,000 more. The balance will be a total loss.

The claim against the Messrs. Perrills, I suppose I may say, has been arranged. I have not yet received the necessary deeds and other papers; but I understand them to have been executed, and am in hourly expectation of their arrival. This claim, it will be remembered, arose out of the debt against the Bank of Circleville. Its amount is \$12,000, exclusive of interest, and is secured by a mortgage on 640 acres of land in Pickaway county, Ohio. Hon. A. L. Perrill, one of the parties, was here last winter, to make some arrangement respecting it, and finding that money could not be obtained, I agreed with him to take the mortgaged lands on the following terms—

1st. That they should pay off and satisfy a judgment against them in favor of one — Niel, founded on one of the notes, to secure which, the mortgage had been given—thus leaving the \$12,000 and interest, due the State, the only lien upon the premises.

2nd. That the lands should be appraised by three disinterested free-holders of the neighborhood at their present *fair cash value*.

3rd. If the lands were valued at more than was due the State—principal and interest, the State nevertheless to take them for her debt; but if at less, then in addition to the land, they to give us their note or notes for the difference, payable in some reasonable time.

4th. Mr. Perrill to take a lease of the farm for three years, at 700 dollars per year, reserving to the State (in case of a sale of the premises) the right of terminating the tenancy at the end of any one of the years. In pursuance of this understanding, I had the lands valued by three disinterested freeholders of the neighborhood, (to whom I was referred by the kindness of Hon. Mr. Foresman, of our House of Representatives) who appraised them, under oath, at \$29 33 per acre,—equal to \$17,773 33, which more than covered our claims. The property is eligibly situated and well improved, and ought, I should think, to be good for our debt. I have had one or two applications to purchase it; but no sale has as yet been effected. It is in the hands of our very faithful attorney, Mr. Andrews, of Columbus, Ohio, who is instructed to make sale of it the first favorable opportunity, and by whom, I have no doubt, it will be promptly attended to. Probably it could be closed off, at this time, even at public auction, without much (if any) loss.

The note of 3,000 dollars against Dr. Olds (now in judgment), arising also out of our debt against the Bank of Circleville, is mostly paid off, in treasury notes, at their face and interest. These notes have not yet come to hand, though I presume they are in Cincinnati, (whither I directed them to be sent,) awaiting my order. The balance will no doubt shortly be paid.

The moneys received, I have been paying out to the contractors and laborers on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and to others, in pursuance of the various acts and resolutions for that purpose. I have already paid out, since my return, over 60,000

dollars; and the warrants for the balance are rapidly being presented.

Up to the commencement of the last session, there had been charged upon the suspended debt, of principal, without interest, - - - - - \$95,599 43

At last session, there was added, - - - - - 1,126 20

Making (exclusive of interest), - - - - - \$97,117 63

I have been engaged in making, but have not yet found time to complete, an accurate calculation of the principal and interest due on these claims. I doubt not, however, that with what was paid last year, I have now on hand very nearly (if not quite) enough to satisfy all of them. I have paid on the warrants issued to J. H. Hendricks 20,000 dollars of principal, leaving about 5,000 dollars still due him, which I propose to let stand or pay, as I may have means, after satisfying the others.

The claim against the Morris Canal and Banking Company, which composed by far the larger half of our suspended debt, having been disposed of, it is believed that the balance of that debt can be wound up, or very nearly so, in the course of another year, by selling off, in the manner I have suggested, those of our securities, that are merely nominal. Whether this shall be done or not, remains with the Legislature. It is doubtless more desirable that this business should be brought to a close, than that for the uncertain profit that may possibly arise from delay, it should be procrastinated indefinitely. Indeed, past experience has demonstrated, that the condition of our debtors, instead of improvement, has become worse by time.

I subjoin in brief a list of the remaining debts due us, and a single remark as to their condition. See Report of 1842-'3, page 16.

1. Bank of Western New York, at Rochester, \$240,000.

Only good, so far as any thing can be made out of the Georgia lands.

2. Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Company, \$90,000.

Very desperate. The probabilities are that nothing will ever be realized; yet, if the prior mortgage of the State of Michigan on certain lots at Royal Oak were out of the way, some small sum might be made.

3. Erie County Bank and Sherwood, \$587,000.

Of the bank there is nothing. Sherwood, who has been some time absent from the United States, has returned to the country, and from him there is some prospect of obtaining \$20,000 or \$30,000, by compromise. Nothing, however, could be made by coercion.

4. Binghampton Bank, \$58,200.

Utterly worthless.

5. Hiram Pratt, \$35,600.

On this claim \$1,000 was received this year, and \$1,000 more will probably be received. The balance must be lost.

6. Bank of Commerce, Buffalo, \$48,125.

Good for nothing.

7. Bank of America, \$50,000.

Good for nothing. Roop, who was the bank, is a certified bankrupt.

8. Bank of Circleville, Ohio, \$44,000.

Nothing further will be obtained than what may be realised from the Perrill farm and from Dr. Olds.

9. North American Trust and Banking Company, \$175,000.

The assignments for the benefit of preferred creditors, in this case, having been set aside, we will no doubt obtain an aliquot proportion of our debt.

10. Reuben D. Dodge, \$25,520.

Utterly worthless.

11. Staten Island Whaling Company, \$60,000.

The suit against the individual directors of this company, on their indorsement of the notes of the company, has not been tried. Even a recovery, I fear, will avail us but little. I think the claim desperate.

12. Madison Bond Company, \$14,000.

Certainly good.

13. Merchants' Exchange Bank, \$170,000.

Some little, but not much more, can be realized on account of this claim.

14. M. Stapp and sureties, \$27,175 72.

Certainly good.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. G. BRIGHT, *Agent*.

Doc. No. 6.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

DELIVERED TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

DECEMBER 4, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.



MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and of the House of Representatives :

We have cause of deep thankfulness to a beneficent Providence, that during the past year we have been permitted, within the limits of our own beloved State, to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, unmolested by the hand of misguided zeal or lawless violence—that the sacred right of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience, so justly conceded to each and every individual by the constitution, has, in practice, been scrupulously respected—that the benefits of education have been increased and extended in its various departments—that peace, morality, and good order have prevailed, the supremacy of the laws been acknowledged, and the mild influence of religion felt far and near.

The annual meeting of the Representatives of the State, to whose hands are temporarily committed the great and varied interests and well being of a confiding people, is in itself, well calculated to awaken that deep sense of responsibility which, it is confidently trusted, will insure wisdom and prudence in your councils, and eventuate in the public good.

As the public statutes of the State have recently undergone a thorough revision, and at great expense, the hope is indulged, that but few subjects of a general nature will, at this time, require your consideration. All legislation, but especially that which is general in its bearing, should be exercised with great care and deliberation, and (except in palpable cases) should be tested by time and experience, before resort is had to modification or repeal.

The ordinary expenses of the Government, for the fiscal year ending with the 31st day of October last, were \$93,368 73, as will be shown by the report of the Treasurer, which he will shortly lay before you. Of this sum, however, I am authorised to state, that more than \$17,000 were on account of stationery for the Revised Statutes of 1843, for printing and distributing the same, and for compensation of the revisors; and the same is therefore justly chargeable to the

expenditures of former years. A considerable portion, also, of the expenses of the contingent fund, included in the first named sum, accrued during the year 1843, although audited and paid during the present year. By the same report it will be seen, that under a law of the Legislature, the Treasurer effected a loan from the Michigan City, Vincennes, and Fort Wayne Branches of the State Bank, to enable him to meet the expenses of the State. Provision, by law, was made at the same session, which, it was trusted, would ensure the faithful paying over to the Treasury, by the Collectors, the same currency by them received for State revenue; and as by the partial absorption of the treasury notes in circulation, which are receivable for taxes, they had considerably increased in value, a hope was, and yet is entertained, that an amount of bankable funds will thus be collected, sufficient to meet the loan referred to, at maturity. But as these officers are, by the present law, not required to pay into the treasury the amount due for State Revenue, before the fourth Monday in February, it is earnestly submitted whether early provision should not be made to meet any unforeseen contingency in reference to this debt, as well as to defray the expenses of the ensuing year.

The Auditor, in his report herewith submitted, estimates the sum necessary for the ordinary expenses of the current fiscal year, at \$67,950. In this statement, however, it should be observed, he does not include any estimate for unaudited claims due before the 31st of October last, the State-house, the new State Prison, nor for the restitution of trust funds, which, as I am informed by him, had been, in the exigencies of the public service, paid out from the Treasury in former years without appropriation.

The subject of our State debt is of primary importance, and demands our utmost attention. On consulting the best sources of information, the following, it is believed, is a correct statement of the nature and present amount of all claims against us, with perhaps, a few unimportant variations:

FUNDED DEBT.

On account of Wabash and Erie Canal,	-	-	\$1,727,000
Internal Improvements, (proper)	-	-	8,900,000
Bank, - - - - -	-	-	2,413,000
Madison and Indianapolis Rail-road,	-	-	456,000
Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail-road,	-	-	221,000
Surplus Revenue, - - - - -	-	-	294,000
Interest, and to redeem Treasury Notes,	-	-	1,100,000
			<u>\$15,111,000</u>

Of these there have been redeemed and
cancelled in Bonds, - - - 1,829,000

There were cancelled without being put
into circulation of the \$1,100,000, be-
ing seven per cent. Bonds, - - - 1,064,000

2,893,000

Outstanding, - - - \$12,218,000

Of these the bank regularly pays the interest on - 1,390,000

Leaving - - - \$10,828,000

On which no interest is paid, and no provision is made for its pay-
ment.

Of this sum, \$100,000 bears six per cent. interest; \$10,692,000
five per cent. interest, and \$36,000 seven per cent. interest.

The annual interest, therefore, on the Funded Debt, (exclusive of
what is paid by the bank,) is on

\$100,000 at six per cent., - - - - - \$6,000

\$36,000 at seven per cent., - - - - - 2,520

\$10,692,000 at five per cent., - - - - - 534,600

\$543,120

The Domestic or Unfunded Debt may be stated as follows:

Six per cent. Treasury Notes, outstanding, - - - \$677,000

Interest thereon to 1st January, 1845, - - - 170,000

Five per cent. Treasury Notes, outstanding, - - - 513,000

Interest thereon, say 1st June 1842, to 1st Jan. 1845, 66,262

Borrowed of Michigan City Bank, - - - 40,000

Borrowed of Vincennes Bank, - - - 10,000

Borrowed Fort Wayne Bank, - - - 6,000

Quarter per cent. Treasury Notes, outstanding, - 39,000

\$1,521,262

To this may be added the loans by the former operations of the
Treasury, from various trust funds; which should be replaced as
speedily as possible, particularly the amount borrowed from the
Three per Cent. Fund,—that being much needed and loudly called
for by the various counties to which it belongs.

In this state of our affairs, and preparatory to action on the sub-
ject, it behooves us to carefully survey the whole ground, and note
the obstacles which beset our path.

It is far more difficult to pay the interest on a foreign, than on a domestic debt. In the former case, there is an annual drain of the precious metals, which directly, (and under the present banking system, to a far greater extent, indirectly,) diminishes the circulation of the country. In the latter case the interest is paid to citizens residing in the same country, in the local currency,—it still remains in the same community, and no material diminution in the circulation is occasioned.

The government of Great Britain would be crushed under the weight of its immense debt, were it not due to its own subjects. Their onerous taxes could not be borne, if they were not simultaneously received from, and paid out to persons inhabiting the same country. A constant drain of specie cannot be long sustained by any country, unless the vacuum thereby occasioned, is from time to time replenished by the exportation of industrial products.

The same is true of our foreign commerce. Cash payments for balances in favor of imports would, if continued, shortly drain the whole country of specie. Before that time would arrive, however, the greater cheapness of the staples, arising from their accumulation at home, and the scarcity of money caused by its being sent abroad, would occasion the former to be exchanged for the latter, and the equilibrium would be restored. The comparatively small amount of specie brought into the United States, by immigration, or produced from our mines, can not be relied on for restoring these balances, in as much as it scarcely keeps pace with the rapid growth of our population, as compared with that of most other countries. The balance of the trade of the United States may at times be unfavorable. But in that case it will soon be restored by a corresponding amount of exports. For, if it is at once restored by cash payments, still there must be an excess of exports afterwards, to supply the loss of currency occasioned by such payments, which amounts to the same thing. Thus, while our own commercial history shows these vibrations in trade, it also establishes the fact that the average exports and imports of the United States are equal. The apparent balances against us, while many of the States were engaged in making loans from abroad, for objects of improvement, and other purposes, arose from the fact that the far greater part of these loans passed through our custom houses in the shape of goods, into which they had been converted in Europe. These loans of the indebted States amount to above \$200,000,000, and it is manifest from what has been said, that this large *balance* when paid, with its accruing interest, must be met, directly or indirectly—sooner or later—by the increased exportation of our agricultural and other staple products.

If the foregoing views are correct, the discharge of our foreign indebtedness will be more or less onerous, accordingly as the tariff policy adopted by the general government, is more or less restricted. Indiana is now almost destitute of a currency, because there has been

a constant drain upon it, to pay our large balances due to the eastern cities. To supply this deficiency, we must have a ready and profitable sale of our agricultural productions. A common argument in favor of the restrictive system, is, that it furnishes a home market for the farmer. But a reference to the returns in the last census, demonstrates that the agricultural productions of the United States far exceed any domestic demand for consumption. And they would be still greater, if the industry and enterprise of the farmer, were stimulated by remunerating prices. The manufacturing States, are themselves, largely agricultural. What they lack in supplying the demand within their own limits collectively, could be easily furnished by a single western State. Where then are the other agricultural States to find a market for their surplus? Or, should there be an increase of manufacturers, sufficient to consume the surplus produce of the whole country, where would their fabrics find a market? "At home, the demand would bear no proportion to the supply," and (if the doctrine of the restrictionists themselves is correct) "abroad, others would undersell."

The wealth of a country consists in the products of labor, in its largest sense. The aggregate of this wealth cannot be increased by legislation; it is limited by the number, strength, industry, and skill of those engaged in its acquisition. Any legislation, therefore, that gives certain individuals in the community, higher prices for their products than they could ordinarily get in the natural course of trade, or, in other words, bestows upon them more than their share of the aggregate wealth created by the joint efforts of all, must do it at the expense of others. We have an illustration of this truth in the operation of the existing "protective system," as it is styled by its advocates. We are now paying increased prices for fabrics of the large manufactories, which are consequently dividing exorbitant profits, many of them from 10 to 30 per cent., on their investments. And yet the prices of western produce, our almost exclusive reliance for meeting this large and increasing drain on our means, are at the lowest ebb. We need a system that will "protect" as equally as practicable, the industry of the farmer and small mechanic as well as that of the wealthy capitalist. The question is not, whether duties on foreign goods shall be *abolished*, but what shall be their *extent*? Any amount of duty operates as a corresponding protection to the large manufacturer of the rival domestic article, who, therefore, under this system, must always have an advantage to that extent over the labor of the farmer. And ought he not to be satisfied with this advantage when created by duties sufficient for a reasonable revenue?

It has not been proposed in Congress to reduce the tariff duties below those established under the administrations of Washington, Jefferson or Madison. On the contrary, a willingness has been manifested to go beyond them, if found necessary, for the economical expenditure of the government.

Many advocates of the so called "*protective*" policy profess to be in favor of a system limited to the fiscal necessities of the country, or as it is usually termed, a Revenue Tariff. But under the existing tariff regulations, we find that the revenue will largely exceed the legitimate wants of the Treasury. This not only tempts to lavish prodigality on the part of government, but it operates as an oppressive tax on western labor. Its effect is the greater or less exclusion of imports, which, as has been shown, must limit the amount of our exports to a corresponding extent. This results directly as a twofold injury to the farmer, for, by the exclusion of foreign manufactures the demand for and prices of the domestic article which he is compelled to purchase, is increased, while the demand for the produce of his own labor, thus accumulated at home, is limited, and the price consequently diminished.

The most thorough conviction is felt, that our embarrassments must, to a greater or less extent, be aggravated, while such a system continues to exist.

The great mass of our fellow citizens, I will not suffer myself to doubt, are willing—nay, anxious—to meet all our just obligations. With them it is not a question of inclination but not of ability. But the extent of the debt, the actual condition, and the means of the State, and a more thorough examination of the whole subject, have only served to confirm me in the opinion I expressed on a former occasion, that it is beyond our power to meet our liabilities. Indeed, so far as my observation has extended, the opinion advanced by my predecessor in his last annual message, "that we cannot now pay the interest on our public debt," is universally entertained among the people of the State.

Since the last adjournment, I have received a communication from Boston, enclosing a memorial from sundry of our bondholders in London. It was only competent for me to acknowledge its receipt, express my individual opinion as to the ability of the State to meet their claims, and engage to lay the memorial before the General Assembly, which is accordingly done.

Under all the circumstances, I would recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of one or more commissioners, to receive any such communications as may be hereafter addressed to the authorities of the State, in reference to this matter, in the hope of making an arrangement as to all our just debts, which, while it will bring the subject within our means, will save the honor of the State, and be satisfactory to our creditors. Such an arrangement should, of course, not be binding until ratified by the Legislature, or what is perhaps better, until confirmed by a direct vote of the people. The latter, it is understood, was the course adopted by Michigan in relation to a portion of her debt, and that the arrangement was duly ratified at the polls by her citizens.

Few among us, I hope, would be found willing to repudiate any just claim against the State, and I have great confidence that if in

the manner proposed, a plan for extinguishing the debt is matured and agreed upon,—one which in terms will be feasible and clearly brought within the ability of the State to meet, that an appeal to the moral sense of the citizen for his approval at the ballot box, will not be made in vain.

The settlement of this question would infuse more of confidence throughout the community, would improve the credit of our citizens individually, would encourage immigration and hasten the improvement of the country. Our creditors, too, when thoroughly informed of our condition, and the extent of our means, will, it is hoped, see their own interest in an early adjustment of this matter, before the present anxiety of the people to discharge the debt is succeeded by apathy and despair.

In some of the indebted States the payment of their foreign liabilities, by a sale of their public works, has been agitated. In favor of this policy in our own State, it has been urged by some that our creditors advanced the loans, not on the ability of the State to make payments with its disproportionate resources, with which they must have first made themselves acquainted, but on the expected productiveness of the works for the construction of which the loans were made—that they could be finished more cheaply and speedily by individual enterprise than by government—that when completed they would be equally as profitable to the purchasers as to the State, if she were the proprietor; and that they could make payment for them at the cost of construction, in our depreciated bonds at par. On the other hand the advantage to the State by the adoption of such a measure, it has been suggested, would be, that these works would thus speedily be completed, which otherwise it would be impossible for the State with her present means and credit to finish—that the benefit to our citizens would, in that case, be as great as though the works were constructed by the State—that the progress of the works would give employment to our labor and a market for our produce, and finally, that our State debt would thus be proportionally absorbed. Provision might be made to limit the sales to the unfinished works, to prevent the exaction of extravagant tolls and charges, and that the works themselves should ultimately revert to and be the property of the State. Other restrictions might be added if found necessary for the rights of the respective parties.

I am aware that by an act of our Legislature of 1842, the privilege was extended to our creditors to purchase from the State all or any part of these works without restriction, making payment therefor in our bonds at their face. Although no bonds have been received in this way, it may have arisen from the fact, that it not only requires the joint action of a considerable number of our bondholders to make such an undertaking feasible or profitable, but they might desire further legislative action to secure their rights.

Power might also be conferred on the same Commissioners to ne-

gotiate with our creditors in relation to the latter mode, subject, in like manner, to the ratification of the people, if the Legislature, on a full examination of the whole ground, shall deem it advisable.

By the adoption of some such measure for receiving overtures from, and negotiating with, our creditors, preliminary to a final adjustment of the whole matter, we shall give stronger evidence of that sincere desire, which I am satisfied is felt among us generally, to restore the honor and credit of the State, and of its citizens, than by vague and general professions against repudiation.

By the accompanying report of the Adjutant General it will be seen, that under existing laws, no returns of the strength of the militia of the State have been received, and that in consequence we have been drawing our quota of public arms from the General Government ever since the year 1832, on the basis of the report then made of our military strength to the War Department. That quota is estimated at the yearly value of \$5,320 00, and as our population has more than doubled since that period, the just annual value, had we now the means of reporting our strength, would amount to at least \$10,640 00. Besides the loss already sustained on this account since 1832, it will be seen that in the ensuing ten years it would amount to more than \$50,000, and that too without taking into consideration our future growth in population.

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The report of the superintendent of the work under the new contract, will also be laid before you when received.

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Surely these unfortunate classes are all entitled to our warmest sympathy, and their relief to the extent of our ability, is called for by sound economy, by enlightened policy, by the gratitude we owe

to a merciful Providence, for our own exemption from these evils, and by the obligations of religion.

That your deliberations may be characterized by wisdom, moderation, and harmony, is my ardent wish, and all measures for sustaining the honor and credit of the State, and for the promotion of the common welfare, will receive my hearty co-operation.

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EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
December 3, 1844. }



the manner proposed, a plan for extinguishing the debt is matured and agreed upon,—one which in terms will be feasible and clearly brought within the ability of the State to meet, that an appeal to the moral sense of the citizen for his approval at the ballot box, will not be made in vain.

The settlement of this question would infuse more of confidence throughout the community, would improve the credit of our citizens individually, would encourage immigration and hasten the improvement of the country. Our creditors, too, when thoroughly informed of our condition, and the extent of our means, will, it is hoped, see their own interest in an early adjustment of this matter, before the present anxiety of the people to discharge the debt is succeeded by apathy and despair.

In some of the indebted States the payment of their foreign liabilities, by a sale of their public works, has been agitated. In favor of this policy in our own State, it has been urged by some that our creditors advanced the loans, not on the ability of the State to make payments with its disproportionate resources, with which they must have first made themselves acquainted, but on the expected productiveness of the works for the construction of which the loans were made—that they could be finished more cheaply and speedily by individual enterprise than by government—that when completed they would be equally as profitable to the purchasers as to the State, if she were the proprietor; and that they could make payment for them at the cost of construction, in our depreciated bonds at par. On the other hand the advantage to the State by the adoption of such a measure, it has been suggested, would be, that these works would thus speedily be completed, which otherwise it would be impossible for the State with her present means and credit to finish—that the benefit to our citizens would, in that case, be as great as though the works were constructed by the State—that the progress of the works would give employment to our labor and a market for our produce, and finally, that our State debt would thus be proportionally absorbed. Provision might be made to limit the sales to the unfinished works, to prevent the exaction of extravagant tolls and charges, and that the works themselves should ultimately revert to and be the property of the State. Other restrictions might be added if found necessary for the rights of the respective parties.

I am aware that by an act of our Legislature of 1842, the privilege was extended to our creditors to purchase from the State all or any part of these works without restriction, making payment therefor in our bonds at their face. Although no bonds have been received in this way, it may have arisen from the fact, that it not only requires the joint action of a considerable number of our bondholders to make such an undertaking feasible or profitable, but they might desire further legislative action to secure their rights.

Power might also be conferred on the same Commissioners to ne-

gotiate with our creditors in relation to the latter mode, subject, in like manner, to the ratification of the people, if the Legislature, on a full examination of the whole ground, shall deem it advisable.

By the adoption of some such measure for receiving overtures from, and negotiating with, our creditors, preliminary to a final adjustment of the whole matter, we shall give stronger evidence of that sincere desire, which I am satisfied is felt among us generally, to restore the honor and credit of the State, and of its citizens, than by vague and general professions against repudiation.

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JAMES WHITCOMB.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
December 3, 1844. }



REPORT
OF THE PRESIDENT
OF
THE STATE BANK,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
DECEMBER, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:
J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.
1844.

REPORT.

*To the General Assembly
of the State of Indiana:*

The accompanying statements will show the condition of the State Bank, on the 16th November last, and its condition compared with that of the preceding year.

From these it will appear, that the increase on dis-

counted notes over last year, is	-	-	-	\$90,499 59
The increase of bills of exchange,	-	-	-	66,391 57
The increase of deposits,	-	-	-	104,006 77
The increase of circulation,	-	-	-	738,097 00
The increase of specie,	-	-	-	154,786 34

And that the profits for the year have been 6 8-10ths per centum.

Since the last annual Report, the Lawrenceburgh Branch, which was then under suspension, by order of the State Board, has been restored to its former functions and franchises, under auspices altogether favorable to its future prosperity and usefulness. The re-instatement took place on the 26th day of February last, and thus far, its career has not disappointed the hope then formed of its prospective utility and efficiency.

The South Bend Branch is gradually emerging from its late crippled condition, and it is now only subject to those restrictions that are common to all the Branches.

While on the one hand, the Bank as a unit, is in a sound and healthy condition, and the Branches abundantly able to extend all needed facilities to all classes of the community, so on the other, the stockholders in most of them, are realizing fair profits on their investments. Some one or two of them however, have not been so active as it is thought they might be, and most of them are still laboring under the burden of a large suspended debt, which if no heavier amount of it be ultimately lost, than may be reasonably anticipated, will be fully met by the surplus fund in each.

Ten thousand dollars of State stock in the Bedford Branch, has been transferred to the Fort Wayne Branch, by order of the State Board, since the last annual report.

At the late November session, the following resolutions were adopted by the State Board :

“Resolved, That the President of the Bank be requested to make the usual annual report to the Legislature.

“Resolved, That the President respectfully request of the Legislature, a continuance on the part of the Bank, of the right of issuing small notes, as a permanent privilege, during the life of the charter, not exceeding \$1,000,000; in the discretion, and according to the order of the President and Directors of the Bank on the part of the State, as to the amount to be issued, from time to time, provided, the amount shall at no time be reduced to a less sum than \$600,000.”

On the adoption of the latter resolution, there was but one dissentient voice, and his only objection was, that the issue should be limited to \$500,000.

The argument for an extension of the privilege, and at the present session, and as claimed to have been tested by past experience, was, that the public sentiment was in favor of it; that the consequences of the issue thus far, had not been of the injurious character anticipated by many; that it had not expelled the small change specie circulation; on the contrary, that it had superseded and driven out a foreign small note circulation, that was not only of doubtful, but dangerous character; that there are now but few small notes circulating in the State, except our own, and that the public have confidence in them; that it may be reasonably expected that other States will fill up the vacuum made by the withdrawal of ours; that the existing privilege having yet a year to run, it might be considered that action could very properly be delayed till the next session of the General Assembly; but that, by the middle of that session, the privilege will have expired; and that the withholding of the issue of that portion of the circulation from the community, will consequently commence before the next Legislature could act, and the Branches without legislation, will meanwhile be naturally shaping their business accordingly.

The Madison Branch was burglariously entered on the night of the 26th February last, and robbed of \$27,105 00 in Bank notes, mostly of that Branch. Happening there the day after the robbery, the undersigned conceived it is duty to investigate the circumstances attending it; and to this end, prepared and submitted to the officers of the Branch a series of interrogatories of the most searching character; which were cheerfully and promptly answered, under oath, satisfactorily exonerating every one of them, in his mind, from all implication whatever in the transaction. At the last term of the Jefferson Circuit Court, an individual was convicted of the crime, and is now in the State Prison, but no part of the lost funds have

been reclaimed or discovered. The officers are nevertheless in hope of recovering them, and think they have good reason for the belief, that they have not been used or put in circulation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. MORRISON, *President.*

STATE BANK, INDIANAPOLIS, }
December 7, 1844. }



18,

39

59

157

00

3 77

6 34

aged

68 1000 per centum

JAMES M. RAY, *Cashier.*



STATEMENT of the Condition of each Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, on Saturday, November 16, 1844.

RESOURCES.

BRANCH.	Bills dis- counted.	Bills of Exchange.	SUSPENDED DEBT.		Banking Houses.	Other Real Estate.	Furniture.	Due from Branches to other Branches.	Due from other Banks.	Remittances.	Sinking Fund, Suspense, and other items.	Deficit by Robbery.	Sinking Fund and other Treasury Notes.	Notes of other Branches.	Notes of other Banks.	Specie.
			Discounted Notes.	Bills of Exchange.												
Indianapolis, - -	\$106,691 79	\$81,476 34	\$87,245 05	.....	\$26,841 81	\$10,304 48	\$530 89	\$5,167 74	\$166,186 90	\$1,400 00	\$ 50 53	.....	\$88,435 00	\$27,615 00	\$11,787 00	\$78,330 93
Lawrenceburgh, -	159,549 36	9,250 00	74,873 11	.....	11,841 86	7,134 67	.....	5,901 68	38,002 42	300 00	9,546 77	.....	39,735 00	18,011 00	680 00	39,107 04
Richmond, - - -	131,109 75	50,547 27	21,070 72	.....	5,141 80	317 38	378 16	763 54	83,352 31	.....	68 75	.....	6,300 00	30,071 00	15,105 00	86,334 94
Madison, - - - -	167,977 13	34,907 31	76,539 66	.....	10,456 47	3,525 99	599 21	11,549 25	123,732 28	.....	15,914 13	\$27,105 00	24,945 00	15,055 00	48,546 00	65,417 67
New Albany, - - -	141,579 66	36,378 69	30,708 93	.....	21,898 85	.....	.....	4,194 28	6,330 21	2,010 05	193 67	.....	50,565 00	679 00	22,242 00	51,241 90
Evansville, - - -	88,279 42	7,157 00	28,631 57	9,494 29	21,841 80	11,464 83	.....	28 89	7,527 47	.....	3,501 55	.....	89,855 00	1,930 00	1,165 00	92,225 80
Vincennes, - - -	161,961 25	8,687 36	36,651 47	.....	16,841 80	3,400 00	861 56	2,471 00	36,103 27	20,060 00	79 69	.....	35,200 00	290 00	8,732 00	140,292 52
Bedford, - - - -	66,580 80	3,263 08	56,509 35	48,323 54	3,479 68	6,465 56	158 88	7,235 82	3,266 53	29,645 00	258 36	.....	8,940 00	364 00	5,351 00	126,651 00
Terre Haute, - - -	107,023 69	5,260 00	72,227 70	.....	13,460 73	1,871 50	656 25	4,491 81	85,042 83	5,935 00	13,252 80	.....	38,760 00	5,876 00	2,449 00	139,294 28
Lafayette, - - - -	124,773 50	52,558 12	67,905 80	.....	14,524 76	20,204 62	617 34	4,711 98	43,749 45	510 60	3,933 39	.....	161,577 00	11,878 00	19,461 00	77,817 33
Fort Wayne, - - -	204,095 96	23,920 95	36,859 32	.....	15,429 30	13,741 35	612 51	2,444 50	86,033 23	7,390 12	15,341 64	.....	8,785 00	2,533 00	4,324 00	83,249 67
South Bend, - - -	45,930 69	60,662 50	48,715 61	.....	13,723 43	55,028 41	541 93	2,093 89	5,963 33	22,875 00	3,187 85	.....	75 00	719 00	3,609 00	77,062 88
Michigan City, - -	136,779 46	68,772 29	24,032 72	.....	6,810 14	10,305 63	633 95	1,411 24	34,041 69	.....	6,989 26	.....	1,810 00	3,767 00	1,362 00	62,987 23
	\$1,645,332 46	\$42,830 91	\$661,971 01	\$81,287 42	\$182,292 43	\$143,767 42	\$5,590 71	\$52,768 62	\$719,331 92	\$90,125 77	\$72,448 39	\$27,105 00	\$554,982 00	\$121,788 00	\$145,813 00	\$1,120,013 19

LIABILITIES.

BRANCH.	CAPITAL STOCK.			CIRCULATION.		Tax on Indi- vidual Capital	Due to Branches from other Branches.	Due to other Banks.	Dividends ndrawn.	Surplus Fund.	Sinking Fund, Suspended Interest, &c.	Individual Deposites.	Profit and Loss undivid- ed to October 31, 1844.	Profit and Loss since October 31, 1844.
	State.	Individual and County.	Saline and Bank Tax.	Under 5's.	5's and upwards.	for Schools.								
Indianapolis, -	\$75,300 00	\$144,600 00	.....	\$92,485 00	\$295,327 00	\$2,066 75	\$836 63	124 65	\$833 31	\$26,284 27	\$5,063 44	\$39,334 74	\$8,773 26	\$1,034 41
Lawrenceburgh,	80,000 00	141,100 00	.....	39,143 00	104,962 00	2,060 50	402 00	2,704 34	7 12	39,465 59	1,168 51	18,133 00	11,091 85	167 49
Richmond,	57,000 00	110,300 00	.....	65,253 00	156,186 00	1,803 37	.....	.....	3,385 66	23,630 19	2,672 14	12,207 90	.....	1,122 36
Madison,	86,000 00	134,250 00	.....	39,734 00	234,355 00	32 75	963 14	10,869 93	3,080 94	25,181 22	3,671 68	87,525 91	.....	578 56
New Albany,	76,750 00	87,100 00	.....	65,749 00	79,961 00	1,088 75	1,066 35	9,738 29	727 84	30,621 23	95 00	10,213 73	1,460 71	450 34
Evansville,	68,000 00	79,500 00	5,716 27	19,181 00	148,122 00	1,048 26	1,074 28	1,721 48	1,026 95	19,659 83	537 91	14,301 40	2,694 76	315 48
Vincennes,	65,000 00	87,300 00	.....	59,111 00	220,000 00	993 88	55 51	3,214 05	691 66	16,117 08	506 01	13,389 07	4,573 88	579 78
Bedford,	41,150 00	58,650 00	.....	38,000 00	143,466 00	1,052 62	1,902 57	263 02	493 85	23,651 60	26,201 08	26,727 59	1,702 84	231 43
Terre Haute,	67,800 00	91,050 00	.....	51,783 00	223,868 00	231 00	196 21	6,172 25	.....	35,582 68	941 78	16,147 17	2,582 41	337 09
Lafayette,	80,000 00	107,600 00	.....	65,183 00	280,622 00	1,650 63	1,753 79	456 11	1,189 20	39,677 94	3,242 19	19,267 76	5,777 99	802 28
Fort Wayne,	60,000 00	82,422 00	.....	68,440 00	202,927 00	1,006 63	1,132 10	4,147 82	778 73	41,544 88	6,378 30	27,958 65	7,394 34	933 08
South Bend,	70,000 00	32,340 00	.....	39,232 00	145,930 00	1,000 00	428 54	2,247 30	344 63	15,082 56	24,292 38	4,293 36	4,093 74	723 34
Michigan City,	50,000 00	63,000 00	.....	49,307 00	172,340 00	957 50	86 44	54 50	7 97	11,866 94	2,096 99	3,344 03	5,704 52	936 72
	\$880,000 00	\$1,219,212 00		\$692,904 00	\$2,408,096 00	\$14,992 64	\$9,897 56	\$41,993 74	\$12,567 86	\$348,366 01	\$76,867 41	\$292,744 31	\$58,847 40	\$8,212 36

[To follow Bank Report.]



STATEMENT A.

Comparison of condition of the State Bank, between November 18, 1843, and November 16, 1844.

The capital stock of individuals has been reduced, \$31,343 39

DISCOUNTS.

Discounted notes—Nov. 18, 1843,	2,216,803 88	
Discounted notes—Nov. 16, 1844,	2,307,303 47	
Increase on Discounted notes,	- - -	90,499 59
Bills of exchange, under purchase		
Nov. 18, 1843, - - - -	460,726 76	
Bills of exchange under purchase		
Nov. 16, 1844, - - - -	527,118 33	
Increase of bills of exchange,	- - -	66,39 157

CIRCULATION.

Notes in circulation, Nov. 18, 1843,	2,541,115 00	
Notes in circulation, Nov. 16, 1844,	2,979,212 00	
Increase in circulation, - - - -	- - -	738,097 00

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITES.

Amount of deposits by individuals		
Nov. 18, 1843, - - - -	188,737 54	
Amount of deposits by individuals		
Nov. 16, 1844, - - - -	292,744 31	
Increase of deposits, - - - -	- - -	104,006 77

SPECIE.

Amount of specie, Nov. 18, 1843,	965,226 85	
Amount of specie, Nov. 16, 1844,	1,120,013 19	
Increase of specie, - - - -	- - -	<u>154,786 34</u>

The profits for the year, ending Nov. 16, 1844, have averaged 6 8-10ths per centum.

JAMES M. RAY, *Cashier.*

Specie :

Gold, - - - \$220,075 16
 Silver and copper, - - 899,938 03

1,120,013 19

Individual deposits, - - - 292,744 31

Circulation :

Notes under five dollars, \$692,904 00
 Notes of five dollars and upwards, - - - 2,408,096 00

\$3,101,000 00

Notes on hand between Branches, - - 121,788 00
 Net circulation, out of Bank, - - - 2,979,212 00

\$6,070,418 25

\$6,070,418 25

OFFICERS AND COMPENSATION.

STATE BANK.

JAMES MORRISON, President,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,300 00
JAMES M. RAY, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	-	1,100 00

BRANCHES.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Calvin Fletcher, President,	-	-	-	-	-	\$600 00
Bethuel F. Morris, Cashier,—residence and	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Thomas H. Sharpe, Teller and Clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00

LAWRENCEBURGH.

George H. Dunn, President and Attorney,	-	-	-	-	-	\$800 00
Henry K. Hobbs, Cashier,—residence and	-	-	-	-	-	800 00

RICHMOND.

A. C. Blanchard, President,	-	-	-	-	-	\$500 00
Elijah Coffin, Cashier, (including the hire of a Clerk,)	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00

MADISON.

James F. D. Lanier, President,	-	-	-	-	-	\$500 00
Joseph F. Moore, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Isaac C. Lea, Book-keeper,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Mark Tilton, Clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	300 00

NEW ALBANY.

Mason C. Fitch, President,	-	-	-	-	-	\$400 00
James R. Shields, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
V. A. Pepin, Clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	600 00

EVANSVILLE.

John Mitchell, President,	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Douglass, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000 00

VINCENNES.

D. S. Bonner, President,							
John Ross, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000 00
G. W. Rathbone, Clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00

BEDFORD.

John Vestal, President,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
Daniel R. Dunihue, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Isaac Rector, Clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 00
Isaac Rector, Director of State Bank \$3 per day.							

TERRE HAUTE.

Demas Deming, President.	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$700 00
Nathaniel Preston, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00

LAFAYETTE.

J. S. Hanna, President,							
Cyrus Ball, Cashier,—residence and	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$800 00
A. P. Linn, Teller,	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
G. H. Harris, Clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 00

FORT WAYNE.

Samuel Hanna, President,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$400 00
Hugh M'Culloch, Cashier and Director of State Bank,	-						1,200 00
M. W. Hubbell, Teller and Clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	850 00

SOUTH BEND.

Joseph L. Jernegan, President,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$600 00
Do. do. Attorney, (provided the usual attorney's fees amount to that sum,)	-						200 00
Horatio Chapin, Cashier,—residence and	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00

MICHIGAN CITY.

Joseph Orr, President,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$700 00
A. P. Andrew, Jr., Cashier,—residence and	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00

[Note. Statements, as to offering for sale the real estate held by the Bank, through its Branches, other than the banking houses, will be seen in the respective Branch reports of similar date herewith.]

JAMES M. RAY, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF THE STATE BANK, }
Indianapolis, Nov. 16, 1844. }



REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

THE SINKING FUND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DECEMBER, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

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REPORT.

*To the General Assembly
of the State of Indiana :*

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of the "act establishing a State Bank," respectfully report, that the statement hereto subjoined, will exhibit the situation of said Fund, on the 2d day of the present month.

The means of the Fund have arisen from the following sources :

From State Bonds issued under the charter of the bank for banking purposes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New York, where the principal will be due as follows :

In the year 1864,	-	-	-	-	\$500,000	
In the year 1865,	-	-	-	-	450,000	
In the year 1866,	-	-	-	-	440,000	
					<hr/>	\$1,390,000 00
From the Saline Fund,	-	-	-	-	4,924 20	
From Tax on individual Stock,	-	-			792 07	
					<hr/>	\$5,716 27
From premium on State Bonds for banking purposes,						29,496 92
From the State of Indiana by third instalment of Surplus Revenue, and fourth instalment borrowed of State Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	573,660 11
						<hr/>
						<u>1,998,873 30</u>

The investments and appropriations over and above paying the interest accruing on the State Bonds and all expenditures are as follows :

Stock of the State in the State Bank under
the charter, - - - - \$880,000 00

Stock of the State in the State Bank from		
Saline Fund, - - - - -	4,924	20
Stock of the State in the State Bank from		
Bank Tax, - - - - -	792	07
	<hr/>	885,716 27
Loans to stockholders for paying 2nd and 3rd instal-		
ments of Bank Stock, - - - - -	192,354	33
Sinking Fund loans other than loans to stockholders, -	678,617	03
Cash means in the hands of the Treasurer of the board,		
and in the branches, over and above provision for		
the interest falling due at New York, for January		
1, 1845, - - - - -	5,864	65
In State's Bank Stock from Surplus Revenue, and under		
laws of 1839 and 1841, with its Surplus Fund,		
since cancelled in liquidation of Surplus Revenue		
Bonds, and in part of Surplus Revenue received, -	496,090	84
In Sinking Fund Treasury notes taken up, and their		
interest, - - - - -	160,967	67
Dividends and interest paid to State Treasury, -	76,400	23
Dividends and interest paid Fund Commissioners, -	167,424	21
Dividends and interest applied to Bank Stock, -	18,002	27
	<hr/>	\$2,681,437 54
Deduct means as above, - - -	1,998,873	30
	<hr/>	Leaving an excess of - - - \$682,564 24
To which add the School Tax retained from the stock		
of individuals in the Bank, say, - - - - -	24,500	00
And the State's interest in the Surplus Fund in the		
bank, to which further additions will be made from		
the late dividends, and which is subject to deduction		
for losses as realized, - - - - -	146,586	00
	<hr/>	Total, - - - - - \$853,650 24
	<hr/>	

The income of the Sinking Fund has been as follows:

From dividends on Bank Stock, -	\$870,809	62
From interest on loans, -	522,027	44
From damages on forfeited loans, -	3,018	46
From excess of bids over balance on		
loans and sales of blank mortgages, -	580	94
	<hr/>	\$1,396,436 46
	<hr/>	

The expenditures have been as follows:

For interest on State Bonds and exchange, - - - - -	634,588 40	
For same for balance of July interest 1844, and for interest due January 1, 1845, - - - - -	38,622 98	
For commission to Merchants Bank for paying interest, - - - - -	2,632 50	
	<hr/>	
	675,843 88	
For all other expenditures since the commencement, including expense of the State's loans for banking purposes, transportation of specie, engraving, &c., of Sinking Fund Treasury notes, advertisements, salaries, commission on loans, rents, &c., - - - - -	38,028 34	
	<hr/>	
		713,872 22
Leaving the excess of income over expenditure as above, - - - - -		<u><u>\$682,564 24</u></u>

The future income of the Fund may be approximated from the data above as follows, viz:

The capital of the State under the charter \$880,000, may be estimated to yield on an average, 7 per cent., - - - - -	\$61,600 00	
Stock loans \$192,354 33, at 6 per cent., - - - - -	11,541 26	
	<hr/>	
		73,141 26
Which are the resources for meeting the annual interest and commission on State Bonds, which besides the costs of exchange, are per annum, - - - - -		<u><u>69,847 50</u></u>
The other Sinking Fund loans amounting to \$678,617 03, at the interest of 7 per cent., should yield (if all productive) annually, - - - - -		47,503 19
The amount of outstanding Sinking Fund Treasury notes, (after the payment of the 2nd Dec., 1844, to State Treasurer, for cancelling and amount on hand) is \$487,075, which bears an interest of 5 per cent., being annually, - - - - -		<u><u>24,353 75</u></u>
Leaving an excess of interest on the loans over the interest on the Sinking Fund Treasury notes, -		<u><u>\$23,149 44</u></u>

This of course is subject to the current expenditures of the Sinking Fund.

The amount of the loans is as above, \$678,617 03
 And the outstanding Treasury notes are 487,075 00

Leaving a gross excess of principal of
 the loans above the principal of the
 Treasury notes of - - - - \$191,542 03

Against the interest already accrued on the outstanding Treasury notes may be computed the interest due and unpaid on the loans outstanding, and as far as needed the accumulating excess of interest on those loans over that arising on the scrip.

The losses to be incurred from the depreciation in value, or insufficiency of the property mortgaged, will reduce the above balance of course, while the excess of interest on loans over that on Treasury notes, tends to its increase.

The Board would respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly, to the laws for the loaning and collecting of the Fund, which it is believed should be more specific in several particulars.

That part of the Bank Charter which creates the Sinking Fund, and defines the powers and duties of the Board, refers to "the several acts authorizing the loaning of the *Seminary Funds*," for the mode of making and collecting the Sinking Fund loans. The acts referred to, are "an act to authorize the loaning of the *Seminary Funds*," approved 24th January, 1828, (Revised Code of 1831, page 495,) and an act supplemental to the foregoing, approved 23d January, 1829, (Ib. p. 499.)

Cases are continually occurring which are either not provided for by the law, or so obliquely glanced at, as to render any action in regard to them, of extremely doubtful, if not of dangerous expediency. For example, the board have been recently admonished by a judicial decision, in a case where the mortgage had been duly foreclosed, and the property struck off to the State, that the board had no power to grant a lease of the land for any term of time.

In some instances, after forfeiture and before foreclosure, and in others after foreclosure, but before the State or the purchaser can get possession, the premises are stripped of timber and fences by persons utterly indifferent to any mere pecuniary penalty that might be awarded against him. It is presumed that the omission of this important fund from the protection thrown around all the others, by the provisions of the XV. article of the 13th chapter of the Revised Statutes of 1843, (page 269,) was not intentional.

Heretofore private entries of lands bid in by the State, have been allowed, but the legality of the practice being doubted, it is now discontinued. If, therefore, private sales should be deemed expedient, either generally or in particular cases, express authority should be given, and the sales of that character heretofore made should be legalized.

Purchasers of land upon credit, should give bond for the payment of the purchase money, and in some cases the board should have

power to require security. As the law is, a certificate of purchase issues to the purchaser; but there is no obligation whatever on his part, either to pay or abstain from waste. The consequence sometimes is, that the land is enjoyed for a time, stripped of its most valuable appendages, and then abandoned.

According to the usage of the office, the *bond* of the borrower has been a mere nullity. However responsible the individual, and however inadequate the mortgage, as a security, the latter is all that has ever been looked to. Upon default of payment, the law directs the land to be advertised and sold. If there be no purchaser, it may be struck off to the State. It can neither be sold to a third person, nor bid in by the State for any sum less than the full amount chargeable upon it. In either event the debt is extinguished, although it may not be worth half the sum, as it sometimes is not. One of the laws makes it *imperative* upon the State to buy it in where there is no other purchaser. The other leaves the matter *discretionary*. No express direction is given to proceed upon the bond in any case. The Board, however, think, that so plain a principle, and so plain a duty, as that the bond might and should be enforced in all proper cases, without specific direction, will account for the circumstance, that only the *extraordinary* remedy by foreclosure, which the law provides and treats of at large, is mentioned. If the bond was to be nothing, why was it required?

By the process of bidding in lands for the State, she has become the absolute owner of a large quantity of lands, a goodly portion of which, it is to be feared, will never sell for any thing like the amount chargeable upon them. They have been repeatedly offered, but unless authority be given to sell at their actual value, they must remain totally unproductive, or what is still worse, must many of them rapidly deteriorate. The aggregate amount of this unproductive item is \$136,231 93.

Notwithstanding the Board believe that the inadequacy of the mortgaged premises, as a security, should not in justice to the State, absolve the borrower from paying his debt, yet the uniform omission to look to the bond for remedy, will prevent the Board from resorting to it, without express legislative sanction.

At present the Board do not bid in for the State any tract of land which is not worth the amount charged on it, unless where the mortgager is considered otherwise irresponsible.

An opinion prevails to some extent, that after a forfeiture of the mortgage, and a sale and conveyance of the mortgaged premises, the land is nevertheless subject to redemption. It might therefore be well to put the question at rest by declaring that, after a sale duly made, there shall be no redemption.

There is no certain discretion as to how, or by whom, certificates and conveyances to purchasers shall be made and executed, nor as to the nature and extent of the covenants and stipulations that should be contained in them. Nor does the law creating the Board provide

that a less number than all of them shall be a *quorum* for the transaction of business.

Frequent applications are made to substitute mortgages and to grant partial releases of mortgages, on an offer of part payments, but the Board consider they are without the necessary power in the premises.

It has been the uniform practice of the Board, ever since its organization, where interest is not punctually paid, to charge interest upon the interest due and withheld; and they have been fortified in the practice by an opinion given by counsel. Its legality is however questioned, and is in a course of being tested by a judicial decision.

In some cases of lands bid in by the State, the mortgager, or those claiming under him, or junior incumbrancers, wish either to become favored purchasers, or have the privilege of reinstating the mortgage by paying up arrearages.

Stock mortgagers in some instances desire the privilege of transferring to the State, stock in Branches where they are stockholders to the amount of their indebtedness; and it is respectfully submitted whether, in cases where such debtors are otherwise seriously embarrassed, the privilege should not be accorded to them.

It is considered doubtful whether, under existing law, the Board have power to re-invest the principal of stock-mortgages that may be paid off, and the excess of dividends on State stock over the interest on the Bank loan; and as these are the only sources for paying our interest, the Board would recommend a re-investment, either,

- 1st. By loans on real estate security;
- 2d. In Bank stock in such Branches as yield the best dividends; or
- 3d. In the purchase of State Bonds for Bank loan.

Respectfully submitted,

J. MORRISON, *President.*

J. P. DRAKE,	}	<i>Commissioners.</i>
J. WALKER,		
A. C. PEPPER,		

SINKING FUND OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, Dec. 7, 1844. }

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Sinking Fund for December 2, 1844.

MEANS.

Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, under the charter, - - -	\$880,000 00	
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, from Saline fund, - - -	4,924 20	
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, frdm Bank Tax Fund, - - -	792 07	
	<hr/>	\$85,716 27

MORTGAGE LOANS FOR BANK STOCK.

In Indianapolis Branch, - - -	23,745 29	
In Lawrenceburgh Branch, - - -	35,036 81	
In Richmond Branch, - - -	6,925 19	
In Madison Branch, - - -	30,187 55	
In Evansville Branch, - - -	14,427 27	
In Vincennes Branch, - - -	8,365 11	
In Bedford Branch, - - -	12,093 26	
In Terre Haute Branch, - - -	14,026 27	
In Lafayette Branch, - - -	20,643 37	
In Fort Wayne Branch, - - -	26,904 24	
	<hr/>	192,354 33
Current loans, - - - -	383,283 26	
Current loans transferred from Sur- plus Revenue, - - - -	172,218 62	
Surplus Revenue loans, - - -	63,985 19	
Loans on notes, - - - -	3,282 38	
Loans on sales, - - - -	55,847 58	
	<hr/>	678,617 03
Indianapolis Branch of State Bank,	3,773 46	
Lawrenceburgh Branch of State Bank, - - - -	5,044 14	
Richmond Branch of State Bank, -	2,347 02	
Madison Branch of State Bank, -	2,909 36	
New Albany Branch of State Bank, - - - -	2,493 74	
Evansville Branch of State Bank,	2,054 64	
Vincennes Branch of State Bank,	2,518 67	
Bedford Branch of State Bank, -	3,129 16	
Terre Haute Branch of State Bank,	2,854 23	

Lafayette Branch of State Bank,	2,827	49	
Fort Wayne Branch of State Bank, - - - -	4,758	34	
South Bend Branch of State Bank,	857	38	
Michigan City Branch of State Bank, - - - -	3,079	29	
Jacob Walker, Commissioner, -	40	35	
James P. Drake, Commissioner and Treasurer, - - - -	2,450	39	
Merchants Bank New York, -	3,350	00	
			<hr/>
			44,487 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest on State bonds under the charter, - - - -	608,445	01	
Interest on State bonds of 1839, under the law of 1839, - -	589	05	
Interest and exchange, - - -	25,554	34	
			<hr/>
			634,588 40
Treasurer of State, under law of January 29, 1841, - - -	16,773	63	
Treasurer of State, under law of February 6, 1841, - - -	59,626	60	
			<hr/>
			76,400 23
Fund Commissioners, on account of Surplus Revenue, - -	164,465	21	
Fund Commissioners, on account of loan of 1839, - - -	2,959	00	
			<hr/>
			167,424 21
Commission to Merchants' Bank New York, on payment of interest, - - - -	2,632	50	
Expense of State loans, for Bank purposes, - - - -	4,799	14	
Specie transportation for Bank stock, &c., - - - -	2,100	69	
Specie transportation for Surplus Revenue Bank stock, - -	1,290	46	
Current expenses, including rent, advertisements, salaries, commission on loans, &c., from the commencement, - - -	21,572	16	
Current expense for portion of same, belonging to Surplus Revenue, - - - -	4,927	42	
Engraving, filling and other expenses of Sinking Fund Treasury notes, - - - -	3,338	47	
			<hr/>
			40,660 84

Liquidation of surplus Revenue bonds by dividends, - - - - -		30,963 60
Dividends of Surplus Fund of Surplus Revenue Bank stock, -	11,302 27	
Interest and dividends, applied to Bank stock, - - - - -	6,700 00	
	<hr/>	18,002 27
Sinking Fund Treasury notes, returned to be cancelled, - -	152,835 00	
Sinking Fund Treasury notes on hand, - - - - -	70 00	
Interest on Sinking Fund Treasury notes cancelled, - - - -	8,048 99	
Interest on Sinking Fund Treasury notes on hand, - - - -	9 25	
Interest on Sinking Fund Treasury notes, allowed but not applied, -	4 43	
	<hr/>	160,967 67
		<hr/>
		<u><u>\$2,930,182 52</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

State bonds for capital under the charter, - -	\$1,390,000 00
State of Indiana, on account of surplus revenue,	108,532 87
State of Indiana, from Saline Fund,	4,924 20
State of Indiana, from Bank Tax Fund, - - - - -	792 07
Excess of bids on sales, over balance on loans, - - - -	464 77
	<hr/>
	6,181 04

OTHER SOURCES OF RECEIPT.

Dividends on Bank stock, under the charter, - - - -	721,353 33
Dividend on Surplus Revenue Bank stock, - - - -	141,444 30
Dividend on Bank stock of 1839, -	7,503 66
Dividend on Bank stock of 1841, -	508 33
	<hr/>
Interest from State bonds, - -	150 00
Interest on mortgage loans for Bank stock, - - - -	117,526 98
Interest on current loans, - -	241.987 09
	<hr/>
	870,809 62

Interest on Surplus Revenue loans,	156,502 74	
Interest on loans from sales, -	5,860 63	
	<hr/>	522,027 44
Premium on State bonds sold, -	29,496 92	
Damages on forfeited current loans,	1,569 52	
Damages on forfeited Surplus Revenue loans, - - - -	1,448 94	
Blank forms of mortgage, - -	116 17	
	<hr/>	32,631 55
		<hr/>
		<u>\$2,930,182 52</u>

Doc. No. 9.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES

OF

THE INDIANA ASYLUM

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

FOR THE YEAR 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly
of the State of Indiana:*

The undersigned, committee, appointed for the purpose, by the Board of Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of said State, do, in behalf of said Board under the requirement of the 13th section of an act entitled "An Act to establish an Asylum for the education of Deaf and Dumb persons in the State of Indiana," approved January 15, 1844, now report, that they have spared no pains in the discharge of the important duties assigned them by the last Legislature, and that their efforts to prepare the way for opening the Asylum have been attended with an encouraging degree of success. They have rented, for the use of the Institution for one year, at an expense of \$300, a large, commodious and pleasantly situated building, with pleasure grounds of sufficient extent to afford the pupils ample opportunity for exercise and recreation. Furniture, bedding and other requisite articles for the Asylum, have been purchased at a cost of about \$1,000. The services of a Steward and Matron, every way qualified to superintend its domestic concerns, have also been procured. Mr. William Willard, a deaf mute, educated in the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn., has been engaged to take charge of the department of instruction, at a salary of \$800 per annum. Mr. Willard was formerly employed, for several years, as an instructor in the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and he comes to us recommended by the Principal and Trustees of that Institution, as eminently fitted for the station he proposes to fill. He had charge of a small school of deaf mutes in Indianapolis, during the winter of 1843-'4, and it is presumed no one who then witnessed the rapid improvement of the pupils under his instruction, will be disposed to doubt the extent or thoroughness of his qualifications as a teacher.

The requisite preparatory arrangements having been previously made, the Asylum went into operation on the first Monday of last October. Fourteen pupils were present at the commencement of

the session. Two have since been added, making sixteen in all; which is the number now connected with the institution.

Of these 1 is from Carroll county.

1 is from Fayette county.

1 is from Vermillion county.

1 is from Randolph county.

1 is from Clarke county.

1 is from Dearborn county.

1 is from Monroe county.

2 are from Henry county.

2 are from Marion county.

2 are from Bartholomew county—and

3 are from Tippecanoe county.

The Trustees are happy to be able to say, that they regard the Asylum as having opened with the most cheering prospects; and, that under the smiles of a kind Providence, nothing but the continued countenance and liberality of the Legislature will be necessary to insure its permanent success. An institution so benevolent in its design, certainly deserves to be regarded with the warmest interest and solicitude by all the friends of humanity. No portion of the community has stronger claims on the sympathy, or stands more in need of the fostering care of the commonwealth than the deaf and dumb. Experience has abundantly shown that, though deprived of speech and hearing, their minds can be approached through other avenues by the lights of knowledge, and they can be thereby qualified for stations of usefulness and the highest rational enjoyments. Indeed the difference between the uneducated and the educated mute is almost incredible. The former “wends his weary way” through life in ignorance and obscurity—often an object of charity, and almost a burden to himself: but the latter, gladdened by the genial ray of knowledge, and fitted for the discharge of duty, becomes a blessing to his friends and to society, acts well his part as a member of the great human family—enjoys the present, and looks forward to the future with cheerfulness and hope.

But it is unnecessary to urge upon your honorable body the claims of a cause, which former assemblies have espoused with a zeal that does honor to the State; and the importance of which we know you will not fail to appreciate.

We, therefore, close this report, by respectfully recommending that, with a view of promoting the more extensive usefulness of the Asylum, the present assessment for its benefit of two mil's on the hundred dollars be raised to one cent on the hundred dollars. This would afford a sum sufficient to enable the Board of Trustees to admit, free of charge, all indigent pupils who might wish for the present to be received into the Institution—whereas, with the limited means now at the command of the Trustees, many such applica-

tions must be refused. Let it be borne in mind that the parents and friends of those deaf mutes, who would wish to enjoy the advantages of the Asylum, are, with comparatively few exceptions, in indigent circumstances—and it seems hard that they should be shut out from the Institution for the want of means, when so light an assessment as one cent on the hundred dollars would put them in possession of its privileges without expense.

We would further recommend, that the house and lot which have been rented for the present use of the Asylum, be made its permanent property by purchase, provided they can be obtained on just and equitable terms.

It will be perceived from section 11 of the act above referred to, that it devolves upon the House of Representatives to choose, during their present session, five trustees in lieu of those appointed at the last General Assembly. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

P. D. GURLEY, }
R. MAYHEW, } *Com. of the Board.*

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the expenses of said institution incurred under the action and direction of the Trustees, to wit:

For House and grounds for Asylum one year, from 1st of Sept., 1844, rented of Geo. W. Stipp, - -	\$300 00
Furniture purchased of Thomas Smith, - - -	853 75
One Cooking Stove \$30, and two other Stoves \$38 40, purchased of Samuel Wainright, - - -	68 40
Two bills of furniture, fixtures, and stationery for school rooms, furnished by Wm. Willard, and allowed by Trustees, - - - - -	86 97
Two books for Secretary and Treasurer, of Day, Tyler & Co. - - - - -	2 88
William Willard's salary as Teacher, per annum, -	800 00
William Campbell as Steward, and Mrs. Campbell as Matron, employed per annum at \$75, for each pupil boarded at the Asylum per year, suppose 15 scholars,	1,125 00
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/> <u>\$3,237 00</u>

The amount of receipts or moneys collected since the organization by the Trustees are:

Receipts on account of pupils at the Asylum, - -	\$209 25
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The above statement of expenditures and moneys collected, made in accordance with the requisition of the 13th section of the act to establish said Asylum, has no reference to the amount paid to teacher for past services under joint resolution, nor to any receipts of funds from taxes assessed and collected for this object.

In the collection and payment of the revenue of last year into the State Treasury, no distinction was made, in the amount, so as to show what was collected on account of deaf and dumb. It is estimated that of the revenue thus paid, the proper proportion collected on this account, was about \$2,122 75, which after deducting the amount paid to William Willard, by authority of joint resolution, \$1,168 75, would leave in the State Treasury of this fund about \$954.

The Trustees in creating the expenses above mentioned, have anticipated this fund as well as that to be collected, with the revenue

of the present year; and have had some advances from the State Treasury, (as appeared to be contemplated by the law organizing the institution, and indispensably necessary to carry their plans into effect,) leaving the principal portion of said expenses yet to be met, relying upon the present General Assembly to make such appropriation as will meet all expenditures and obligations incurred by the Trustees.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. MAYHEW, *Treasurer of Board of Trustees
of Asylum for Education of Deaf and Dumb.*

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF

WAYS AND MEANS,

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

JANUARY 7, 1845.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1845.



REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
January 7th, 1845. }

MR. HEROD, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made the following report:

MR. SPEAKER:

The committee of Ways and Means, in pursuance of the duty imposed upon them by law and the usages of the State, to examine into and report the present and prospective state of the finances, and also the condition of the offices of Auditor of public accounts and Treasurer of State, have, so far as time, and the necessary attendance upon other legislative business would permit, performed that duty, and now make the following report:

The present condition of the Treasury, destitute as it is, virtually, of all means to meet the demands upon it for the current year, seems to present but a gloomy prospect for the successful operation of our State government during the trying crisis of the present fiscal year. The practice of raising means for the current necessities, upon the credit of the State whether by direct loans, or in the more insidious form of issuing treasury notes, which is, indeed, nothing else than a loan in disguise, is to be deprecated, as much as the necessity is to be regretted, which introduced into our financial operations a resort to either. If you raise means for the current year by an issue of treasury notes, they will more or less depreciate, a necessary consequence of which is, that the next year's revenue brings them back into the Treasury, and the Legislature is again driven to resort to a similar issue, or other temporary means, which leaves the Treasury at the close of each fiscal year but little improved in condition by the issue of these treasury notes, to say nothing of the injurious effects of a depreciated currency upon the business and industry of the country. The same may justly be said of a loan, except as to its effects upon business and labor. To borrow money to pay State creditors, only changes our creditors; it does not diminish our indebtedness. These considerations have induced your committee to seek, if possible, to avoid either a loan, or an increase of the circu-

lation of treasury notes, by an issue thereof to defray the ordinary expenditures of the State government.

To this end your committee have availed themselves of the best means of information within their power relative to the probable proportion of the revenue of 1844, which will be paid into the Treasury in current funds, and your committee are happy to express the opinion that perhaps one-third of the amount will be paid in par funds, which, if realized, will be amply sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses, and keep the machinery of government in motion during the fiscal year. It is believed that this course will rapidly tend to produce health and stability in our revenue, and hasten that most desirable consummation, the final payment of our domestic indebtedness. Should the anticipations of your committee be realized, and par funds received in the revenue of 1844, be more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of government, the residue should, in their opinion, be applied to the bank loan, and they have introduced a provision^s for that purpose in a bill herewith submitted. It will be seen that your committee propose no means for replacing the trust funds at the present time, as the interest is all that is generally lawful to be used, and it is believed that the whole may, at no distant day, be replaced without materially increasing the present rate of taxation, which your committee think it would be impolitic to do at this embarrassing period in our financial affairs. The issue of treasury notes of 1840 bearing six per cent. interest will, in the month of April and other months in this year respectively, in which the several issues were made, amount to six dollars and fifty cents each, principal and interest. There is no other purpose to which they are applicable in which interest is allowed, except revenue, and in that way they are absorbed but slowly. It has been suggested by the Treasurer of State, that a large amount of these notes could be taken up in exchange for treasury notes bearing an interest of but one quarter of one per cent., allowing interest upon the six per cents, up to the time of the exchange: this would be exchanging on our part evidences of debt, bearing one quarter of one per cent. interest, for those bearing six per cent., and would certainly be a great saving to the State by stopping the accumulation of interest. This operation is too plain to require any example or demonstration of the truth of the proposition. The only remaining enquiry then, is, will this proposed exchange, if carried into operation, depreciate the quarter of one per cent. notes in a greater proportion than the six per cents, allowing for the difference of interest, or adding the interest to the principal of the six per cent. notes?

Now bearing in mind that the amount put out, draws in by the exchange an equal amount, diminishing the accruing interest from six to one quarter of one per cent., and not in any wise increasing the amount in circulation; it seems difficult to see any cause why an unequal depreciation should follow. The committee have for the reasons aforesaid, reported a bill authorizing the Treasurer to make such

exchange. Your committee, taking the Auditor's estimate of \$232,000 as the amount of revenue for 1844, think it not extravagant to estimate the revenue of 1845 at \$240,000, with the continuance of the same rate of taxation. They deem it unnecessary to increase the present rate of taxation: they therefore recommend that the same tax be levied as was last year.

Your committee have carefully examined the offices of Auditor of public accounts and Treasurer of State, and they take great pleasure in saying that they found the books and papers of each of said offices in good order and condition, and that every facility was rendered your committee, in their examination, by both the gentlemanly officers.

The following schedule shows the receipts and expenditures, in detail, from the first of November, 1843, to the 31st October, 1844, being the end of the fiscal year:

SCHEDULE A,

Showing the Receipts and Expenditures at the State Treasury, from 1st November, 1843, to the 31st October, 1844.

GENERAL REVENUE.

The amount of Revenue remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1843, provided all warrants audited prior to that date were paid, was	\$370,145 94
The amount received on account of Revenue of 1844,	391 78
The amount collected and paid in, on account of assessments on property and polls for 1843. - -	208,015 86
The amount paid by the State Bank, on account of tax for 1843, - - - - -	4,182 84
The amount paid by the State Bank, on account of tax for 1841, - - - - -	3,291 55
The amount paid by the State Bank, on account of tax for 1842, - - - - -	218 31
From arrears of Revenue for 1842, - - -	25,071 09
" " " 1841, - - -	7,362 41
" " " 1840, - - -	51 57
" " " 1839, - - -	332 64
" " " 1837, - - -	2 82
" " " 1832, - - -	20
" Sales of Indianapolis Lots, (Principal,) - -	126 14
" " " " (Interest,) - -	8 19
Amount of Loan from the State Bank, under the act of January 15, 1844, - - - - -	56,000 00
Amount paid by Administrators of Estates, without Known Heirs, - - - - -	189 66

Loans of Bank Tax fund refunded, - - -	490 00
Interest received on account of loans of Bank Tax Fund, - - - - -	584 81
Amount received on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Bank Tax Fund, -	3 50
Amount of Bank Tax Fund received from State Bank under 15th section of Bank Charter, - - -	2,600 00
Amount of dividend on Bank Tax Fund, invested in Bank Stock, (Evansville Branch,) - - -	19 80
Amount of Congressional Township Fund in the Treasury at the date of the transfer of the Books of that fund to the Auditor's office (Jan. 1, 1844,) -	71 35
Loans of Congressional Township Fund, refunded, -	90 44
Interest received on account of loans of Congressional Township Fund, - - - - -	32 56
Loans of Treasury Fund refunded, - - -	690 00
Interest received on account of loans of Treasury Fund, - - - - -	67 45
Amount of Three per cent. Fund in the Treasury at the date of the transfer of the books of that fund to the Auditor's office, (Jan. 1st, 1844,) - -	8,819 09
Amount received on account of sales of Michigan Road lands, - - - - -	149 62
Amount received on account of sales of Dillon's History of Indiana, - - - - -	12 00
Amount received on account of sales of Revised Statutes of 1843. - - - - -	226 09
Amount paid on account of incidental receipts, -	28 37
Amount received from Commissioner of University Township in Monroe, - - - - -	2,701 96
Amount received from Commissioner of University Township in Gibson, - - - - -	300 16
Amount received from Commissioners of Saline lands in Washington and Orange as principal, - -	1,584 35
Amount received from Commissioners of Saline lands in Washington and Orange as interest, - -	727 19
Loans of University Funds refunded, - - -	3,068 13
Interest received on account of loans of University Fund, - - - - -	3,180 24
Amount received on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to University Fund, -	22 75
Loans of Saline Fund refunded, - - -	2,583 78
Interest received on account of loans of Saline Fund, -	2,079 18
Amount received on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Saline fund, - -	10 50
Amount of Surplus Revenue Fund in the Treasury at the date of the transfer of the books of that fund to Auditor's office, (Jan. 1st, 1844,) - - -	138 35

Interest received on account of loans of Surplus Revenue Fund, - - - - -	282 25
Amount received on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Surplus Revenue Fund, - - - - -	23 38
Amount of Bank Tax Fund in the Treasury at the date of the transfer of the books of that fund to the Auditor's office, (January 1st, 1844,) - - - - -	946 25
Amount received on account of Common School Fund derived from Bank dividends, - - - - -	77,062 51
Amount received on account of damages on sales of land mortgaged to University Fund, - - - - -	83 25
Amount received on account of premium on Eastern Drafts, (being 2 per cent. deducted from warrants paid at the Treasury,) - - - - -	635 33
Total Receipts from General Revenue, - - - - -	<u>\$784,705 64</u>

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Amount received on account of sales of Wabash and Erie Canal lands, East of Tippecanoe, (interest,) - - - - -	\$95 04
Amount received on account of sales of Wabash and Erie Canal lands, West of Tippecanoe, - - - - -	141,070 87
Amount received on account of Tolls and Water Rents, on Wabash and Erie Canal, East of Tippecanoe, - - - - -	31,754 86
Amount received on account of Water Rents, on Northern division of Central Canal, - - - - -	688 17
Amount received from Tolls on the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road, - - - - -	689 16
Amount received on account of Tolls on New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike, - - - - -	5,951 23
Amount received on account of Tolls on White Water Canal, - - - - -	5 00
Amount received on account of Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, - - - - -	102,529 99
Amount of Scrip issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal, East of Tippecanoe, - - - - -	95,000 00
Amount of Scrip issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal, West of Tippecanoe, - - - - -	170,000 00
Amount received on account of State Bonds, - - - - -	4,161 25
Amount received on account of Compromise property, - - - - -	69,231 36
Amount paid on account of incidental receipts of Fund Commissioner, - - - - -	908 01
Amount received from sales of Bank Stock derived from 4th instalment of Surplus Revenue, - - - - -	437,450 00
Total receipts on account of Internal Improvements, - - - - -	<u>\$1,059,534 94</u>

Add receipts from General Revenue, - - - -	784,705 64
Total receipts from November 1st, 1843, to October 31st, 1844, both days included, - - - -	<u>\$1,844,240 58</u>

GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount audited on account of salaries of Executive officers, - - - - -	\$3,102 04
Amount audited on account of salaries of supreme and circuit judges and sheriff of supreme court, -	17,883 40
Amount audited on account of salaries of prosecuting attorneys, - - - - -	1,693 40
Amount audited on account of salaries of adjutant and quarter-master generals, - - - -	227 12
Amount audited on account of public printing and distributing laws, - - - - -	15,834 13
Amount audited on account of stationery and fuel for Legislature and public offices, - - - -	12,959 15
Amount audited on account of Legislature, - -	25,112 62
Amount audited on account of probate judges, - -	4,004 00
Amount audited on account of specific appropriations	7,279 38
Amount audited on account of State Library, - -	382 96
Amount audited on account of State House, - -	1,447 89
Amount audited on account of State Prison, (conveying convicts,) - - - - -	1,417 88
Amount audited on account of new State Prison, -	3,500 00
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1839, refunded, - - - - -	0 50
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1840, refunded, - - - - -	127 81
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1841, refunded, - - - - -	278 43
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1842, refunded, - - - - -	818 65
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1843, refunded, - - - - -	78 79
Amount audited on account of revenue of 1844, refunded, - - - - -	32 73
Amount audited on account of three per cent. fund, -	289 68
Amount audited on account of salaries of professors in State University, - - - - -	4,462 50
Amount audited on account of loans made of University fund, - - - - -	1,085 00
Amount audited on account of loans made of saline fund, - - - - -	8,359 93
Amount audited on account of loans made of Bank Tax Fund, - - - - -	2,765 00

Amount audited on account of costs of advertising sales of land mortgaged to University Fund, -	34 50
Amount audited on account of costs of advertising sales of land mortgaged to Saline Fund, - -	13 50
Amount audited on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Bank Tax Fund, -	5 25
Amount audited on account of costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to surplus revenue fund, -	5 25
Amount audited on account of costs of advertising sales of land mortgaged to congressional township fund, - - - - -	0 75
Lands mortgaged to saline fund unsold for want of bidders (charged on the books before their transfer to Auditor's office), - - - - -	1,473 60
Lands mortgaged to Saline Fund unsold for want of bidders (charged as preceding item), - - -	457 69
Amount audited on account of damages on sales of land mortgaged to University Fund, - - -	435 05
Amount audited on account of damages on sales of land mortgaged to Saline Fund, - - - -	58 75
Amount audited on account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, - - - - -	1,168 75
Amount audited on account of hypothecation of Treasury notes for Bank loan under act of January 15, 1844, - - - - -	67,868 74
Amount audited on account of interest paid in advance on Bank loan, - - - - -	6,720 00
Amount audited on account of exchange on loan from the Michigan City Branch, - - - -	690 00
Amount audited on account of wolf scalps, - -	2 00
Amount audited on account of Governor's House, -	638 62
Amount audited on account of contingent fund, -	1,386 54
Amount audited on account of expenses of State University, - - - - -	339 10
Amount audited on account of expenses of saline fund, -	388 72
Amount audited on account of surplus revenue interest (paid to Lake county,) - - - - -	75 00
Amount audited on account of proceeds of Revised Statutes of 1843, refunded, - - - -	35 00
Amount audited on account of Michigan Road, -	116 66
<hr/>	
Total disbursements on account of general objects of expenditure, - - - - -	\$195,056 06

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Amount audited on account of construction of Wabash and Erie Canal, west of Tippecanoe, - -	\$215,959 03
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Amount audited on account of repairs on Wabash and Erie Canal, west of Tippecanoe, - - -	9,450 00
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Wabash and Erie Canal, west of Tippecanoe, - -	8,588 16
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Wabash and Erie Canal, east of Tippecanoe, - -	1,190 25
Amount audited on account of construction of New Albany and Vincennes road, - - - -	1,599 96
Amount audited on account of repairs on New Albany and Vincennes road, - - - -	4,012 81
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of New Albany and Vincennes road, - - - -	338 46
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Cross Cut Canal, - - - - -	101 50
Amount audited on account of construction of Northern division central canal, - - - -	25 00
Amount audited on account of repairs on Northern division of central canal, - - - -	156 32
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Northern division of central canal, - - - -	323 40
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Lafayette and Indianapolis road, - - - -	1 20
Amount audited on account of contingencies applicable to the whole system of internal improvement, -	19 75
Amount audited on account of five per cent. Bank scrip, redeemed and cancelled, - - - -	91,990 00
Amount audited on account of interest on five per cent. Bank scrip, redeemed, - - - -	3,823 52
Amount audited on account of Wabash and Erie Canal scrip, east of Tippecanoe, redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	44,017 76
Amount audited on account of Wabash and Erie Canal scrip, east of Tippecanoe, redeemed, - - -	3,887 82
Amount audited on account of Wabash and Erie Canal scrip, west of Tippecanoe, redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	135,275 00
Amount audited on account of Treasury notes, redeemed and cancelled, - - - -	200,525 00
Amount audited on account of interest on Treasury notes, redeemed, - - - - -	28,358 00
Amount audited on account of State bonds, redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	265,079 55
Amount audited on account of interest on State bonds redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	4,903 53
Amount audited on account of State bonds, redeemed by State Agent, - - - - -	47,000 00
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Madison and Indianapolis railroad, - - - -	266 12

Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of State Agent, - - - - -	4,436 87
Amount audited on account of Jersey City property, - - - - -	600 00
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis railroad, - - - - -	35 81
Amount audited on account of bonds of the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis railroad company, redeemed and cancelled, - - - - -	182,975 00
Amount audited on account of incidental expenses of Treasury notes, - - - - -	256 68
Amount audited on account of compromise property, - - - - -	300 89
Amount audited on account of Morris Canal & Banking Company, - - - - -	100 00
Amount audited on account of Bank of Western New York, (taxes on Georgia lands,) - - - - -	1,012 85
Amount audited on account of payments by State Agent under joint resolutions, - - - - -	23,683 77
Amount audited on account of interest on Wabash and Erie Canal lands, refunded, - - - - -	44 07
Amount audited on account of Wabash and Erie Canal scrip, east of Tippecanoe, refunded, - - - - -	100 00

Total disbursements on account of internal improvement, - - - - -	1,277,438 08
Add disbursements as above, - - - - -	195,056 06

Total amount audited from the first day of November, 1843, to the 31st day of October, 1844, both days included, - - - - -	\$1,472,494 14
Total receipts as above, - - - - -	1,844,240 58
Total expenditures as above, - - - - -	1,472,494 14

Balance in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1844, provided all warrants audited prior to that date were paid, - - - - -	\$371,746 44
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The following schedule (B) will show the receipts and expenditures at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of November, 1844, to the 1st day of January, 1845:

SCHEDULE B.

From November 1st, 1844, to January 1st, 1845.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasury November 1st, 1844, - - -	\$371,746 44
Interest on loans of University Fund, - - -	864 84

Loans of University Fund refunded, - - -	1,307 05
Damages on sales of lands mortgaged to University Fund, - - - - -	115 93
Costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to University Fund, - - - - -	31 75
Principal of sales of Seminary lands in Gibson and Monroe, - - - - -	1,318 29
Interest on sales of Seminary lands in Gibson and Monroe, - - - - -	502 93
Interest on loans of Saline Fund, - - - - -	427 18
Damages on sales of lands mortgaged to Saline Fund, - - - - -	20 88
Costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Saline Fund, - - - - -	10 00
Loans of Saline Fund refunded, - - - - -	100 00
From estates without heirs, - - - - -	57 75
Interest on loans of Bank Tax Fund, - - - - -	257 23
Costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Bank Tax Fund, - - - - -	4 00
Interest on loans of Surplus Revenue Fund, - - - - -	130 53
Costs of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to Surplus Revenue Fund, - - - - -	4 00
Loans of Bank Tax Fund refunded, - - - - -	350 00
From water rents on Wabash and Erie Canal, east, - - - - -	3,425 00
From water rents on Central Canal, - - - - -	115 00
Revenue of 1844 from State Bank, - - - - -	945 62
Revenue of 1844 from Counties, - - - - -	702 67
Revenue of 1839, - - - - -	100 00
Secretary of State's fees, - - - - -	29 25
Common School Fund derived from Bank, - - - - -	27,666 81
Tolls on Wabash and Erie Canal, east, - - - - -	16,345 00
Loans of Congressional Township Fund refunded, - - - - -	8 27
Sales of Wabash and Erie Canal, east, (principal,) - - - - -	68,797 60
Interest on sales of Wabash and Erie Canal lands, east, - - - - -	17,545 99
Total,	<u><u>\$512,930 01</u></u>

EXPENDITURES.

Audited on account of Militia, - - - - -	25 00
Audited on account of Judiciary, - - - - -	1,200 00
Audited on account of Probate Judges, - - - - -	399 00
Audited on account of State Prison, - - - - -	311 25
Audited on account of Three per cent. Fund, - - - - -	193 12
Loans of University Fund, - - - - -	200 00
Audited on account of Prosecuting Attorneys, - - - - -	412 87
Professors' salaries State University, - - - - -	1,000 00
Audited on account of Presidential election, - - - - -	567 03
Interest paid to Congressional Township No. 10, - - - - -	127 73

Audited on account of State House,	-	-	-	74	31
Loans of Bank Tax Fund,	-	-	-	800	00
Audited on account of Legislature,	-	-	-	9	00
Construction of Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road,				45	00
Construction of Wabash and Erie Canal, east,	-	-		11,081	42
Repairs of do do do do	-	-	-	80,010	40
Damages on do do do do	-	-	-	810	95
Incidental expenses do do do do	-	-	-	2,641	67
Incidental expenses Wabash and Erie Canal, west,	-			7,716	51
Construction of New Albany and Vincennes Road,	-			10	78
Revenue of 1841 refunded,	-	-	-	20	00
Contingent Fund,	-	-	-	27	88
Specific account,	-	-	-	1,000	00

Total,	\$108,683	92
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Receipts as above,	-	-	-	-	-	\$512,930	01
Expenditures as above,	-	-	-	-	-	108,683	92

Balance in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1845, provided all Warrants have been redeemed,	-					404,246	09
To the above add Warrants outstanding on the 31st of October, 1844,	-	-	-	-	-	97,923	46
Add Warrants outstanding, issued since October 31st,						8,887	82
Add over payment by Mr. Dunn, to meet his outstanding receipts,	-	-	-	-	-	80,227	32

True amount in the Treasury,	-	-	-	-	-	591,284	69
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This consists of cancelled Scrip.	-	306,102	41
Scrip reserved for hypothecation,	-	5,000	00
Interest thereon,	-	1,060	00
			312,162 41

Requisition to State Agent,	-	3,332	97
“ “ Bazil Brown,	-	500	00
			3,832 97

Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip never paid out,	-	-	50,745	00
Wabash and Erie Canal Drafts paid since 1st November,	-	-	-	44,015 00
Twelve State Bonds and Coupons,	-	-	-	13,650 00
Quarter per cent. Scrip never paid out,	-	-	-	28,750 00
Scrip White Dog of Lucas,	-	-	-	69,442 10
Bank Scrip of Sinking Fund Commissioners,	-	-	-	27,666 81
Thirteen parcels Blue Dog and small lot of White Dog,				25,167 00
Warrants outstanding 31st October, and redeemed since,	-	-	-	964 38

Various payments from the Treasury as per vouchers not audited, - - - - -	10,072 56
Treasury notes with interest, - - - - -	2,268 84
“ “ without interest, - - - - -	2,345 00
	<hr/>
	4,613 84
Cash, - - - - -	202 62
	<hr/>
	<u>\$591,284 69</u>

Of the foregoing balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1845, your committee have counted, cancelled, and defaced of notes, scrip, and bonds, as follows:

Of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip west of Tippecanoe, - - - - -	\$91,840 00
Of Bank Scrip, including interest, - - - - -	77,062 51
Of six per cent. Treasury Notes, including interest, - - - - -	137,199 90
Twelve State Bonds and Coupons, - - - - -	13,650 00
	<hr/>
Total amount cancelled, - - - - -	<u>\$319,752 41</u>

It will be seen that the amount of six per cent. notes cancelled, does not come up to the amount estimated by the Auditor and Treasurer in their reports as being in the Treasury to be cancelled, by about \$6,060; the committee understand, however, from the Treasurer, that a package containing this amount was reserved to be hypothecated to the Bank, but which was not done, and the package is now in the Treasury, but not being cancelled upon the books it was thought best to defer the defacing of it until next winter.

Your committee have endeavored to ascertain as accurately as possible the length of time it will take, with the present rate of taxation and after first paying the ordinary expenses of the government, to discharge our entire domestic indebtedness, and the following estimates, marked C and D, will give the result of their deliberations. It will be seen by reference to these tables that the committee have estimated the annual increase of the revenue at \$10,000, which will at least be a safe calculation, and will probably be less than the actual increase. It will also be observed that no allowance is made for the decrease of interest which would be occasioned by an exchange of quarter per cent. Treasury notes for outstanding six per cent. Treasury notes. Should the measure heretofore, in this report recommended, be adopted by the Legislature, it would materially check the accumulation of interest against us, and would hasten our release from the thralldom of State indebtedness. A marked difference exists, it will be seen, between this report and the last annual report of the committee of ways and means, as to the length of time required to discharge our domestic indebtedness. They estimate that \$80,000 per year of that indebtedness will be absorbed by the sinking fund;

the present committee deem that estimate without proper foundation, as it would be a mere change of creditors, the State still being responsible for the same to the common school fund. The only difference between tables C and D is, that table C supposes that the law relative to tolls and water rents on the Wabash and Erie canal will remain as it now is, table D supposes the present law will be repealed, and that tolls and water rents will be received in par funds. It is estimated that the receipts from this source alone will average \$100,000 per year, and should that sum be paid into the State Treasury in par funds, and the lands be relied upon to finish the canal, it will of itself not only pay the ordinary expenses of the State, but will leave a surplus of that fund and the entire revenue, to be applied to the discharge of the State debt, which is now so fearfully hanging over the industry and business of the country. Your committee are satisfied that, as the law now stands, the people of the whole State are taxed for the prosecution of the works upon that canal, and they consequently submit the question to the decision of the Legislature.

EXHIBIT C.

A calculation for paying off our domestic debt by the 1st of January, 1853.

The domestic debt on the 1st of January, 1845, is as follows, to-wit:

Six per cent. Treasury notes outstanding	-	-	-	\$677,000
Interest on the same	-	-	-	176,770
Five per cent. notes, or Bank Scrip,	-	-	-	513,000
Interest on the same	-	-	-	66,262
Quarter of one per cent. Treasury notes	-	-	-	39,000
Bank debt (late loan)	-	-	-	56,000
				<hr/>
Whole domestic debt	-	-	-	\$1,528,032
Deduct the surplus of the revenue of 1844, after paying the ordinary State expenses, say \$70,000,	-	-	-	162,000
				<hr/>
				\$1,366,032
Add one year's interest, except on bank loan which is paid in advance,	-	-	-	78,601
				<hr/>
Amount due 1st January, 1846,	-	-	-	\$1,287,431
Deduct revenue of 1845 applicable	-	-	-	172,000
				<hr/>
				\$1,115,431
Interest one year is	-	-	-	66,925
				<hr/>
Amount due 1st January, 1847,	-	-	-	\$1,182,356

Deduct revenue of 1846 applicable	-	-	-	-	182,000
					<u>\$1,000,356</u>
Interest for one year	-	-	-	-	60,021
					<u>\$1,060,377</u>
Amount due January 1st, 1848,	-	-	-	-	192,000
Deduct revenue of 1847 applicable	-	-	-	-	
					<u>\$868,000</u>
Add interest for one year	-	-	-	-	52,102
					<u>\$920,479</u>
Amount due January 1st, 1849,	-	-	-	-	202,000
Deduct revenue of 1848 applicable	-	-	-	-	
					<u>\$718,479</u>
Add interest for one year	-	-	-	-	43,108
					<u>\$761,587</u>
Amount due 1st January, 1850,	-	-	-	-	212,000
Deduct the revenue of 1849 applicable	-	-	-	-	
					<u>\$549,000</u>
Add the interest for one year	-	-	-	-	32,975
					<u>\$582,562</u>
Amount due January 1st, 1851,	-	-	-	-	222,000
Deduct the revenue of 1850 applicable	-	-	-	-	
					<u>\$360,562</u>
Add interest for one year	-	-	-	-	21,633
					<u>\$382,195</u>
Amount due 1st January, 1852,	-	-	-	-	232,000
Deduct revenue of 1851 applicable	-	-	-	-	
					<u>\$150,195</u>
Interest for one year	-	-	-	-	9,011
					<u>\$159,206</u>
Amount due 1st January, 1853,	-	-	-	-	242,000
Revenue of 1852 applicable	-	-	-	-	
					<u>\$82,794</u>
Which will leave in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1853, after the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State and our domestic indebtedness, the sum of					<u><u>\$82,794</u></u>

EXHIBIT D.

A calculation for paying off the domestic debt by the 1st January, 1849.

Domestic indebtedness (as in exhibit C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,287,431
Deduct the revenue of 1844, including tolls and water rents on Wabash and Erie canal, after paying State expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	272,000
							<hr/> \$1,015,431
Add interest for one year, except on Bank loan, which is paid in advance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,566
							<hr/>
Amount due January 1st, 1846,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,072,997
Deduct the revenue 1845 as above,	-	-	-	-	-	-	282,000
							<hr/> \$790,997
Add the interest for one year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,460
							<hr/>
Amount due January 1st, 1847,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$838,457
Deduct revenue of 1846,	-	-	-	-	-	-	292,000
							<hr/> \$546,457
Add one year's interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,727
							<hr/>
Amount due 1st January, 1848,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$579,184
Deduct revenue 1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	302,000
							<hr/> \$277,184
Add the interest for one year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,631
							<hr/>
Amount due on January 1st, 1849,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$293,815
Revenue of 1848,	-	-	-	-	-	-	312,000
							<hr/>
Which will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1849, after the payment of the expenses of the State and our domestic indebtedness, the sum of	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> <hr/> \$18,185

The following exhibit it is believed contains a correct statement of our foreign, or funded debt:

EXHIBIT E.

On account of Wabash and Erie canal, - - -	\$1,727,000
Internal Improvements (proper) - - -	8,900,000
Bank, - - - - -	2,413,000
Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road, - - -	456,000
Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road, - - -	221,000
Surplus Revenue, - - - - -	294,000
Interest, and to redeem Treasury Notes, - - -	1,100,000
	<u>\$15,111,000</u>

Of these there have been redeemed and cancelled in bonds, - - - - -	\$1,829,000
There were cancelled without being put into circulation of the \$1,100,000, being seven per cent. bonds, - - -	<u>1,064,000</u>
	2,893,000
Outstanding, - - - - -	\$12,218,000
Of these the Bank regularly pays the interest on - - - - -	1,390,000
Leaving - - - - -	<u>\$10,828,000</u>

On which no interest is paid, and no provision is now, or can at this time be, made for its payment.

Of this sum, \$100,000 bears six per cent. interest;	
\$10,692,000 five per cent. interest, and \$36,000 seven per cent. interest. The annual interest therefore on the funded debt, (exclusive of what is paid by the Bank,) is on \$100,000 at six per cent. -	\$6,000
\$360,000 at seven per cent., - - - - -	2,520
\$10,692,000 at five per cent., - - - - -	534,600
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$543,120</u>

The committee herewith report a bill making general appropriations for the year 1845, based upon the estimated expenses for the current year, as contained in the following exhibit:

EXHIBIT F.

Estimate of the ordinary expenditures for the year 1845.

Indiana Legislature, - - - - -	\$25,000
Executive Officers, - - - - -	4,300
Supreme and Circuit Judges, and Sheriff of Supreme Court, - - - - -	15,300
Prosecuting Attorneys, - - - - -	1,850
State Prison (conveying convicts,) - - - - -	1,600
Specific Appropriations, - - - - -	5,000
Contingent expenses of Governor, - - - - -	1,000
Probate Judges, - - - - -	3,500
Public printing and distributing laws, - - - - -	7,000
Stationery for printing and public offices, - - - - -	2,000
Salaries of Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals, - - - - -	200
State Library, (including Librarian's salary,) - - - - -	500
Deaf and Dumb Assylum, - - - - -	700
	<hr/>
	<u>\$67,950</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM HEROD,
 THOMAS M. SMITH,
 ALVAN T. WHIGHT,
 T. T. WRIGHT,
 FREDERICK LESLIE,
 S. H. COLMS,
 JOEL VANDEVEER.



REPORTS

OF THE BRANCHES OF THE

STATE BANK OF INDIANA,

SHOWING THEIR CONDITION

ON THE

THIRD SATURDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:
J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.
1845.

REPORT.

*To the Honorable President of the Senate
of the State of Indiana:*

SIR: The foregoing [the following] statement of the condition of this institution is furnished in accordance with a provision of the Bank Charter.

The real estate, other than banking houses, has been regularly offered for sale at public auction, once a year, as required by the charter.

Respectfully,

D. R. DUNIHUE, *Cashier.*

November 28, 1844.

The following list embraces all the officers of the Branch, together with the rates of salary paid them.

John Vestal, President,	-	-	-	-	\$100	per annum.
D. R. Dunihue, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	500	per annum.
Isaac Rector, Clerk,	-	-	-	-	400	per annum.
Isaac Rector, Director of State Bank,	\$3 per day while attending sessions of State Bank.					

Respectfully,

D. R. D., *Cashier.*

Bills discounted,	-	-	\$66,580 80	Capital stock paid in,	-	-	\$102,800 00
Bills of exchange,	-	-	3,263 08	Discount,	-	-	\$241 37
				Interest,	-	-	1 00
Suspended debt on per. security,			37,511 70	Premium,	-	-	2 73
“ on bills,	-	-	48,323 54	Rent,	-	-	2 00
“ on bonds and				Exchange,	-	-	10 00
mortgages,	-	-	18,997 65				257 10
				Profit and loss,	-	-	1,719 16
Banking house of State Bank,			1,841 80	Treasurer of State,	-	-	156 77
“ of this Branch,			1,637 88	Suspended tax,	-	-	62 50
Other real estate,	-	-	6,465 56				1,938 43
Furniture and fixtures,	-	-	158 88	Commissioners of Sinking Fund			
				on account of Sur. Revenue,			1,718 18
Protest,	-	-	258 36	Commissioners of Sinking Fund,			4 06
Current expenses,	-	-	25 67	Fund Commissioners of Indiana			
				on account of Sur. Revenue,			243 25
							1,965 49
<i>Due from other Branches, viz.:</i>				<i>Due to other Branches, viz.:</i>			
Branch at Indianapolis,	-	-	1,288 48	Branch at Madison, spl.,	-	-	1,683 00
“ at Madison,	-	-	3,473 32	“ at New Albany,	-	-	94 40
“ at New Albany, spl.,	-	-	1,027 50	“ at Vincennes,	-	-	125 17
“ at Terre Haute,	-	-	1,446 52				1,902 57
				<i>Due to other Banks, viz.:</i>			
<i>Due from other Banks, viz.:</i>				Bank of Louisville,			
Louisville Savings Institution,			3,253 69		-	-	263 02

Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, 12 84

Remittance to Indianapolis, - - -

Cash, viz.:

Notes of this Branch, - - 521 00
 Notes of other Branches, - - 364 00
 Notes of other States' Banks, - 5,351 00
 Indiana Treasury Notes, - 7,515 00
 Sinking Fund Treasury Notes, 1,425 00
 Silver, - - - 84,322 37
 Gold, - - - 42,225 23
 Copper, - - - 3 40

141,827 00

\$367,039 27

Surplus fund, - - 23,651 60
 Permanent fund, - - 1,052 62
 Unclaimed dividends, - - 493 85
 Individual deposits, - - 26,727 59

24,704 22

27,221 44

Branch Bank Notes, viz.:

On hand and remitted to Indianapolis, - - 24,521 00

Circulation, viz.:

Fives and upwards, - - 143,466 00
 Under fives, - - 38,000 00

205,987 00

\$367,039 27

D. R. DUNIHUE, *Cashier.*

Bills discounted,	-	\$88,279 42	Capital stock paid in,	-	-	\$153,216 27
Domestic bills of exchange,	-	7,157 00	Discount,	-	-	\$283 71
Suspended debt, on notes,	-	28,631 57	Exchange,	-	-	12 25
" " on bills,	-	9,494 29	Interest,	-	-	19 52
		<u>\$133,562 28</u>	Profit and loss,	-	-	315 48
Banking house,	-	20,000 00	Suspended interest and items,	-	-	2,694 76
State Banking house,	-	1,811 80	Surplus fund,	-	453 06	
Other real estate,	-	11,464 83	Permanent fund,	-	19,659 83	
		<u>33,306 63</u>	Sinking Fund,	-	1,048 26	
Branch at Vincennes,	-	-	Unclaimed dividends,	-	84 85	
Bank of Louisville,	-	4 31		-	1,026 95	
Ohio Life and Trust Co., Cin.,	-	732 28	Branch at Indianapolis,	-	19 55	
Phoenix Bank, New York,	-	60 78	" at Madison,	-	320 03	
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	-	44 48	" at Terre Haute,	-	331 95	
New Orleans Canal Co.,	-	67 32	" at Michigan City,	-	402 75	
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown,	-	6,086 44		-	<u>1,074 28</u>	
State Bank of Illinois,	-	530 00	Bank of Louisville,	-	302 77	
Bank of the State of Missouri,	-	1 86	Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh,	-	1,416 74	
		<u>7,527 47</u>	Merchants' and Mechanics'	-	1 64	
Court fees,	-	-	Bank, Wheeling,	-	33	
Delegate to State Bank,	-	-	Bank of Pittsburgh,	-	<u>14,201 40</u>	
Cash, viz.: Treasury notes,	-	89,855 00	Individual deposits,	-	-	
Notes of other Bra'h'es,	-	1,930 00	Circulation:	-	-	
Other State Banks,	-	1,165 00	Fives, &c.,	\$148,122 00		1,721 48
Gold,	-	11,415 60				
Silver,	-	80,810 20				

185,175 80	Ones and twos, 17,484 00
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	167,606 00
	<u> </u>
	181,807 40
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
\$363,102 62	\$363,102 62

JOHN MITCHELL, *President.*
JOHN DOUGLASS, *Cashier.*

The officers in this Branch are as follows:	{ John Mitchell, President,	-	No salary.
	{ John Douglass, Cashier,	-	\$1,000 per annum.

The real estate owned by this Branch, other than what is used for Banking purposes, has been regularly offered for sale.

JOHN MITCHELL, *President.*
JOHN DOUGLASS, *Cashier.*

EVANSVILLE BRANCH BANK, 16th November, 1844.

Bank stock, - - - - -	3,713 00
<i>Cash, viz.:</i>	
Notes of this Branch on hand,	5,760 00
Notes of this Branch at Lawrenceburgh, - - -	3,722 00
Notes of other Branches, - - -	2,533 00
Notes of other State Banks, - - -	4,324 00
Gold and Silver, - - - - -	\$3,249 67
	<hr/> 99,588 67
	<hr/> \$510,825 61
	<hr/> <hr/>

25

Officers and their salaries:	{	Samuel Hanna, President,	-	-	-	\$ 400
		H. McCulloch, Cashier, and Delegate to State Board,	-	-	-	1,200
		M. W. Hubbell, Teller and Clerk,	-	-	-	850

\$510,825 61

This Branch pays no rent. Its real estate, other than its Banking house and lots, has been regularly offered for sale, and not sold for want of bidders.

For the Board of Directors,
 SAMUEL HANNA, *President*.
 H. McCULLOCH, *Cashier*.

Condition of the Branch at Indianapolis of the State Bank of Indiana, on the third Saturday of November, 1844.

Dr.

Cr.

Notes discounted, - - -	\$106,691 79	Capital stock, - - -	- - -	\$219,900 00
Bills of exchange, - - -	81,476 34	<i>Notes in circulation:</i>		
Suspended debt, - - -	87,245 05	Fives and upwards, - - -	\$295,327 00	
Banking house, - - -	\$275,413 18	Small, - - -	- 92,485 00	
" " State Bank, - - -	25,000 00	Surplus fund, - - -	26,284 27	387,812 00
Other real estate, - - -	1,841 81	Suspended items, - - -	- 5,063 44	
Furniture and fixtures, - - -	10,304 48	Individual deposits, - - -	- - -	31,347 71
Current expense, - - -	530 89	Permanent school fund, - - -	- - -	39,334 74
Protest, - - -	94 75	Due to other Branches, - - -	- - -	2,066 75
State Bank of Indiana, - - -	31 53	Due to other Banks, - - -	- - -	836 63
Due from Branches of State Bank, - - -	350 72	Dividends unpaid, - - -	- - -	124 65
Due from Eastern Banks, - - -	4,817 02	Discount, - - -	- 1,044 93	833 31
Due from Western Banks, - - -	116,867 39	Exchange, - - -	- 61 37	
Remittance, - - -	49,319 51	Interest, - - -	- 22 86	
Indiana Treasury Notes, - - -	166,186 90	Profit and loss, - - -	- - -	1,129 16
Obliterated notes, - - -	1,400 00			8,773 26
	88,435 00			
	19 00			
<i>Cash, viz.:</i>				
Notes of other Branches, - - -	27,615 00			
Notes of other Banks, - - -	11,787 00			
Gold, - - -	16,247 46			
	39,402 00			

Silver, - - - - -	62,083 47	
	<hr/>	78,330 93
		<hr/>
		<u>\$692,158 21</u>

\$692,158 21

Officers and their annual compensation :

{ Calvin Fletcher, President, - - -	\$ 600
{ B. F. Morris, Cashier, - - -	1,000 and residence.
{ Thos. H. Sharpe, Teller and Clerk, - - -	1,000

B. F. MORRIS, *Cashier.*

BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, {
Indianapolis, December 3, 1844. }

The Hon. President of the Senate :

Sir: I have the honor to present herewith a statement of the condition of this Branch on the third Saturday of November last, at three o'clock, P. M.

Very respectfully,

B. F. MORRIS, *Cashier.*

Bank of Baltimore, - - -	75 00
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh, - - -	40 80
Groesbeck & Co. Cincinnati,	4,911 44
	<hr/>
	43,749 45

<i>State of Indiana :</i>	
Commissioners Sinking Fund,	
Special Loan, - - -	651 41
United States' Pension Agency,	175 98
State Bank Illinois Certificates,	2,194 84
Remittance, - - -	510 60
Suspended Interest, - - -	181 66
Sinking Fund Treasury Notes, 161,577 00	

<i>Cash, viz:</i>	
Other Branches of State Bank of Indiana, - - -	14,878 00
Other State Banks, - - -	19,461 00
Silver, - - -	62,410 51
Gold, - - -	15,406 82
	<hr/>
	273,733 33
	<hr/>
	\$ 607,297 39
	<hr/>

Circulation, under Fives, - - -	345,805 00
Individual Deposites, - - -	14,441 71

\$ 607,297 39
CYRUS BALL, *Cashier.*

* The real estate owned by this Branch has been regularly offered for sale as required by the charter.

OFFICERS OF THIS BRANCH AND COMPENSATION.

J. S. Hanna, *President*, no salary.

Cyrus Ball, *Cashier*, - - - - \$800 and house.

A. P. Linn, *Teller*, - - - - 800

G. H. Harris, *Clerk*, - - - - 400

BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, }
Lawrenceburgh Nov. 16th, 1844. }

To the President of the Senate

of the State of Indiana:

SIR: Herewith I forward you, as required in the 65th section of the Charter, a report of the affairs and business of this Branch, as the same is found at 2 o'clock on this day.

The officers of this Branch for the present year, are as follows:

George H. Dunn, *President* and *Attorney*, salary \$800 per annum.

Henry K. Hobbs, *Cashier*, salary \$800, and residence.

Rents paid, none.

The real estate owned by this Branch, I believe has been offered for sale within the year, except that which is held by mortgage.

Respectfully yours,

H. K. HOBBS, *Cashier*.

Branch at Madison, - - -	9 90	Individual Deposits, - - -	13,059 75
Branch at New Albany, - - -	907 78	Certificates Issued, - - -	5,073 25
Branch at Vincennes, - - -	799 00		<u>18,133 00</u>
Branch at Lafayette, - - -	4,188 00		
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust		<i>Notes in circulation, viz:</i>	
Co., Cincinnati, - - -	13,304 99	Fives and upwards, \$104,962	
Agency of the Ohio Life Ins.		Ones and Twos, 39,143	
and Trust Co., N. York.	24,697 43	Notes in Bank, - - -	144,105 00
	<u>43,907 10</u>		60,401 00
<i>Cash, viz:</i>			
Gold, - - - \$14,711 84			
Silver, - - - 24,395 20			
	<u>39,107 04</u>		
Lawrenceburgh Branch Notes, 60,401 00			
Notes of other Branches, 18,011 00			
Notes of other Banks, - 680 00			
Sinking Fund Treasury Notes, 39,735 00			
County Orders, - - - 814 92			
	<u>158,748 96</u>		<u>204,506 00</u>
	<u>\$500,870 60</u>		<u>\$500,870 60</u>

H. K. HOBBS, Cashier.

State of the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at Madison, on the 16th of November, 1844, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Dr.

Notes Discounted, -	\$167,977 13
Bills of Exchange, -	34,907 31
Under Protest, -	76,539 66
<hr/>	
Banking House, -	279,424 10
Other Real Estate, -	8,614 67
Furniture and Fixtures, -	3,528 99
Trust Fund, -	599 24
Banking House State Bank, -	5,717 29
Suspense Account, -	1,841 80
Expense Account, -	196 84
Deficit by Robbery, -	20 40
State Bank Ind., State Bonds, -	27,105 00
	10,000 00

Cash—Our Branch:

Large, -	21,635 00
Small, -	1,234 00
<hr/>	
Other Branches, -	22,869 00
Other Banks, -	15,055 00
Silver, -	48,546 00
Gold, -	43,837 24
Indiana Treasury Notes, -	21,580 43
	24,945 00
<hr/>	
Branch at Richmond, -	135 74

Capital Stock, -	-	\$220,250 00
Circulation, {	Large, -	256,020 00
	Small, -	40,968 00
<hr/>		
Profit and Loss, -	-	296,988 00
Surplus Fund, -	-	598 96
School Fund, -	-	25,181 22
Individual Depositors, -	-	32 75
Commissioners' Sinking Fund, -	-	87,525 91
Unclaimed Dividends, -	-	2,611 10
Surplus Revenue Fund, -	-	3,080 94
Internal Improvement Fund, -	-	348 98
Fund for liquidating State Bonds, -	-	650 00
<hr/>		61 60
Branch at Indianapolis, -	155 45	
Branch at Lawrenceburgh, -	128 73	
Branch at Terre Haute, -	367 44	
Branch at Lafayette, -	7 28	
Branch at South Bend, -	304 24	
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, -	1,449 07	
M. & M. Bank, Wheeling, -	187 80	
M. & M. Bank, Pittsburgh, -	1,398 05	
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh, -	790 39	
Commercial Bank, Penn. Phila. -	45 74	
Robb & Hoge, New Orleans, -	9 60	

Branch at Fort Wayne, -	2,577 68	J. Strader & Co., Cincinnati,	167 58
Branch at New Albany, -	1,580 31	Bank of Virginia, Charleston,	150 00
Branch at Evansville, -	1,532 14	Bank of Kentucky, -	4,595 11
Branch at Vincennes, -	2,070 85	Bank of Louisville, -	407 02
Branch at Bedford, -	435 35	Bank of Pittsburgh, -	1,275 71
Branch at Michigan City, -	3,217 18	Louisville Savings Institution,	393 86
Merchants' Bank Baltimore,	10,931 34		
Merchants' Bank, New York,	9,696 22		
Northern Bank, Ky. Louisville,	30 32		
Northern Bank Ky., Lexington,	512 93		
State Bank Indiana, -	430 00		
Groesbeck & Co. Cincinnati,	2,171 00		
Bank of Ohio Life Insurance			
and Trust Company, -	28,603 87		
Madison Savings Institution,	1,356 60		
Ohio Life Insurance and			
Trust Company, -	40,000 00		
Groesbeck & Co., Trustees,	30,000 00		
	<hr/>		
	135,281 53		11,833 07
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$649,162 53		\$649,162 53
	<hr/>		<hr/>

J. M. MOORE, *Cashier.*

STATE BANK OF INDIANA,
Branch at *Madison*, Nov. 16, 1844. }

To the President of the Senate:

The within report exhibits the several statements required by 65th section of the Charter, except in regard to the officers of this Branch and their compensation, which statement is as follows:

James F. D. Lanier, *President*,—salary \$500 per annum.

Joseph M. Moore, *Cashier*,—salary \$1,000 per annum.

Isaac C. Lea, *Book-keeper*,—salary \$500 per annum.

Mark Tilton, *Clerk*,—salary \$300 per annum.

Attest,

J. M. MOORE, *Cashier*.

State of the Branch at Michigan City, of the State Bank of Indiana, on Saturday Nov. 16, 1844, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Dr.

Notes Discounted,	-	\$136,779 46
Bills of Exchange,	-	68,772 29
Suspended Debt on Personal Security,	-	24,032 72
Banking House,	-	4,968 34
Banking House for State Bank,	-	1,841 80
Other Real Estate,*	-	10,305 63
Suspense Account,	-	
Furniture and Fixtures,	-	
Due from other Branches,	-	
Due from other Banks,	-	

229,584 47

17,115 77
4,066 67
633 95
1,411 24
34,041 69

Cash:

Notes of this Branch,	-	4,287 00
Silver,	-	60,225 31
Gold,	-	2,761 92
Notes of other Branches,	-	3,767 00
Notes of other State Banks,	-	1,362 00
Checks and Certificates on other Banks,	-	232 59
Indiana Scrip,	-	1,810 00
Canal Scrip,	-	2,620 00

Cr.

Capital Stock paid in,	-	\$113,000 00
Surplus Fund,	-	11,866 94
Sinking Fund Commissioners,	-	1,179 49
School Fund,	-	957 50
Unclaimed Dividend,	-	7 97
Suspended Items,	-	917 50
Certificates of Deposit,	-	1,459 50
Individual Deposits,	-	1,884 53
Due to other Branches,	-	86 44
Due to other Banks,	-	54 50
Office notes, on hand,	-	4,287 00
In circulation, Fives and upwards,	-	172,340 00
Under Fives,	-	49,307 00
Discount since 31st Oct.,	-	879 56
Exchange since 31st Oct.,	-	57 91

225,934 00

937 47

Current Expenses since	77,065 82	
October 31st, -	75	
Protest Account, -	70 00	
	70 75	Profit and Loss, Oct. 31st,
	<u>\$ 363,990 36</u>	<u>5,704 52</u>
		<u>\$363,990 36</u>

A. P. ANDREWS, Jr., Cashier.

* "Other Real Estate" held in trust, taken for a doubtful debt, and is all we will get—pays \$500 year rent.

President's salary \$700 per annum.
Cashier's salary \$1,200 per annum and house rent.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA,
Branch at New Albany, Nov, 16, 1844. }

To Senate of the State of Indiana:

We do hereby certify that the foregoing exhibits a true statement of the condition of the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at New Albany, as it was on the third Saturday of this month, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The officers of this Branch are:

M. C. Fitch, *President*,—salary \$400.

James R. Shields, *Cashier*,—salary \$1,000.

V. A. Pepin, *Clerk*,—salary \$600.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. SHIELDS, *Cashier*.

Notes of other Branches,	-	30,071 00
Indiana Treasury Notes,	-	6,300 00
Richmond Branch Notes in		
Bank,	-	81,547 00
		<hr/>
		219,357 94

\$515,107 62

\$515,107 62

ELIJAH COFFIN, *Cashier*.

Officers and their salaries. { A. C. Blanchard, *President*,—salary \$500 the year.
Elijah Coffin, *Cashier*,—salary \$1,500 the year, including the hire of a Clerk.

BRANCH BANK, RICHMOND, }
 11th Month, 18th, 1844. }

To the Senate of the State of Indiana:

In accordance with the requisition in the 65th section of the Bank charter, I present to you herewith, by direction and on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Branch at Richmond, of the State Bank of Indiana, a statement of the condition of this Branch, on 7th day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, 11th month 16th, 1844, together with the names of the officers, and the compensation to each.

This Branch pays no rents for its Banking house.

The other real estate held by the Branch has not yet been owned one year, and has not been offered at public sale.

Respectfully submitted,
 ELIJAH COFFIN, *Cashier.*

Bills discounted, - - -	\$45,930 65	Capital stock, - - -	- - -	\$102,340 67
Bills of exchange, - - -	60,662 50	Discount, - - -	- - -	\$409 41
Suspended debt, - - -	26,943 45	Premium, - - -	- - -	47 49
Suspended debt, with mortgage security, - - -	21,772 16	Interest, - - -	- - -	584 02
	<u>\$155,308 80</u>	Profit and loss, - - -	- - -	1,040 92
Banking house, - - -	11,881 63	Surplus Fund, - - -	- - -	4,093 74
State Banking house, - - -	1,841 80	Suspended discount and int., - - -	6,246 71	15,082 56
Other real estate, - - -	55,028 41	School Fund, - - -	1,000 00	
Furniture, - - -	541 93	Unclaimed dividends, - - -	344 63	
Current expense, - - -	317 58	Commissioners of Sinking Fund, - - -	510 67	
Protest, - - -	87 85			8,102 01
	<u>69,699 20</u>	<i>Due to other Branches:</i>		
<i>Due from other Branches:</i>		Branch at Indianapolis, - - -	386 67	
Branch at Lawrenceburgh, - - -	119 00	Branch at Richmond, - - -	5 00	
Branch at Madison, - - -	1,434 70	Branch at Terre Haute, - - -	20 00	
Branch at New Albany, - - -	500 00	Branch at Fort Wayne, - - -	16 87	
Branch at Lafayette, - - -	38 00			428 54
Branch at Michigan City, - - -	2 19	<i>Due to other Banks:</i>		
	<u>2,093 89</u>	City Bank, New York, - - -	2,427 30	
<i>Due from other Banks:</i>		<i>Circulation:</i>		
Bank of Buffalo, - - -	145 29	Fives and upwards, - - -	145,930 00	
Bank of Metropolis, - - -	322 28			

OFFICERS OF THE SOUTH BEND BRANCH.

Joseph L. Jernegan, President,	-	-	-	-	Salary \$ 600
Joseph L. Jernegan, Bank Attorney,	-	-	-	-	Salary 200
(provided the usual attorney's fees amount to that sum.)					
Horatio Chapin, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	Salary 1,000
and use of dwelling.					

H. CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

*To the Honorable the President
of the Senate of Indiana:*

I herewith transmit a statement, showing the condition of this Institution on the 16th instant, as required by the 65th section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana.

The officers consist of a President, with no salary;

John Ross, Cashier, - - - Salary \$1,000 per annum.

Geo. W. Rathbone, Clerk, - Salary 500 per annum.

For the Directors,

D. S. BONNER, *President.*

BRANCH BANK, }
Vincennes, Nov. 16, 1844. }

Dr. State of the Branch at Vincennes of the State Bank of Indiana, November 16, 1844. Cr.

Notes discounted, - - -	\$161,961 25	Capital stock, - - -	- - -	\$152,300 00
Bills of exchange, - - -	8,687 36	<i>Circulation:</i>		
Suspended debt, on notes, -	36,651 47	Fives and over, - - -	- - -	\$220,000 00
	<u>\$207,300 08</u>	Under fives, - - -	- - -	59,111 00
Banking house, - - -	15,000 00	Individual deposits, -	- - -	279,111 00
State Banking house, - -	1,841 80	Surplus fund, - - -	- - -	16,117 08
Other real estate, - - -	3,400 00	School fund, - - -	- - -	993 88
Furniture, - - -	861 56	Dividends unclaimed, -	- - -	691 66
	<u>21,103 36</u>			<u>17,802 62</u>
<i>Due from other Branches, viz.:</i>				
Branch at Indianapolis, -	568 32	<i>Due to other Branches, viz.:</i>		
" at Madison, -	816 10	Branch at Lafayette, -	- - -	55 51
" at New Albany, -	82 49	<i>Due to other Banks, viz.:</i>		
" at Evansville, -	5 77	Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh, -	- - -	8 99
" at Bedford, -	225 17	Bank of Louisville, -	- - -	3,305 06
" at Terre Haute, -	773 15			<u>3,314 05</u>
	<u>2,471 00</u>	Profits to 1st inst., -	- - -	4,573 88
<i>Due from other Banks, viz.:</i>				
Bank of North America, Phil.,	864 22	Commissioners of Sinking Fund, -	- - -	506 01
Merchants' Bank, New York,	8,023 47	Discount, - - -	- - -	527 08
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore, -	79 88	Interest, - - -	- - -	17 90
Groesbeck & Co., Cincinnati,	487 34	Exchange and premiums, -	- - -	26 00

Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	1,084 42	Profit and loss,	- - - 8 80	579 78
New Orleans, - - -	25,563 94			
Remittance, - - -	20,060 00			
Commissioners of Sinking Fund, sp. loan,	<u>56,163 27</u>			
	79 69			
<i>Cash, viz.:</i>				
Notes of other Branches, -	290 00			
Notes of other State Banks, -	8,732 00			
Indiana Treasury Notes, -	35,200 00			
Gold, - - -	30,726 00			
Silver, - - -	<u>109,566 52</u>			
	184,514 52			
	<u>\$471,631 92</u>			
				<u>\$471,631 92</u>

The real estate, valued at \$3,400, in above report, has been regularly offered for sale, but not sold for want of bidders.

Condition of the Branch at Terre Haute of the State Bank of Indiana, on Saturday, November 16, 1844, at two o'clock, P. M.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Notes discounted, - - -	Capital stock paid in, - - -
Bills of exchange, - - -	Discount, - - -
Suspended debt, - - -	Exchange, - - -
Banking house for this Branch, - - -	Interest, - - -
Banking house for State Bank, - - -	Profit and loss, - - -
Furniture, - - -	
Protest, - - -	<i>Circulation, viz.:</i>
Due from other Branches, - - -	Ones, - - -
Due from other Banks, - - -	Twos, - - -
Treasurer of State, - - -	
Real estate, - - -	
Uncurrent bank notes, - - -	
Cert. State Bank of Illinois, - - -	
Suspense account, - - -	
Remittance to Indianapolis, - - -	
Bank Scrip, - - -	
State of Indiana old Scrip, - - -	
<i>Cash, to-wit:</i>	
Notes of other Branches, - - -	
Notes of other Banks, - - -	

Notes of this Branch, viz.:

Ones and twos, - - -	\$12,000 00
Fives and upwards, - - -	13,199 00
	<hr/>
	25,199 00

Specie:

Silver, - - - - -	107,807 05
Gold, - - - - -	31,487 23
	<hr/>
	\$521,890 59
	<hr/>

\$521,890 59

The officers of this Branch are as follows:

Demas Deming, President,	-	-	Salary \$700
Nathaniel Preston, Cashier,	-	-	" 1,000

D. DEMING, *President.*

N. PRESTON, *Cashier.*



DOCUMENTS
OF THE
TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA,

BEGUN AND HELD AT
THE TOWN OF INDIANAPOLIS,

DECEMBER 2, 1844.

PART II.

BY AUTHORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.
1845.



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REPORT

OF

MR. MORRISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BANK,

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE.

In Senate, December 10, 1844,—Read, laid on the table, and 100 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

STATE BANK,
- Indianapolis, 10th Dec. 1844. }

To the Honorable,

The Senate of Indiana:

The President of the State Bank, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, requesting to be informed "what measures have been taken by the directors on the part of the State of the State Bank to carry out the purposes of 'a joint resolution of the General Assembly relative to the State Bank of Indiana, as to salaries, and as to collecting officers being directors in the Branches,' approved 13th January, 1844; what reduction has been made in the salary of the President aforesaid, and of the presidents and cashiers of the respective Branches aforesaid; and if no such reduction has taken place, a list of the yeas and nays of the State Board on such question of reduction; what measures have been taken to prohibit the collecting officers and legal advisers of the several Branch Banks from acting as directors thereof; also what reduction, if any, has been made in the number of subordinate officers of said Bank and Branches;" would respectfully lay before the Senate a copy from the record of the proceedings of

the Board of Directors of the State Bank, at their February Session; which will show the whole proceedings had on the joint resolution referred to, both by the Directors on the part of the State, and by the Board.

The undersigned is not informed whether or not a reduction has been made in the number of subordinate officers in the Branches; but that the State Bank has no officers except the President, Directors and Cashier.

Since the adoption of the joint resolution, the Directors on the part of the State have refused to appoint, as a Director, in any Branch, any person who was known to be a collecting officer or legal adviser of a Branch.

Very respectfully,

JAMES MORRISON, *President*.

[copy.]

At the Session of the Board of Directors of the State Bank of Indiana, held at the office of the Bank at Indianapolis, on Monday the 12th day of February, 1844, being the second Monday of said month; amongst other proceedings, the following were had:

Mr. Drake submits a joint resolution of the General Assembly, of the 13th January, 1844, entitled, "A joint resolution relative to the State Bank of Indiana, as to salaries, and as to collecting officers being Directors in the Branches;" and moves that the same be referred to a select committee: which being made, Mr. Fitch moves to amend the said motion, by moving to refer so much of the said joint resolution, as has reference to the State Bank, to the Directors on the part of the State, of this Bank, and so much as appertains to the Branches, to the committee on the state of the Bank.

Which amendment is concurred in; and said motion as amended; is adopted by consent.

Mr. Drake, from the committee to which was referred so much of the joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, relative to the reduction of the salaries of officers of the Bank, &c., as relates to the officers of the State Bank, report,

That in the opinion of your committee, the salary of the President of the State Bank, ought to be reduced to \$1,000 per annum, and that of the Cashier of the State Bank to \$1,000 per annum.

Your committee also recommend the adoption of a resolution of this Board, recommending the several Branches not to employ any director of the Bank as agent, collector, or attorney for the Bank.

Which being read, Mr. Fitch moves to postpone the consideration of such report until the next November session of this Board.

On which motion, a question being had, those who vote in the affirmative are, Messrs. Deming, Fitch, Fletcher, Lanier, and Mör-

gan (5). In the negative, Messrs. Ball, Blanchard, Daily, Drake, Jernigan, McCulloch, Orr, Pepper, and Walker (9).

So the consideration of said report is not postponed until the November session; and the question being taken on concurring in said report, those who vote in the affirmative are, Messrs. Drake, Pepper, Walker, and Daily (4). In the negative, Messrs. Ball, Blanchard, Deming, Fitch, Fletcher, Jernigan, Lanier, McCulloch, and Orr (10).

So the said report is not concurred in.

Mr. Fitch, from the committee on the State of the Bank, to whom was referred the joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, so far as the same relates to the salaries of the officers of the Branches of this Bank, reports: That they have had the subject under consideration, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the peculiar province of the several Branch Boards to judge of this matter, especially as they best know the duties which their officers are called upon to perform, and consequently can best determine the amount of compensation to which they are justly entitled. While, therefore, such Branch Boards do not exhibit extravagance and recklessness in this behalf, this Board are disposed to leave to their judgment and sound discretion the amount of compensation to which their several officers are respectively entitled.

Which being read, Mr. Pepper moved to recommit the report to a select committee. On which motion a question being had, those who vote in the affirmative are, Messrs. Daily, Drake, Pepper, and Walker (4). In the negative, Messrs. Ball, Blanchard, Deming, Fitch, Fletcher, Jernigan, Lanier, McCulloch, and Orr (10). And the question recurring as to concurring in said report, those who vote in the affirmative are, Messrs. Ball, Blanchard, Deming, Fitch, Fletcher, Jernigan, Lanier, Morgan, McCulloch, and Orr (10). Those who vote in the negative are, Messrs. Daily, Drake, Pepper, and Walker (4).

So the said report is concurred in.



MEMORIAL

OF BOND HOLDERS,

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

SUBMITTED TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER 13, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:
J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.
1844.

MEMORIAL, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
December 12, 1844. }

To the Honorable, the Speaker

of the House of Representatives :

SIR:—In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst., requesting me to communicate to that body, a copy of the letter received by me from Boston, enclosing a memorial from sundry of our bondholders in London—also, a copy of said memorial, and my answer to the same, I herewith transmit to the House the copies referred to.

As a copy of my letter to Silas Wood, Esq., of New York, in relation to our State debt, was enclosed and referred to in my answer to Mr. Ward, I also transmit another copy of the same, for the better understanding of the subject, and as a more satisfactory compliance with the spirit of the resolution.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. WHITCOMB.

BOSTON, *February 7, 1844.*

To his Excellency, JAMES WHITCOMB,

Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis :

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose to you a memorial to the Legislature of your State from various holders of its securities ; dated London, 2nd January, and have to request the favor of you to present it—to give it all the support of your efficient and individual influence.

I shall be much obliged by your acknowledgement of the receipt of the memorial, and have the honor to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

[SIGNED]

T. W. WARD.

MEMORIAL.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of Indiana, in General Assembly met :*

The undersigned, in behalf of themselves and others, holders of the bonds of the State of Indiana, resident in England, respectfully address your honorable assembly, in the hope that some measures may be adopted for meeting their reasonable and just claims during the present session of your Legislature.

Your memorialists purchased these bonds in full reliance on the security of the faith of the State, which was pledged for them under the sanction of the Legislature. The progress which the State was known to have made in wealth and population, and the advantage she would derive from the public works which it was proposed to undertake, gave every reason to believe that the bonds of Indiana offered a safe investment for purchasers, and they were therefore bought by those parties in this country to whom an income was essential to their comfort, and by those who took most interest in the progress of the United States, and rejoiced in seeing their increasing majority; and the State of Indiana was thereby assisted to obtain her loan upon terms.

Your memorialists believe that they estimated justly the condition and resources of the State of Indiana, and that the public works which are now beginning to produce some revenue, will, before long, prove to be of great benefit to the State.

Your memorialists have received no interest upon their bonds since January, 1841, and although some measures were then taken for raising a revenue to provide for the debt, yet to the present time no effective result has been accomplished in the payment of any portion of the interest due to them; and great distress to the large body of bondholders has been the consequence.

Your memorialists, however, derive some satisfaction from the knowledge that, although their claims remain undischarged, the validity and justice of these claims is honorably acknowledged by the State. The necessity of a strict observance of public obligations, which is among the first and most imperative duties of all countries—essential to the preservation of their position and influence in the great society of civilized communities—appears to have been felt by the people of Indiana, and your memorialists have therefore trusted that the revival of prosperity, which could not but recur to all the interests of the United States, would bring with it the means by which the State of Indiana might redeem the obligations to which its public faith and honor are pledged.

Your memorialists have found a corroboration of the reliance they had placed on the upright principles of Indiana, in the messages addressed by the late and the present Governors of the State to the Legislature on the opening of its present session in the beginning of

the last month. They regret to find, however, that the impressions which so unequivocally acknowledged the force of the obligation are accompanied with a statement that the State is at this present time unable to pay the whole amount of the claims upon the public debt, but they observe that a careful consideration of the whole subject is promised, with the view of adopting such measures as shall most effectually contribute towards attaining that desirable end.

Great as must be the injury to the credit and interests of Indiana, and severe the disappointment of her creditors, arising from a continued delay of payment, yet, amid the distress they thereby suffer, they willingly acknowledge the honesty of purpose indicated in the messages of the Governors above mentioned, and they look forward to their being responded to by the people of the State. Under the conviction that Indiana is anxious to do what is right, although unable at present fully to satisfy her own wishes in this respect, your memorialists believe that the holders of her bonds would be guided by a reasonable spirit in meeting the necessities of the case, and show themselves willing to accede to such temporary postponement of a portion of their claims, as the existing difficulties of the State may render unavoidable.

They believe that under the actual circumstances, a payment commensurate with her present means, though not fully discharging her obligations, would be taken as a proof of the honest intentions of Indiana, and be considered to justify a confidence in her determination to redeem fully her pledged faith as soon as she shall be able to do so.

Your memorialists, therefore, have thought it right to address your honorable assembly immediately upon the receipt of the addresses which were delivered by the late and present Chief Magistrates of your State at the opening of your session; and although the shortness of the time does not allow a communication with the majority of the bondholders, who reside at a distance from the Metropolis, they believe that they express the sentiments of the general body in the present communication, and they hope that some efficient measures on this urgent subject will be adopted without delay.

[SIGNED BY]

S. B. WORMS,
THOS. STOKES,
GORVAN A. MARR,
M. WYIELL,
L. AIME,
J. HUTCHINSON & SON,
EDWARD LEVY,
GEORGE PEABODY,
CHAS. STOKES,
THOS. COTTRILL,
GEO. W. NORMAN,

SAMUEL MILLS,
SMITH PAYNE TRUITT,
M. D. MACKINNON,
GEO. BEADWELL,
MORRIS PREVOST & Co.,
ALEXANDER TROTTER, for
ARCH'D. TROTTER,
SAM: DOBEN & SONS, for
SAMUEL DOBEN,
WILL'N. SMEE,
WM. SMEE, for EMMA SMEE.

LONDON, 2d January, 1844.

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Indiana, May 1st, 1844. }

SILAS WOOD, Esqr., *City of New York:*

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d day of December last, with the annexed copy of a petition, purporting to be from a number of the owners of bonds of this State, and enclosing a copy of your letter to my immediate predecessor, Gov. Bigger, of the 15th day of August last.

Neither the original petition, which you state “was forwarded last winter [the winter of 1842-’43] to Gov. Bigger, to be presented to the Legislature, the letter accompanying it, nor either of the three letters which you state you subsequently addressed to him on the subject,” have been delivered to me.

I was of course unable to present the “*original* memorial” to the Legislature, as you requested; but your letter to me above referred to, with the accompanying *copy* of the memorial, and the copy of the copy of the letter to Gov. Bigger, was by me officially communicated to the Legislature then in session.

Learning verbally, that a report had been subsequently made by the House of Representatives, in relation to your communication, (in which it will be seen I was mistaken,) I deferred my reply until an examination of the report would enable me to answer more fully and satisfactorily, as to the views of at least a portion of the Legislature, on the subject of the memorial than could otherwise be done. The originals being in process of being printed, were difficult of access, and being suddenly called away from the seat government, on public business, within three days after the adjournment of the Legislature, I concluded for the reasons stated, to defer my answer until the publication of the proceedings on my return. The printing having been unexpectedly delayed, will, I trust, satisfactorily account for the regretted tardiness of this communication.

Upon examining the report referred to, however, I regret to see, that although it touches the subject of the State debt, it does not, as already mentioned, refer to the memorial. As the Legislature had, before the memorial was communicated, fixed an early day for adjournment, it was laid on the table, and, as I presume, for the want of sufficient time, to give it that full and mature consideration it merits.

It is, perhaps, needless to inform you, that by the constitution and laws of Indiana, any definite arrangement, in reference to its foreign debt, is beyond the control of the Executive,—that being exclusively within the province of the Legislature.

It would be to me a source of great gratification, if an arrangement could be made on this subject, honorable to the State and

satisfactory to the creditors, and so far as relates to the present Executive, no effort will be withheld for the attainment of so desirable an object. At the same time, it is proper to say, that looking to the condition of the State, my views of this subject as expressed in my inaugural address, a copy of which is herewith communicated, have undergone no change.

The disposition on the part of the great body of the people of this commonwealth to preserve its financial credit, strong as I doubt not it is, would be valueless to the creditors, unless accompanied with the means and power to carry it into effect; and an examination into the actual resources of the State, will, I apprehend, satisfy any reflecting mind that they are now far from possessing that means and power.

In reference to your suggestions, "that the State should at once fund the Treasury notes, and commence paying the interest on the whole debt from taxes," it should be borne in mind that these notes are in circulation as a *currency*, in sums of five or fifty dollars each, and made by law and on their *face* receivable for State revenue—that being below par, almost the entire amount of our taxes, has been received in that currency, which being thereupon cancelled, the State has this year been obliged to resort to a domestic loan to defray the current expenses. It is apprehended, therefore, that few, if any, of the holders of these notes, nearly all of which bear an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, would, especially in the present scarcity of a tax paying currency, consent to their being funded, and to receive a far less rate of interest annually on their investments, and as remarked in the address referred to, the payment of *all* the interest on the State debt without reference to the domestic debt existing in the shape of Treasury notes, is beyond the power of the State now to accomplish.

The returning prosperity to which you advert, and which it is gratifying to see, exists in many of the older States, has from causes which it would be out of place here to enumerate, visited the North Western States; and especially Indiana, to but a very limited extent.

Since your letter came to hand, I have received one from T. W. Ward, Esqr., of Boston, enclosing a memorial from certain other holders of the State securities, dated London, 2d January, 1844, in which stress is laid on the expectation that great benefits will before long accrue to the State from its public works. I have advised Mr. Ward, that as soon as practicable, I will explain to him, in another communication, why these works from their generally unfinished condition, cannot be relied on to any appreciable extent for lightening the public burdens, a copy of which, when prepared, I will take the liberty of enclosing to you.

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[SIGNED]

JAS. WHITCOMB.

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Sept. 26, 1844, }

T. W. WARD, Esq., *Boston, Mass.*

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th February last, enclosing a memorial to the Legislature of this State, from various holders of its securities, dated London, 2d Jan., 1844.

The Legislature having adjourned on the 16th January last, without day, I will conform as nearly as possible to your request, by presenting the memorial to that body, at its next session, which commences on the first Monday of December next. Having received a communication from Silas Wood, Esqr., of New York, in behalf of certain other holders of the State's bonds, I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of my reply thereto, and a copy of my Inaugural Address therein referred to, as equally concerning those whom you respectively represent. And it will serve the further purpose, I trust, of explaining the lateness of this communication, which was delayed under the belief that the facts then expected to be embraced in the answer to the former, would also interest those in whose behalf you have written. As some stress is laid in the memorial, communicated through you, on the public works of this State, as promising "before long to be a great benefit to the State," the undersigned will, as soon as practicable, explain in another communication, why these works, from their being generally in an unfinished condition, cannot be relied on to any appreciable extent, for lightening the public burdens.

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[SIGNED]

JAS. WHITCOMB.

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL,

WEST OF LAFAYETTE,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER 1, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

REPORT.

HON. A. C. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR:—Please lay this, my annual report, before the Honorable body over which you preside.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LUCAS,

General Superintendent Wabash and Erie Canal.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL OFFICE, }
December 1, 1844. }

*To the General Assembly
of the State of Indiana :*

The undersigned herewith submits his annual report, together with that of the principal engineer, giving in detail the operations on Wabash and Erie Canal, west of Lafayette, during the past year up to the present date.

There was offered at public sale at Delphi, in October last, the remainder of the lands selected and confirmed to the State by the general government, to aid in the construction of the Canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute.

The total No. of acres of land sold up to the 20th	
of Nov. 1844, are, - - - - -	\$109,437 04
Total No. of acres remaining at that date are, - - - - -	150,610 01
	<hr/>
Total No. of acres sold and unsold, - - - - -	\$260,047 05
	<hr/>
Total value of lands sold up to Nov. 20th, 1844, - - - - -	\$402,594 64
Present rated or classified value of the remaining	
unsold, - - - - -	471,952 49
	<hr/>
Total value of the sold and unsold, - - - - -	\$874,547 13
	<hr/>

That together with the interest and penalties that annually accrue, and are paid on the remaining balances due for lands, exhibit the sum total thus far, that can in any event be made available for the construction of the work.

On that portion of the work extending from Lafayette to Coal Creek, a distance of fifty miles, the original estimate, including Shawnee feeder, appears to be \$522,880. Since the work commenced, there has of necessity been added for damage, change of line, difference in quantity and quality of rock, together with a number of culverts, road and farm bridges, waste weirs and guard gates, the sum of \$71,127, making the original estimate at contract prices, \$594,007.

Prior to the undersigned coming into office, there had been paid for construction, the sum of \$348,941 32 on that portion of the work. There has been estimated and paid during the past year, including damages and repairs, the sum of \$128,752 67; making the whole amount up to the present time, \$477,693 99, which leaves a balance in favor of the work, and within the original estimate yet to be expended at contract prices, the sum of \$116,322 00; a portion of which will necessarily be required for the liquidation of back percentage, which has been withheld from contractors.

There is no fact better established, than that the first estimate on any work is only an approximation to actual cost; as they are made without the advantages of what is termed cross levels. Hence no accurate measurement of the quantities of excavation and embankment can be made from the original measurement, much less the quality of the material beneath the surface.

By reference to authentic sources for information, on this subject, it is clearly ascertained that many final estimates have overgone the original by more than 100 per cent., but it is thought, from the present state of affairs, that less than 50 per cent. will be a liberal allowance on this work, and in no case has it ever been found to fall within the estimate.

The present estimated cost of the line from Coal Creek to Terre Haute, lessened from the original by some change made in the location, and a careful revision, is \$458,167 00, on which there has been estimated and paid for work done, \$100,970 00, leaving a balance of work to be done, and payments made before final completion, \$357,197 00.

It will therefore be readily observed, that the original estimate from Lafayette to Terre Haute, at contract prices, is, \$1,056,294 00, on which there has been estimated and paid on the whole line \$577,663 99.

One other item is important to mention here, that six per cent. should be set apart for the pay of contingent expenses, such as the pay of officers, Land Office, &c. But it is thought that the interest annually received at the Land Office on the remaining balances on the lands that have been, and are yet to sell, will be sufficient for that.

Again : there are many cases of private damages pending and undetermined, which must in the course of things result somewhat to the detriment of the fund, when properly adjudicated. Many of them could no doubt, (were the undersigned fully authorized) be averted without any apparent loss to the State. For want of that power, many aggravated cases will be brought without the hope of recovery, only by arraying the many prejudices that exist against public works to subserve private and selfish purposes. Let it not however, be understood, that all cases wherein damages are claimed, are of that character ; but that many are meritorious and should maintain damages to a reasonable extent, for the loss of private property for the use of the public, where nothing equivalent is obtained in return. There has not as yet, been a case of damage tried ; it was intended however, to have had the damages assessed in two or three cases prior to the meeting of the Legislature, so as to show more clearly, what amount of the fund would be required in a corresponding extent of the line to be set apart for the payment thereof. But the press of business, and with the mutual consent of the parties interested, the matter for the time was deferred.

The original estimate of the work was based on the principle that the funds would be equal to specie—that provisions in the region of country through which it passes, would continue low—that labor could be obtained for twelve dollars per month, and that the seasons would continue as usual, which at the time, there was good authority to justify the position then assumed. But in this however, all have been to a greater or less extent, deceived. In less than one short year after the commencement of the work, hard winters set in, and sickly summers ensued—and it may be said of the last summer, that the disasters were without a parallel. Not only did the canal and every contractor thereon suffer extensively almost to an abandonment during the healthy and usually the best part of the year to progress with the public works, but the country at large suffered severely from the unprecedented floods of continued rain, as is too well known without adverting to it here.

These with other known causes, such as the opening of that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal east of Lafayette through to Lake Erie, in the Spring of 1843, which gave an outlet to the surplus produce of the country, which readily commanded a high price, and that in par funds, thereby causing a sudden depreciation in the value of the scrip issued for the construction of the canal.

But for the laudable and enterprising spirit of the people in the immediate neighborhood through which the canal passes—the integrity and firmness of the contractors to sustain their reputation as such,—and above all, the law making the scrip receivable for tolls and water rents, alone prevented the scrip from so entire a depreciation, that the work has been permitted to progress but slowly.

Even under the past and present embarrassing circumstances, should there nothing occur to mar the present prospects, the citizens

of the country through which the canal passes, and the State at large, may look forward with pride and emulation beyond a reasonable doubt, that in the course of the coming summer, fifty miles of it will be completed, and added to the already navigable portion, extending as it does, into one of the most fertile regions known in the West, where it is destined, from the nature of things at no distant day, to form and constitute one of the greatest commercial channels in the western country. Therefore its speedy completion by all possible and practicable inducements that could in any event be held out, or facilities extended by the Legislature, at once becomes a matter of vital importance to a large portion of community, both in and out of the State, who have long been taught to look to its ultimate completion, more as a national thoroughfare than local to any particular region, should be no less the duty of the Legislature so to do, than it will afford the high and lasting consolation that, after its final completion, it will be and remain in all time to come, a permanent source of revenue.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. LUCAS.

General Superintendent Wabash and Erie Canal.

REPORT

OF THE PRINCIPAL ENGINEER ON THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL WEST OF LAFAYETTE.

CANAL OFFICE, DEC. 4th, 1844.

E. F. LUCAS, Esqr.,

General Superintendent Wabash and Erie Canal:

SIR:—Herewith I submit a report of operations on the extension of the Wabash and Erie canal, west of Lafayette, during the past season.

At the date of the last annual report of the principal engineer, it was anticipated that that portion of the canal, known as the "Old Letting," extending from Lafayette to Coal creek, would be completed by the end of the present season. Such a result under ordinary circumstances and without a depreciation of the funds beyond a degree of reasonable anticipation, was at least within the range of probability; but causes over which we had no control, and which were beyond the foresight of man, have conspired to prevent a result so desirable to the officers of the canal, and to the inhabitants of the district of country through which it passes; a result which, taken in connexion with the one hundred and forty-four miles already in operation, must be so beneficial to the interests of the State at large. It is, therefore, with extreme regret, that, contrary to our too sanguine anticipations, I am compelled to report this portion of the line as yet unfinished.

Among the lesser causes which have operated so unfortunately, was the uncertainty which existed with regard to the deliberations of the General Assembly during the last winter; that is, the uncertainty as to whether our funds would still remain receivable for tolls and water rents on the upper canal, as well as the partial suspension and delay, which naturally precedes the introduction of new officers upon a work of this kind. This uncertainty caused an almost utter impossibility to procure provisions at prices which could be maintained, without enhancing the cost of the work vastly beyond the limit allowed by law.

Another cause was the quality of the work remaining to be done. As is the case on all public undertakings of this kind, the dry and easy work, such as affords the best profits, and on which it is easiest

to concentrate a force, was already finished, and that too while our scrip was at its greatest value, leaving the foundations of various mechanical structures to be put in, the material for them to be prepared, and the superstructures to be raised, which of all the work on the line bore relatively the least sufficient prices; a large proportion of the rock, the hard-pan and the wet clay to be removed, while our funds were at the lowest ebb, and provisions the most difficult to be obtained. With work of this description, but little can be done during the frosts of winter, and the rains of spring, even under the most advantageous circumstances; and consequently the hands deserted the line, some seeking a more certain home, and more constant work on the gravel bluffs of the new letting, and others scattering through the country, and to distant works. Thus it was that at the time the canal came under your superintendence, the work was under a state of almost entire suspension, and provisions and labor, the two main essentials for the speedy prosecution of work, were wanting.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, it was still confidently hoped that the old letting could yet be completed before the expiration of the season, and every effort was directed towards this one object. We were supported in this hope, as the spring approached, by a rise in the value of our funds to about fifty per cent.; active operations were commenced at every possible point, and continued with vigor, until we were stopped by the commencement of the most disastrous season of rain which the Wabash valley has ever experienced. From the middle of April to the middle of July the country was visited by a continued series of rains and high waters, not only putting a stop to all further work, but doing immense damage to portions of the canal which had already been completed, as well as demolishing unfinished sections. During that time there were two floods in the Wabash, equal in height to the two highest floods on record, as well as a succession of ordinary ones. New made banks are illy adapted to withstand a sudden flush of water, particularly in a loose and gravelly soil, as is the case in a great measure here. The banks were torn away by the streams; sheets of rain poured down the high loose bluffs of the Wabash, carrying with them immense piles of gravel to be deposited in the canal below; small branches over which the canal passed were swollen into torrents, either tearing up the culverts which were intended to pass them, or, choking up their vents with drift and gravel, broke over the banks, destroying them as they went. The most serious damage sustained was on sections 4, 5, 6, 12, 58 and 59, four of which had been completed, and the loss of the timber which had been collected for the aqueduct, lock and dam at Wea creek. This timber it had been the work of a year and a half to collect in the neighborhood of Monticello, on the Tippecanoe river, and to deliver at the Wea bottoms; it had but just been delivered when a freshet of unusual height occurred, bearing down with it immense

piles of drift which had been collecting in the bayous above for years, and which were hurled against the rafts, tearing them from their moorings, and carrying them beyond reach for any usefulness.

Nor was the actual damage to the canal the only source of increased costs and expenditure. The Wabash bottoms, from whence is drawn the most abundant supply of corn, were inundated until the crops were entirely destroyed, and the continued moisture greatly damaged the wheat, causing a scarcity of these main articles, a consequent rise in their value, and an increased indisposition on the part of holders to sell their produce, except at such rates as would enable them, by selling their scrip at Lafayette, readily to obtain the cash prices of those articles at that place; thus giving our funds a downward tendency, by always keeping an abundant supply of it at its principal market.

Shortly after the loss of the Wea timber, Mr. Hall, of the firm of Moorehead, Hall, & Co., contractors on Division No. 1, gave notice that they would be unable to prosecute their contract to completion, under their present prices, having already sustained losses to a large amount. Accordingly a State force, under the superintendence of Col. Rawles of Covington, was put upon that portion of the line, including sections 4 and 5, which had been finished under different contracts, with directions to complete the line to Wea Creek, as soon as possible, in order to pass down timber for the aqueduct, lock, and dam, which had to be obtained from the neighborhood of Delphi. After a few weeks work, however, it became apparent from the large quantities of gravel which had washed from the bluffs, and other obstructions, that the water could not be let into Wea Creek in time, and the lateness of the season, together with the absolute necessity of putting in the aqueduct foundation this fall, in order to secure the completion of the canal during the next summer, admonished us that other means would have to be resorted to, to obtain the necessary timber, even at considerably greater cost and labor. Hewers were promptly employed to get out the timber, and deliver it at the pool of the Delphi dam, with the expectation that it could be taken down in rafts; but in consequence of its great gravity, and the fact of there being no light timber within reach to raft with it, we were forced to take it down the canal in boats to Lafayette; thence it was hauled to the river and reboated, and taken to the nearest point to the aqueduct site; then hauled to the work and put in.

It can easily be conceived that so much handling of heavy timber, every stick of which weighed from two to four tons, was attended with the expenditure of much time, labor, and money, but there can be no doubt that the necessities of the case fully justified the outlay. Without it, the foundation could not have been put in until the low water of next fall, the work depending on its forwardness been suspended, and the completion of the canal been delayed another season; a result, which, it is believed, will not be justified by any person,

either on the ground of sound policy or economy. As about one half the aggregate amount of timber required, comprising all the short and smaller pieces, can be obtained from the neighborhood of the aqueduct at a small expense, the average cost of the whole amount of timber will yet be brought within a reasonable compass.

Since Col. Rawles commenced work, that portion of the line has progressed rapidly. The water can be let in at any time to Wea Creek, a distance of four miles below Lafayette; the foundation of the aqueduct has been put in and secured, so that the work can progress during the winter, and a large proportion of the timber, both for the aqueduct and lock has been prepared. Below Division No. 1, the foundation of Flint Creek aqueduct has been put in and secured, and the superstructure itself framed, so as to insure its completion at an early day, and the difficult flint rock excavation on the same section nearly completed.

The locks at Attica, Covington, and Vicksburg, are in such a situation that they can be completed in a few weeks. The abutments of Shawnee Creek aqueduct, the obtaining of a sufficient quantity of stone for which, has been a work of extreme difficulty, have been completed, and the superstructure itself is now being raised. The large cut stone culvert over Bear Creek is now having the key stones put in, and will be completed in a few days. Sections 58 and 59, upon which heavy damages were sustained, are sections running for two miles through a bog or wet prairie, with a uniform cutting of 12 feet; the damage was sustained by immense reservoirs of water collecting on the back side of the spoil banks, until they finally broke through, carrying with them the sides of the canal, and filling it up with a wet miry material, which it has proved exceedingly difficult to remove. As soon as possible after the rains were over, a heavy force was put on these sections, and they are now nearly completed, care having been taken in the meantime so effectually to drain them that no collection of water can hereafter take place.

According to your instructions, the Shawnee feeder and feeder dam, which had been withheld from contract, in order to make a compromise with the owners of a large mill, which would be nearly destroyed by its construction, was let at an estimated cost of 10,880 dollars. Shortly afterwards the mill was destroyed by fire, thereby relieving the fund, however unfortunately for the owners, from the payment of a large amount of damages. The work on the feeder has progressed rapidly since its commencement, and the contractors are now putting in the dam. The whole contract will be completed in five or six weeks, after which there will be nothing, except the filling a few road ways across the canal, and the finishing of the Covington lock, to interfere with letting in the water from Attica to a point two miles below Covington, a distance of sixteen miles. There are completed, in addition to the four miles at Wea, and the sixteen miles at Covington, portions of the canal at various points above Coal creek, in all thirty-nine sections, making nineteen miles

of canal, which added to the above, makes thirty-nine miles of finished line, leaving but eleven miles to complete, to carry the water to Coal creek, a distance of fifty miles below Lafayette, and opening a means of exit for produce into one of the most productive sections of the State. Should nothing unexpected intervene, this result can certainly be accomplished early in the ensuing season, probably by July.

The present estimated cost of the line above Coal creek, when finished, is,	-	-	-	-	-	\$598,127 00
Total estimated value of work done, including \$34,-						
051 72 paid prior to 1842, is	-	-	-	-	-	537,150 96
						<hr/>
Leaving work to be done, in order to complete the line,						
to the amount of,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$60,976 04</u>

Showing a cost per mile, including feeders, of \$11,702 50, a result which, considering the vast depreciation of the funds, and the period of time during which it has been in progress, including the severest winter and the most destructive floods on record, cannot be looked upon but with astonishment by those acquainted with the prosecution of public works.

In making up the total estimates, I have included every thing, so far as it is now possible to judge, that can influence the cost of the canal, excepting future damages from high water; and I have every confidence that the amount now stated can finish the line.

The original estimate on this portion of the line was \$522,880 00. It will be seen by the above statement that the present estimated cost exceeds the original by the sum of \$75,247 00, or about 14 per cent. This excess is caused by the appearance of large quantities of rock in many places where earth only was anticipated; by the addition of new work not included in the original estimate, consisting of road bridges, culverts, and other structures, which circumstances have indicated to be necessary, and by the heavy damages which were sustained in consequence of the floods during the past season, (causes which should not be considered as affecting the accuracy of the original estimate,) charging nothing except the losses sustained by contractors, laborers, and others engaged on the work, to the depreciation of the funds.

On the line below Coal creek the work has been prosecuted vigorously since the last annual report, until within a few weeks past; the present great depreciation of the funds having admonished the contractors that speedy operations cannot be sustained, without throwing into circulation a greater amount of scrip than the demand will justify. This partial suspension must continue until the line above shall be completed, and the issues thereon brought to a close. The operations during the season have been confined to the earth work, and the collection of materials for the aqueducts and other structures.

The present estimated cost of this portion of the line is \$458,167 00
 Upon which there has been estimated work done to
 the value of - - - - - 112,071 00

Leaving work yet to be done to the amount of - \$346,096 00

Showing an average cost per mile, including feeders, of \$11,778 00.

SUMMARY.

Estimated cost of "old letting," - - - - \$598,127 00
 Estimated cost of "new letting," - - - - 458,167 00

Total estimated cost, - - - - \$1,056,294 00
 Upon which there has been estimated work done to
 the amount of - - - - - 649,221 96

Leaving work yet to be done amounting to - - \$407,073 00

Showing an average cost per mile, including feeders, of \$11,723 57,
 or excluding feeders, for the 86.30 miles of main line, of \$12,239 79
 From the report of the original estimate it appears that
 the average per mile was - - - - - 12,085 65

Showing an excess at present of - - - - \$154 14
 or about one and a quarter per cent.; for which excess it is believed
 the reasons above given are amply sufficient.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. H. NELSON,
Principal Engineer.

REPORT
OF
THE AUDITOR OF STATE,
IN REPLY TO A RESOLUTION OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, Dec. 13th 1844. }

*To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Representatives:*

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House, of the 12th inst., directing me to report "what amount of revenue has been settled for each year, with each of the several collectors, at each annual settlement, since 1840, under the law of five per cent. penalty for the non-payment of taxes, on or before the first day of December," I have the honor to state, that under the form of settlement sheets adopted by this office, and followed by county auditors, no distinction has been made between revenue collected in the usual way, and that which arises from the exaction of penalties. Only two instances are now recollected, in which the difference has been noted on the books of this office; those two occurred in the settlements with the treasurers of Bartholomew and Warrick.

It is, therefore, out of the power of this office to furnish the House with the information sought for by the resolution.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HORATIO J. HARRIS,

Auditor of State.

1875

1875

1875

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1875

REPORT AND BILL

RELATIVE TO

THE STATE DEBT,

REPORTED BY

A SELECT COMMITTEE,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. DEFREES, HOLLOWAY, COTTON, AKIN, AND HUTTON,

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

REPORT.

In Senate, December 18, 1844.—Read, laid on the table, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Defrees presented the following report of the select committee (composed of Messrs. Defrees, Holloway, Cotton, Akin, and Hutton) to whom was referred resolutions submitted by Mr. Defrees, in relation to the State Debt:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Legislature of this State, in compliance with the wishes of a great majority of the people, in the year 1836, passed an act to provide for a general system of internal improvement. In the attempted prosecution of this system, it became necessary to raise large amounts of money. This was effected by the issue of transferable certificates of stock, bearing upon their face the plighted faith of the State for the payment of the interest and the final redemption of the principal. These certificates were thrown into the money market by our authorized agents, and large sums realized upon them. The money thus acquired was applied to the construction of the various works contemplated in the general act, as well as to the Wabash and Erie Canal. Before completion a suspension became necessary for want of means for their further prosecution. Independent of the sums raised on our bonds, the State became indebted to contractors to the amount of one and a half millions of dollars. To meet this last indebtedness, treasury notes were issued. The sum of \$722,640 00 was due to the State Bank for money advanced by her to aid in the prosecution of the public works, for which scrip, based upon the sinking fund for its redemption, was issued.

To absorb the treasury notes, pay the ordinary expenses of the State, and to meet the interest on our bonds for the past four years, by direct taxation, owing to the embarrassed condition of the country, was deemed impossible. During this time we have repeatedly told our creditors, by legislative action, that our debt should be paid.

That the people are willing, whenever they are convinced of their ability to do so, the committee cannot permit themselves to doubt; and, that they now have the ability to make an arrangement at once satisfactory to her creditors and honorable to the State, we think we can demonstrate.

The bonds issued for internal improvement purposes, now outstanding, and upon which no provision for interest has been made, amount, according to the Auditor's report of the present year, to the sum of \$11,122,000, to which add the interest now due, being the sum of \$2,227,500, and the whole sum now due will be \$13,349,500.

After deducting the revenue of the present year, there will remain outstanding treasury notes to about \$401,552 00, which are receivable for taxes. The scrip issued to pay the Bank debt will be absorbed by the sinking fund.

A reference to the census shows that the various productions of the soil amounted, in 1840, to about eleven millions of dollars, and the capital invested in commercial and manufacturing pursuits was about ten millions. These several amounts have greatly increased within the past four years, and will continue to increase as lands are brought under cultivation, and new objects attract the attention of capitalists. Our taxable property, the present year, amounts to \$115,590,065, and the number of polls to 117,536. An examination of the statistics of the State for several years past, affords the most conclusive evidence of increasing wealth, as well as of population. It cannot be otherwise than that a people possessing the productive soil which renders Indiana so favorably known, should thus rapidly continue to increase.

As it is beyond the ability of the State to pay the interest now due, the committee propose that it, together with the principal and one year's interest in advance, be funded, making the total sum of \$13,907,320. This amount to be taken up by an issue of new bonds, bearing three per cent. interest, the interest payable annually, and the principal after the expiration of thirty years. If it be objected to this proposition, that a reduction of interest from five, six, and seven per cent., which our bonds now bear, would not be creditable to the State, we submit whether the bond holders would not much rather accept three per cent. bonds, certain to be paid, because within our ability, than to hold on to our present bonds, convinced as they now must be, that their payment is at least doubtful; and, whether a proposition of this kind, is not more creditable to us, than the past seeming indifference on this subject. We have reason to believe, that such would be the light in which it would be regarded by our creditors, and that they would avail themselves of it. A compliance in good faith on our part, with such arrangement, if made, would immediately restore our credit, and who so lost to correct feeling as not to desire such a result?

The annual interest on the debt thus funded, would be \$417,219, to which add the annual expenses of the State, about \$75,000, and

the sum of \$492,219, would be required each year. To raise this amount, it would only be necessary to assess thirty cents on each hundred dollars of taxable property, which would produce \$346,770, to which add one dollar on each poll and the sum of \$464,306 is produced. Then add to this all our other resources, at least \$100,000 per annum, the Wabash and Erie canal alone affording near this amount, and \$564,306 is the result, being an excess of \$72,087 above the amount required. This sum, and the increase of taxable property next year, will more than make up for all delinquencies in the collection of taxes. The outstanding Treasury notes can easily be absorbed during the next fiscal year, by the same rate of taxation. As the State increases in wealth and population, an assessment of a less sum would produce a sufficient revenue.

To render taxation as light as possible, the State should apply all her resources to this object. It is with this view, that the committee recommend that the net proceeds of the Wabash and Erie canal, which will amount the next year to near \$100,000 to be then paid into the State Treasury, to be applied to the payment of interest. In fact, when it was diverted to a different object, it was a palpable violation of faith, as it had been previously pledged to pay the interest on the Wabash and Erie canal bonds. When tolls and water rents were made receivable in canal scrip, it was only intended as a temporary measure. It is time that a policy so unjust to the people of the State and to her creditors, should cease. The lands alone should be relied on for the continuation of the canal.

A proposition so advantageous to the State, will only be accepted by our creditors, upon an assurance that the reduced rate of interest will be promptly paid. It is for this reason, that we have, (in the bill which is submitted with this report,) made it the duty of the Auditor of State, to make each year, on all polls and taxable property, a sufficient assessment to meet the interest.

The committee have thus, in as few words as possible, presented the liabilities of the State and the resources of the people to meet those liabilities. If the proposition we present be accepted by our creditors, the interest, and eventually the principal, can be paid without oppressing the people. A tax of thirty cents on each hundred dollars worth of property, and one dollar on each poll, is certainly not beyond the ability of our people. It is not equal to the taxation of other States, having less wealth. A determination to pay, industry and economy on the part of our people, *will* provide the means. This subject has already been too long delayed. The sooner action is had the better. The interest is now accumulating at the fearful rate of \$557,820 per annum. A neglect to pay it *does not get rid of, but increases the debt.* It is now within our control; a few years more it will be utterly beyond it, and forever will rest upon our State the infamy of repudiation in effect, if not an open avowal of our shame.

To carry out these views, the committee submit the following bill and recommend its passage.

Messrs. Akin, Hutton, and Cotton dissent from the foregoing.

BILL.

AN ACT

Providing for funding the State Debt, the payment of the Interest thereon, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That whenever the holders of Indiana State Internal Improvement bonds, to the amount of five million of dollars, exclusive of interest, shall file with the Auditor of Public Accounts, their assent, in writing, to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of said Auditor to compute the interest now unpaid on said bonds, together with the interest one year in advance, at the rate expressed on the face of said bonds, and, upon thus ascertaining the aggregate amount of principal and interest, then the Auditor and Treasurer of State shall execute and deliver to said bond holders, new bonds to an amount sufficient to cover said principal and interest, in exchange for the said outstanding bonds, which said new bonds shall bear three per cent. interest payable annually, the principal to be paid after the expiration of thirty years, the form of said new bonds to be the same, and to have the same validity as those now outstanding for which they shall have been exchanged. *Provided, however,* The provisions of this act shall be extended to all such bond holders as may give their assent thereto any time after the amount above specified shall have been presented.

SECTION 2. For the punctual payment of the interest, and the final redemption of the principal of said bonds, (in consideration of the exchange made by the present bond holders as is contemplated by the foregoing section,) the State of Indiana irrevocably pledges, and they are hereby set apart for that purpose, all her means, (excepting the several trust funds,) which now are or may hereafter become available from any source whatever; and, in consideration aforesaid, it is hereby made the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, on the day of in each year, after the expiration of the next fiscal year, to assess a tax upon all and every description of property now subject to taxation, (as well as a poll tax not ex-

ceeding one dollar,) sufficient to pay the residue of such interest, as well as for the current expenses of the State government; from which duty the said Auditor shall not be exempted by any subsequent act of the Legislature until principal and interest be fully paid and satisfied.

SECTION 3. That the net proceeds of the tolls and water rents of the Wabash and Erie Canal shall hereafter be paid into the State Treasury, and all laws providing for the payment of tolls and water rents of said canal in any description of scrip whatever, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, to ascertain as near as possible the amount of outstanding Treasury notes at the close of the present fiscal year, (exclusive of Bank scrip,) and proceed on the day of to make an assessment of taxes on all property now subject to taxation, as well as a poll tax not exceeding one dollar, sufficient to absorb said Treasury notes and to defray the current expenses of the State Government.

SECTION 5. When the assessments contemplated in the foregoing sections are made, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to transmit to the county Auditor of each county, a certified copy of such assessment, who shall direct the said County Treasurer to proceed to the collection thereof, in the same manner in all respects as is now provided by law.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of State, should present bond-holders to the amount contemplated in the first section of this act, accede to the proposition therein contained, to transmit the interest on said bonds to the city of New York at the time it may become due.

SECTION 7. That, whenever it shall become necessary for the Auditor and Treasurer to perform the duties required of them by this act, they are each hereby authorized to employ a clerk at a compensation not exceeding six hundred dollars per annum, during the time they may be thus engaged.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause a copy of this act to be published three weeks in the "Journal of Commerce," and "Tribune," city of New York.

SECTION 9. This act to be in force from and after its passage, and all acts or parts of acts contravening its provisions are hereby repealed.

REPORT

OF THE

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL

OF

THE INDIANA MILITIA,

TO

THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

REPORT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, Nov. 30, 1844. }

To His Excellency, JAMES WHITCOMB,

Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR: I beg leave to lay before your Excellency such a statement of the condition of the public arms, belonging to the State, as the sources of information in my possession will enable me to give.

The books and papers which came into my hands on the 6th of January, 1844, when I entered upon the duties of my office, show no account of arms received by the State of Indiana, from the General Government, under the act of Congress of 1808, distributing arms to the States, prior to the 31st December, 1832—at which time the books acknowledge the receipt of her quota for that year.

Between the 31st December, 1832, and the 22d of August, 1837, there appears to have been received, in muskets, rifles, pistols, belts, holsters, sabres, accoutrements, &c., arms to the amount of 4258^{9.13} muskets. The muskets being worth 13 dollars each, would amount to the sum of \$55,363 00; at the close of which time the State appears to have received all the arms due her.

From the 22d of August, 1837, to 1844, there is no acknowledgement of the receipt of any arms from the General Government, though we are advised by letter from the Ordnance office, bearing date 20th March, 1844, that “the State of Indiana has drawn her regular annual quota up to and including the year 1843.” Also, that her quota for the current year would be about 380 muskets, which quota has been forwarded to Madison, Ind., in one 6 pounder cannon, muskets, rifles, &c., and has mostly been distributed or promised, and indeed there have been many requisitions during the current year, which we have been wholly unable to supply.

The laws of 1831 required the Quartermaster General to take receipts for all the arms drawn from the public armory; yet it is much to be regretted that but one single receipt is to be found among the papers of the office; a part of the arms for which that receipt was given have been reclaimed.

The following statement, taken from the only record in the office which gives any clue to the arms drawn prior to 1842, shows the amount and kind of arms drawn by the several brigades in the State, with the date at which they were drawn:

STATEMENT.

No. of brigade.	No. and kind of arms.	Equal to No. of muskets.	Date.	Value.
1	1 6 pounder cannon for Vincennes	30 ¹⁰⁻¹³	June 17, 1835	\$400
1	40 muskets	40	do.	520
2	no arms charged			
3	no arms charged			
4	no arms charged			
5	60 muskets	60	May, 1837	780
6	no arms charged			
7	60 muskets	60	Nov. 5, 1832	780
7	50 rifles	61 ⁷⁻¹³	do.	800
7	120 muskets	120	Dec. 27, 1840	1,560
7	60 muskets (bond taken)	60	May 16, 1844	2,000
8	50 muskets and accou- trements	62	Aug. 20, 1835	800
9	no arms charged			
10	no arms charged			
11	100 rifles	123 ¹⁻¹³	Nov. 5, 1832	1,600
11	100 rifles	123 ¹⁻¹³	April 14, 1835	1,600
12	64 Hall's rifles and ac- coutrements		1839	1,011
13	no arms charged			
14	50 Hall's rifles	61 ¹⁻¹³	Nov. 5, 1834	800
14	50 muskets and accou- trements	50	1835	775
15	no arms			
16	150 rifles	182 ⁸⁻¹³	Dec. 31, 1832	2,400
16	1 6 pounder cannon, car- riage, &c.	30 ¹⁰⁻¹³	do.	400
17	50 rifles (24 returned in 1844 by Col. Nichols)	61 ¹⁻¹³	Nov. 5, 1834	800
18	no arms charged			
19	150 rifles	182 ⁸⁻¹³	Aug. 5, 1832	2,400
19	74 pr. pistols	91 ⁴⁻¹³	do.	1,200
20	200 rifles	246 ²⁻¹³	Nov. 5, 1832	3,200
21	50 rifles	60 ⁷⁻¹³	March 12, 1833	800
21	50 muskets	50	Nov. 5, 1833	650
22	no arms charged			
23	no arms charged			
24	100 muskets	100	May 1, 1835	1,300
		1857 ⁷⁻¹³		\$26,579

For the safe-keeping and return of the above arms, the law then existing did not require bonds, and hence there were none given.

The statement shows that there were arms to the amount of 1857⁷⁻¹³ muskets distributed to the brigades during the five years immediately preceding August, 1837, amounting, together with accoutrements, to the sum of \$26,579 00. This falls short of the amount received during the same period, 2401²⁻¹³ muskets, worth \$31,622 00, for which there is neither charge nor receipt. Whether receipts were taken and lost, I do not know, nor can I learn.

The next account of arms distributed to the militia of the State, is found in the bonds taken under a law approved January 24, 1842, which makes it the duty of the Quartermaster General "to take from the commandants of companies, bonds, with good and sufficient security for the safe-keeping and return of all arms and equipments which may hereafter be distributed to volunteer or militia companies, in an amount double the cost of the arms so distributed."

The following table shows the numbers, kinds, and value (or rather double the value) of the arms distributed under the provisions of the law above named; and these are the only arms for which the State has any legal vouchers.

The table also shows the names of the companies to whom distributed, and the date at which the bonds were filed in this office.

T A B L E.

Bonds.	NAMES OF COMPANIES.		NO. AND KIND.		Value.	When filed.
No. 1	Mishawaka Rangers,	-	-	60 Hall's Rifles,	\$2,100	April 22, 1842
2	New Harmony Rangers,	-	-	61 pr. pistols and 61 sabres,	2,684	do.
3	Rifle Company,	-	-	60 Hall's rifles,	2,100	April 27, 1842
4	Green Township Light Infantry,	-	-	60 muskets,	2,000	May 3, 1842
5	Marion Riflemen,	-	-	45 Hall's Rifles,	2,000	May 4, 1842
6	Wayne Cadets,	-	-	60 muskets,	2,000	May 17, 1842
7	Marion County Light Horse,	-	-	62 sabres and 62 pr. pistols,	2,500	June 3, 1842
8	Marion Rifle Company,	-	-	60 rifles,	2,100	June 11, 1842
9	Carroll Light Infantry,	-	-	60 muskets,	2,000	June 16, 1842
10	Cass Guards;	-	-	60 muskets,	1,928	July 23, 1842
11	Lafayette Blues,	-	-	50 Hall's rifles,	2,100	November, 1843
12	Goshen Guards,	-	-	60 light infantry muskets,	1,928	July 28, 1842
13	Marion Pioneers,	-	-	60 muskets,	2,000	August 11, 1842
14	Lafayette Hussars,	-	-	50 carbines, 50 sabres, and 100 pistols,	4,776	August 25, 1842
15	Perry Gaurds,	-	-	32 muskets,	1,056	Sept. 7, 1842
16	No bond found—drawn by I. University,	-	-	50 muskets,	1,608	Sept. 9, 1842
17	Franklin Township Volunteers,	-	-	60 rifles,	2,200	Jan. 10, 1843
18	Logansport Greys,	-	-	60 muskets,	2,000	Feb. 3, 1843
19	Portland Guards,	-	-	60 muskets,	2,000	Feb. 6, 1843
20	Ladoga Artillery,	-	-	100 pistols and 50 sabres,	2,976	do.
21	Ladoga Light Horse,	-	-	50 Hall's rifles,	2,500	Feb. 16, 1843
22	Noble Rangers,	-	-	-	-	-

23	York Guards, - - -	-	50 Hall's rifles, -	-	2,100	Feb. 16, 1843
24	Parkersburg Light Horse, -	-	100 pistols and 50 sabres,	-	2,976	do.
25	Springville Invincibles, -	-	60 muskets, -	-	2,000	do.
26	Cass Rangers, - - -	-	50 Hall's rifles, -	-	2,500	Feb. 18, 1843
27	Crooked Creek Rifles, -	-	50 Hall's rifles, -	-	2,500	do.
28	Frankfort Indiana Artillery, -	-	60 muskets, -	-	2,000	March 1, 1843
29	Independent Blues, - - -	-	60 muskets, -	-	2,000	March 8, 1843
30	Indiana Blues, - - -	-	60 muskets, -	-	2,000	March 17, 1843
31	Eagle Village Light Infantry, -	-	60 muskets, -	-	2,000	May 20, 1843
32	Lake County Rangers, - - -	-	50 Yagers, -	-	2,000	do.
33	Bedford Guards, - - -	-	64 muskets, -	-	2,057	Sept. 7, 1843
34	Carroll Horse Guards, - - -	-	100 pistols, 50 sabres, and 50 carbines, -	-	4,776	May 20, 1843
35	Cass Rangers, - - -	-	50 rifles, -	-	2,000	do.
36	Washington Guards, - - -	-	60 Hall's rifles, -	-	2,500	July 12, 1843
37	Decatur Artillery, - - -	-	60 muskets, -	-	2,000	
38	Lawrenceburgh City Guards, -	-	60 muskets, -	-	1,333	Sept. 25, 1843
39	Spencer Greys, - - -	-	60 muskets, -	-	2,000	Nov. 8, 1843
40	Independent Greys, - - -	-	60 muskets, -	-	2,000	May 16, 1844
41	Attica Guards, - - -	-	50 Hall's rifles, -	-	2,100	June 10, 1844
42	Hamilton County Light Horse Company,	-	64 pistols and 64 sabres,	-	3,300	June 17, 1844
43	Danville Guards, - - -	-	50 muskets and 4 sabres,	-	1,625	July 2, 1844
44	New Albany German Rifle Company, -	-	40 carbines, -	-	1,775	Nov. 22, 1844
Total amount of bonds, - - -					\$96,098	

The bonds being taken for double the value of the arms.

The following are all the arms on hand at this date, to-wit :

- 1 6lb. cannon—complete ;
- 30 Hall's rifles ;
- 20 carbines ;
- 44 muskets (collected in) ;
- 24 Yager rifles (collected in) ;
- 9 old sabres ;
- 5 small boxes of accoutrements.

There are, as I am informed by various persons, great numbers of arms, of various kinds, scattered throughout different parts of the State—in some places stacked up in a house—in other places laying in shops broken and rusted, and in other places distributed among the citizens, used for hunting, and claimed by those who hold them as private property.

This I am informed by the Adjutant General is the case. He also tells me that in many instances where companies holding arms have disbanded, the members have not only neglected to return them, but have, in many instances, decamped, and taken the arms with them to Iowa, Missouri, and other places, so that they are irretrievably lost to the State.

It is very much to be regretted that such is the condition of the public arms. To remedy it so far as is practicable, I am endeavoring to collect all arms for which bonds have not been given, into the armory, letting them out only when they are well secured by bonds.

For recovering the scattered arms, I have employed some five agents at different points in the State, to collect and box them up, and forward them to the public armory.

The Adjutant General has also taken a deep interest in reclaiming these arms, and has rendered me efficient service.

The Quartermaster General thought it proper to lay before your Excellency this brief and necessarily imperfect statement of the condition of the public arms, believing it would be a matter of interest, not only to yourself, but also to the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL BECK,
Quartermaster General, Indiana Militia.

REPORT

OF

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF

THE INDIANA MILITIA,

TO

THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

1871

1871

1871

1871

REPORT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis Nov. 30, 1844. }

To his Excellency JAMES WHITCOMB,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—I beg leave to submit the following statement, relative to the condition of the militia of this State:

In consequence of the entire failure of the major generals to return to me the strength of the militia composing their several divisions, it will be impossible for me to lay before your Excellency any statement of the *number* of men, within the State, subject to the performance of military duty.

The martial spirit of the State seems to have languished away, so that by common consent, more perhaps, than through the inefficiency of the laws, the military organization is almost entirely abandoned. Offices have been vacated and not filled; and hence it is, that the few officers who hold commissions are unable to report the strength of the militia under their commands.

For the above reasons, the Adjutant General has not been able to report the strength of the militia of the State since the year 1832. Upon the basis of which report, we have ever since been drawing from the Ordnance Office the quota of arms due the State, from the General Government.

Since the year 1832, the population of the State has a little more than doubled its number. The Ordnance Office informs us, that, drawing under the report of 1832, our quota for 1844, is "three hundred and eighty muskets." These muskets are worth \$13 or \$14 each; amounting (at fourteen dollars,) to the sum of \$5,320. We are justly entitled to *at least twice that amount*.

Here, then, the inability to ascertain the military strength of the State, results in an annual loss to her, of the sum of \$5,320; which, in the short period of ten years, without considering subsequent increase of population, or the loss already sustained, would amount to the sum of \$53,200. A sum, it would seem, sufficiently large to

justify our Legislature in making an effort, if not to revive the military system, *at least to ascertain its strength.*

Under the laws of 1831, the State has been divided into ten divisions; the divisions into twenty-four brigades; and the brigades into eighty-five regiments.

Under the laws of 1842, '43, and '44, authorizing the organization of independent companies by voluntary enlistment, numerous companies have been organized in different parts of the State, distinguished from the "district militia" by the name of "independent militia." But as yet there have been but three regiments of this class of militia organized. The first in Marion county; the second in Tippecanoe county, and the third in the county of Cass.

Since the first of December, 1843, the following officers have been commissioned, to-wit:

<i>In the District Militia.</i>					<i>In the Independent Militia.</i>				
Colonel, -	-	-	-	1	Colonel, -	-	-	-	0
Lieutenant Colonel, -	-	-	-	1	Lieutenant Colonel, -	-	-	-	0
Majors, -	-	-	-	2	Majors, -	-	-	-	1
Captains, -	-	-	-	42	Captains, -	-	-	-	25
Lieutenants, -	-	-	-	47	Lieutenants, -	-	-	-	51
Ensigns, -	-	-	-	35	Ensigns, -	-	-	-	17
Total, - 128					Total, - 94				

RECAPITULATION.

In District Militia, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
In Independent Militia, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Total, -							222

The following tabular statement will show the number and names of the independent companies organized since the 27th of April, 1842, with the date at which the commissions were ordered from this office. There is also added a column, showing the counties in which they are located. But in many cases, from all the papers which came into my hands, I am unable to locate companies organized prior to the 6th of January 1844, at which time I entered on the duties of my office. There may, also, be some companies omitted in this table. But with considerable examination, it is the best I could form.

It would afford me much pleasure to place before your Excellency a more detailed report, of the present and past condition of our military affairs. But from the very few documents which came into my hands, it is with much difficulty I present you with this imperfect outline.

So fully am I impressed with the importance of keeping the affairs of this office, so that at any time, when necessary, a full statement can be given, that I shall keep, not only a record of the commissions ordered, but also a book in which are recorded all the letters written, as well as a file of all communications received, relevant to the office.

It may be well to remark, that from *unofficial* statements, the Adjutant General is informed that many of these companies are not now in existence. They sprang into life under proper influences and with laudable intentions. But being unsupported, when the novelty died away, they languished into disorganization.

The first table includes those organized between the 27th of April, 1842, and the 6th of January, 1844.

The second table, those between the 6th of January, 1844, and 1st December, 1844.

TABLE No. 1.

NAME OF COMPANIES.	Counties where located.	When Commis- sions were ordered.
Marion Guards, - - -	Marion,	April 27, 1842.
Marion Riflemen, - - -	Marion,	April 30, 1842.
Lafayette Hussars, - - -	Tippecanoe,	June 2, 1842.
Rifle Company, - - -	.....	June 2, 1842.
Riflemen, - - -	.....	June 12, 1842.
Marion Rifle Company, - -	Marion,	June 9, 1842.
Independent Rifle Company of Lake county, - - -	Lake,	June 9, 1842.
Goshen Guards, - - -	Elkhart,	June 9, 1842.
Cass Guards, - - -	Cass,	June 23, 1842.
Randolph Guards, - - -	Randolph,	June 23, 1842.
Franklin Volunteers, - - -	Marion,	June 29, 1842.
Carroll Horse Guards, - - -	Carroll,	July 15, 1842.
Company, (no name,) - - -	.....	July 16, 1842.
Marion Poineers, - - -	Marion,	July 19, 1842.
Ladoga Light Horse Company,	Montgomery	July 26, 1842.
Artillery Company, - - -	.....	July 26, 1842.
Perry Township Infantry, -	Marion,	August 23, 1842.
Kosciusko Guards, - - -	Kosciusko,	August 24, 1842.
New Frankfort Independent Ar- tillery, - - -	Scott,	August 24, 1842.
Crooked Creek Rifles, - - -	Cass,	Sept. 6, 1842.
Cass Rangers, - - -	Cass,	Sept. 6, 1842.
Grand Prairie Guards, - - -	.....	Sept. 12, 1842.
Independent Blues, - - -	Jefferson,	Sept. 16, 1842.
Highland Rangers, - - -	.....	Sept. 22, 1842.
Marion Light Horse Company,	Marion,	..... 1842.
Independent Blues, - - -	Warren,	Sept. 22, 1842.
Noble Rangers, - - -	Cass,	October 6, 1842.
Logansport Greys, - - -	Cass,	October 11, 1842.
York Guards, - - -	Tippecanoe,	Nov. 18, 1842.
Independent Rangers, - - -	.....	Nov. 18, 1842.
Bloomington Light Infantry,* -	Monroe,	.....
Company, (no name,) - - -	.....	Feb. 10, 1843.
Riflemen, - - -	Carroll,	Feb. 16, 1843.
Lafayette Blues, - - -	Tippecanoe,	Feb. 16, 1843.
Jefferson Blues, - - -	.....	Feb. 23, 1843.
Boone County Union Light In- fantry, - - -	Boone,	May 8, 1843.

* May belong to district militia.

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANIES.	Counties where located.	When Commis- sions were ordered.
Independent Riflemen, - -	.....	March 27, 1843.
Eagle Village Light Infantry, -	Boone,	April 15, 1843.
Decatur Artillery Company, -	Adams,	April 21, 1843.
Washington Guards, - -	Jefferson	May 18, 1843.
Riflemen, - - - -	.....	May 26, 1843.
Johnson County Guards, - -	Johnson,	June 12, 1843.
Johnson County Rifle Company,	Johnson,	June 13, 1843.
Deerfield Light Infantry, - -	.....	June 15, 1843.
Boone County Rangers, - -	Boone,	August 15, 1843.
Winamac Rifle Rangers, - -	Pulaski,	August 15, 1843.
Mount's Run Rangers, - -	.....	August 16, 1843.
Lawrenceburgh City Guards, -	Dearborn,	August 15, 1843.
Light Artillery Company, -	.....	August 15, 1843.
Spencer Greys, - - - -	Floyd,	August 21, 1843.
Independent Riflemen, - -	.....	May 1, 1843.
Republican Guards, - - -	.....	August 29, 1843.
Georgetown Riflemen, - -	.....	Sept. 16, 1843.
Washington Light Horse, -	.....	Sept. 28, 1843.
American Light Infantry, -	.....	Nov. 17, 1843.

Making in all fifty-five companies.

TABLE No. 2.

Companies organized between the 6th of January, 1844, and the 1st of December, 1844.

NAME OF COMPANY.	County.	When ordered.
Independent Greys, - - -	Hamilton,	March 8, 1844.
Jamestown Light Horse Com- pany, - - -	Boone,	March 20, 1844.
Newport Independent Light In- fantry, - - -	Vermillion,	May 14, 1844.
Ransellaer Riflemen, - -	Jasper,	March 8, 1844.
Aberdeen Rifle Company, -	Hamilton,	June 10, 1844.
Hamilton Light Horse Company,	Hamilton,	May 28, 1844.
Lafayette Guards, - - -	Harrison,	June 25, 1844.
Danville Guards, - - -	Hendricks,	June 8, 1844.
Independent Co. Rifle Rangers, -	Crawford,	July 25, 1844.
Raccoon Rifle Company, - -	Boone,	August 6, 1844.
Rising Sun Greys, - - -	Ohio,	August 12, 1844.
Clarke Guards, - - -	Clarke,	August 27, 1844.
Mooreville Independent Rifle Company, - - -	Morgan,	August 27, 1844.
Anderson Guards, - - -	Warrick,	Sept. 6, 1844.
German Washington Guards, -	Vanderburgh	Sept. 13, 1844.
Booneville Infantry, - - -	Warrick,	Sept. 20, 1844.
Rifle Company, - - -	Elkhart,	Sept. 20, 1844.
Prairie Rifle Company, - -	Vermillion,	Sept. 25, 1844.
Spencer Yellow-Jacket Rifle Company, - - -	Floyd,	Oct. 2, 1844.
Jackson Township Volunteers,	Fayette,	Oct. 19, 1844.
Wayne Guards, - - -	Allen,	Nov. 4, 1844.

RECAPITULATION.

Organized before 6th January, 1844, - -	55 Companies.
Organized since 6th January, 1844, - -	21 Companies.

Total, - -	76
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A few of these companies have, during the year, reported their strength, but nine-tenths have not.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID REYNOLDS,

Adj. Gen. Indiana Militia.

To his Excellency JAMES WHITCOMB,

Governor of the State of Indiana.

REPORT

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF

THE STATE PRISON,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DECEMBER 4, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

REPORT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
December 16, 1844. }

*To the Speaker of the
House of Representatives :*

SIR :—In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, I herewith transmit, to be laid before that body, a copy of the Report of the Examiners of the new State Prison, exhibiting the condition of the work in detail, and also their Report as visitors of the old State Prison.

Very respectfully,
JAS. WHITCOMB.

JEFFERSONVILLE, *December 4, 1844.*

SIR :—The enclosed report of the undersigned, superintendents of the State Prison of Indiana, you will please lay before the body over which you preside.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
J. R. PRATT & Co.

The undersigned, superintendents of the Indiana State Prison, in submitting their annual Report, would refer for details in regard to its pecuniary condition, discipline, &c., to the various Reports of the officers, whose duty it is to report upon these several matters.

The financial condition of the institution, as made out by the clerk of the Prison, ending on the first day of October, 1844, shows it to be highly prosperous, with a large balance in its favor over and above its indebtedness. The tools in use in the various workshops in the Prison, finished articles of manufacture on hand, and raw materials, the work done on the new State Prison as estimated, and the materials on hand intended for its further progress, being calculated as a part of the resources of the institution and embraced in the report.

The Report of the Superintendent of construction of the new State Prison, will show the progress which has been made during the past year in the erection of that building, and what yet remains to be done before it can be occupied.

The front building is nearly finished, being now ready for roofing, a contract for which has been made to be covered with iron. The enclosing wall is nearly covered. The whole presenting a commanding and substantial appearance, creditable, in contrast with the one at present occupied, to its humane projectors and to the State.

The number of admissions during the past year have been considerably more than during the previous one, and supposing that increase to continue in the same ratio, the necessity for the speedy completion of the new Prison must be apparent, and to this end, it is the intention of the undersigned, to expend as much labor and means, as possible, upon the erection of the cells, at the earliest time on opening of spring.

Of the unsafe condition of the old Prison, on account of its insecurity, and of the continual danger apprehended from fire, the Legislature has been heretofore sufficiently informed; so that it is only necessary to advert to it here in this connection.

The health of the convicts during the past year has been generally as good as that of the preceding, though more have died. To account for this, in part, it must be recollected that the number has increased. Three of those who died, came in with incurable diseases, though their crimes did not admit of palliation on that account. One of the number committed suicide two days after his admission, living out his sentence, however, having been sent for life.

By reference to table marked F subjoined, it will be perceived that the greatest portion of those in confinement are sent for two years. Connected with this statement is the fact that most of those sent for short periods are old convicts, many of them having served two, three, or four terms previously in this or some other prison. The crimes for which the greatest number are sent is larceny, and they are almost all embraced in the two years service. We have convicts here who have been returned three or four times, each conviction being for larceny. We would respectfully suggest whether a second conviction should not subject the individual to double the term of punishment, for which he was first convicted, and to increase in proportion on subsequent convictions;—such is the law in Kentucky, and it has the effect, at least, to drive them where the law is less rigid, for reformation with them is impossible.

We subjoin tables in reference to the convicts which may be thought interesting.

Respectfully submitted,
J. R. PRATT & Co.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA STATE PRISON, }
Jeffersonville, December 2, 1844. }

[A]

Statement of Prisoners, December 1, 1844.

In confinement December 1, 1843, date of last report,	92
Since received, White, - - - - -	56
Since received, Black, - - - - -	4 60
	<hr/> 152

Discharged.

By expiration of sentence, - - - - -	24
Pardoned by late Governor, - - - - -	2
Pardoned by present Governor, - - - - -	2
Pardoned by President U. S., - - - - -	1
New trial granted by Supreme Court, - - - - -	1
Escaped, - - - - -	7
Died, - - - - -	7 44
	<hr/>
Leaving in confinement now, - - - - -	108

[B]

The convicts now employed, December 1, 1844, as follows :

In Cooper Shop, - - - - -	31
In Wagon shop, - - - - -	12
In Stone yard, - - - - -	15
In Brick yard, - - - - -	11
In Blacksmith shop, - - - - -	9
In Carpenter shop, - - - - -	11
In Tailor shop, - - - - -	5
In Shoe shop, - - - - -	4
In Wash house, - - - - -	2
In Kitchen, - - - - -	3
Invalids, - - - - -	3
As Hospital steward, - - - - -	1
	<hr/> 108

[C]

Crimes of which they were convicted.

Murder, - - - - -	3
Manslaughter, - - - - -	5
Assault and battery with intent to kill, - - - - -	3
Burglary, - - - - -	5
Grand larceny, - - - - -	38
Larceny, - - - - -	28
Burglary and larceny, - - - - -	11
Forgery, - - - - -	7

Robbing United States Mail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Perjury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault and battery with intent to rape,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Passing counterfeit money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rape,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									<hr/>
									108

[D]

Ages of Convicts when sentenced.

Under 20 years,	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	-	10
From 20 to 25 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
“ 25 to 30 “	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
“ 30 to 40 “	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
“ 40 to 50 “	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
“ 50 to 60 “	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									<hr/>
									108

[E]

Counties in which they were convicted.

Knox,	-	-	-	-	6	Amount brought up,	-	-	71
Vigo,	-	-	-	-	13	Elkhart,	-	-	1
Jefferson,	-	-	-	-	6	Henry,	-	-	2
Fayette,	-	-	-	-	1	Orange,	-	-	1
Tippecanoe,	-	-	-	-	6	Huntingdon,	-	-	1
Washington,	-	-	-	-	2	Sullivan,	-	-	3
Perry,	-	-	-	-	3	Scott,	-	-	1
Madison,	-	-	-	-	1	Jackson,	-	-	3
Marshall,	-	-	-	-	1	Shelby,	-	-	1
Vanderburg,	-	-	-	-	1	Parke,	-	-	2
Marion,	-	-	-	-	6	Jennings,	-	-	2
Wabash,	-	-	-	-	3	Morgan,	-	-	1
Owen,	-	-	-	-	1	Rush,	-	-	2
Wayne,	-	-	-	-	1	Clark,	-	-	3
Posey,	-	-	-	-	2	Bartholomew,	-	-	1
Floyd,	-	-	-	-	6	Dearborn,	-	-	3
Montgomery,	-	-	-	-	3	Steuben,	-	-	1
Allen,	-	-	-	-	3	Decatur,	-	-	2
Adams,	-	-	-	-	1	Ripley,	-	-	2
Vermillion,	-	-	-	-	1	Greene,	-	-	1
Miami,	-	-	-	-	1	Switzerland,	-	-	2
Gibson,	-	-	-	-	2	Lagrange,	-	-	1
Fountain,	-	-	-	-	1	Spencer,	-	-	1
					<hr/>				
					71				

[F]

Terms of Sentence.

For Life	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Twenty-one years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Fifteen	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Twelve	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Ten	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Nine	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
", Eight	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Seven	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Six	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Five	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Four	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Four years and six months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Three years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Three years and six months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Two years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Two years and six months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" One year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Two years and nine months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[G]

Nativity.

Kentucky, -	-	-	-	19	Massachusetts, -	-	-	-	2
New York, -	-	-	-	12	Delaware, -	-	-	-	1
Virginia, -	-	-	-	11	Maryland, -	-	-	-	3
Pennsylvania, -	-	-	-	14	Maine, -	-	-	-	2
Ohio, -	-	-	-	12	Vermont, -	-	-	-	2
New Jersey, -	-	-	-	2	France, -	-	-	-	1
N. Carolina, -	-	-	-	6	Germany, -	-	-	-	3
Georgia, -	-	-	-	1	England, -	-	-	-	3
Louisiana, -	-	-	-	1	Ireland, -	-	-	-	1
Indiana, -	-	-	-	8	Scotland, -	-	-	-	1
Connecticut, -	-	-	-	2	Poland, -	-	-	-	1

108



REPORT

OF THE

VISITERS OF THE STATE PRISON.

To the Governor of Indiana :

The undersigned appointed under a joint resolution of the General Assembly, passed at the last session, and approved January 13th, 1844, do, as required by the latter part of said resolution, submit the following report :

That in their capacity of visitors of the old State Prison, they did on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of January last, visit that establishment, and gave it all the attention in their power, allowed by their other duties. They found ninety-three convicts, and all excepting three or four, apparently in good health and spirits. They seemed comfortably and suitably clad, with a coarse linsey roundabout and pantaloons, a tow linen shirt, a cap, with socks and thick shoes. Their food, when we saw them dining, consisted of corn bread, baked in large loaves of good quality, bacon and turnips. Sometimes it is understood to be beef, potatoes, corn bread, and soup. At night, it is bread and water only.

They were all orderly and respectful. About thirty of their number were at that time employed without the walls, in chopping and cording wood for the purpose of burning bricks, for the new State Prison, now in process of erection. The others were employed in the shop at mechanical labor, such as blacksmithing, coopering, wagon making, and we noticed one engaged in tailoring.

On Sunday the 28th, at half past 2, P. M., we attended divine service in the State Prison, and listened to an excellent discourse to the convicts, from the Rev. Mr. Durbin, in the absence of the regular Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Ruter. The service was held in a large square room in one end of the brick work shop. All the convicts are required to be present on such occasions—all listened attentively, some with evident anxiety.

A bible is furnished for nearly or quite every cell, and a small but suitable collection of books have been procured at the suggestion of the Clerk of the State Prison, Doctor Collum. About one half of them, as we understood, can read, but there is little or no opportunity at present to improve themselves in that way, in consequence of the cells of the old establishment not being lighted except on Sunday. As far as we could learn, they had all the privileges which could, with propriety, be afforded to them in their present situation.

Every opportunity was afforded us by the Superintendent and Clerk in our examination, and quite as much attachment on the part of the convicts to the Superintendents and Clerk, as under the circumstances could well be expected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[SIGNED]

E. J. PECK,
J. H. ROBERTS,
B. CORNELIUS.

REPORT

OF THE EXAMINERS OF THE

NEW STATE PRISON,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 31, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

THE HISTORY OF

THE HISTORY OF

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REPORT.

To his Excellency,

JAMES WHITCOMB:

The undersigned, Examiners, appointed in accordance with a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Indiana, entitled "A joint resolution respecting the State Prison," approved January 13th, 1844, beg leave to report, that in pursuance of the requirements of said joint resolution and of your instructions, the required examination was commenced on the 26th and finished on the 30th day of January, 1844, and has been as minute and as thorough as circumstances would permit. For the better understanding of the subject of enquiry, and especially as to the progress and condition of the work, they will premise, that the New State Prison and its appurtenances as originally contemplated by the *diagram* or draft in the State Library, was to consist, as they understood, of an exterior brick wall enclosing a square (excepting that one corner is cut off on account of a road, thus making five sides) of an aggregate length of about 1700 feet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick and 30 feet high, and enclosing an area of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Within and adjoining the front wall of this enclosure, (or that which faces the river, although at a considerable distance,) was to be an edifice 50 feet square, and three stories in height, designed for offices, or guard-house, &c. &c. Immediately adjoining this building and running towards the opposite wall in a central direction within the enclosure, was designed to be built the Penitentiary proper, or range of prison cells surrounded with a wall (excepting on the end next the guard-house, with which it connects,) 30 feet high, of which the lower 13 feet was to be of stone, and the residue of brick, and the whole surmounted with a roof of tiles; the range of prison cells inside was to reach to a point 17 feet from the guard-house and to 12 feet of the wall at the other extremity—to be 158 feet long, and four stories of cells high, containing 248 cells for the locking up of convicts at night. Between the further extremity of the wall enclosing the range of cells and the outer enclosure, it was designed to erect a building 80 by 36 feet and two stories high, to serve as a hospital, eating room, steward's

and physician's rooms, washing room, kitchen, &c., within the general enclosure, and on each side of the wall enclosing the cells were to be built five work-shops of brick, making ten in all—of which six were to be 80 by 40 feet each, and four were to be 60 by 40 feet each. Among these latter buildings were to be constructed four guard or watch-houses, 37 by 20 feet each. Of these works the walls of the hospital have been put up and the roof laid on and the whole of that so far as to work and material, appears unobjectionable. The original plan has been deviated from, as is understood, by the direction of the superintendent, (Mr. J. P. Smith,) by omitting the kitchen as an *addition* to the hospital as shown in the draft, and by enlarging the latter building to 110 by 36 feet, space enough is therein afforded for a kitchen in addition to the hospital, eating room, washing-room, &c. The undersigned are inclined to view this deviation favorably, for reasons both of form and convenience.

The walls and roofs of privies and of another building 22 feet by 36 feet, and fourteen feet high, intended as smoke-house, store-house, &c. have also been (and apparently well) constructed. These latter buildings are not laid down in the original plan, but they are convenient to the hospital, and the undersigned regard their construction as proper and as required by the wants of the establishment. The foundation for the range of cells has been laid and one course of cut stone for the same. The front building or guard-house has been built about five feet above the earth, the side walls of which, instead of being constructed of stone to the height of thirteen feet, as required by the specifications, have been thus far been built with brick. A cellar has also been excavated under this building, the wall of which being the foundation of that of the building is of unmortared stone, not as well bedded, nor are the joints thereof as well broken as could be wished. Your examiners, for the latter consideration especially, do not regard this part of the work as done in strict compliance with the contract, although they think that the wall will most probably be sufficiently solid and durable. They will also add that the contractors urge as a reason for constructing the lower side walls of this edifice of brick instead of stone, as required by the specifications, that the deviations was authorized by Mr. Elder, the former draftsman.

From a statement furnished by the clerk of the Prison, it appears that there have been 1292 feet (lineal) measure of free-stone dressed for the string courses of the cells; 318 feet same measure of dressed free-stone for the foundation of the cell house; 467 feet same measure of the same for "coping" the large enclosing wall. The residue of stone required for coping and some hard stone for caps is also being contracted for.

He also estimates the quantity of hard stone *dressed* for the wall enclosing the cells, to be about 300 perches. The caps and sills in the front building, and also those in the hospitals, are exclusive of the

above statement. A part of the lumber for the front building in on the ground and the rest is contracted for.

The amount of iron bought for the new prison, is, according to his statement, as follows :

91,761 lbs. at 3 cts.	\$2,752 83
41,231 lbs. at $3\frac{1}{4}$ cts.	1,340 00
5,050 lbs. at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	176 75
<hr/> 138, 042 lbs.	<hr/> \$4,269 58

He adds that the amount of this iron which has been manufactured into grates, &c. for the new Prison, including that in the hospital, &c., is about 72,907 lbs, which leaves the amount of the unmanufactured article on hand at about 65,135 lbs., not making any allowance for waste incurred in manufacturing the finished work. The brick wall enclosing the whole area and buildings, with the exception of a portion of the front part of it, has been erected to the average height of about 25 feet above the surface of the earth. The bricks in this wall, so far as could be judged from an external examination on both sides appear to be sound and well burnt, laid in good lime and sand mortar, and in a workmanlike manner. An examination of the top of this wall by removing the bricks for several courses deep at a point selected at hazard, confirmed this favorable opinion. It being admitted, however, on behalf of the contractors, that in the interior of this wall from about five feet from the foundation upwards, "Salmon" brick had been used. Your examiners do not regard this as a strict compliance with the specifications of the contract which (if the outer wall be therein referred to) require the use of hard and well burnt brick : they regard however, the use of salmon brick in this wall to the extent admitted by the contractors, as not materially affecting its stability or usefulness for the object for which it was designed.

They regard the use of such a proportion of salmon bricks in similar amount and position as usual in good work. The Clerk without pretending to minute accuracy, estimates the whole amount of brick now laid up at about 3,000,000.

After as careful an examination as could be made by excavating the earth on each side of this last mentioned wall, in some six or eight different places, your examiners discovered that the foundation was made (as they had already understood) by filling up a trench about five feet deep and three feet wide with loose unmortared stone, consisting apparently of irregular angular fragments, "spauls" and refuse stone, promiscuously thrown in without method or order, and consequently yielding but little support to each other ; so that in almost every instance in which the excavations were made, more or less of these stones fell out by their own weight. In one, and the only place where the excavations were made, opposite to each other,

the loose stone of the foundation was readily displaced by the hand or a slight use of the spade, so as to enable one to see through. It was evident therefore, to the undersigned, that the foundation derives its chief strength and support from the trench being in a hard clay soil. But as the earth for a considerable distance around is quite level, the undersigned are apprehensive, that in the vicissitudes of seasons, more or less water would find its way into the trench, and by softening its sides, cause the projecting angles to penetrate the earth and settle, so as to endanger the stability of the incumbent wall. And indeed the wall had already inclined from the perpendicular, or "swagged" more or less on every side. Whether this tendency in the wall towards falling, which your examiners think is solely referable to the defective character of its foundation, will increase or diminish with time, they have no certain or satisfactory means of judging. To remedy this difficulty "buttresses" or pilasters of brick had been built against the wall in different places, or opposite to each other, and carried up to the height of the wall. On looking into the contract and specifications, the undersigned cannot discover any direction or plan laid down for the construction of this foundation, either as to materials or workmanship. But as the law requires that in similar contracts, the works as to the execution and materials, unless otherwise *expressed*, shall be performed in a good and workmanlike manner, your examiners cannot regard the construction of this foundation, as a compliance with the spirit of the contract, and the fair intention of the parties. They do not indeed hesitate to express it as their opinion, that under all the circumstances, this foundation is not only of no advantage to the wall in giving it the necessary strength and support, but that the wall would have had more firmness and stability, if it had stood merely on the graded surface of the earth. It was stated to your examiners, on the part of the contractors, that this kind of foundation when proposed, was regarded as novel, but that it was directed or permitted by Mr. Elder, the former draftsman on the part of the State, and with his full approbation. And they referred to the testimony of Mr. Elder, taken before a committee of the House of Representatives at the late session, as confirmatory of their statement. How far this statement if sustained in proof, would exonerate the contractors, your examiners do not regard it as within their province to determine, disposed as they are to report *facts* only, and such opinions as are pertinent to their calling.

They will further state on this branch of the subject, that as the *great weight* of this wall is the principal ground of apprehension with them, that the present foundation may not be sufficient to sustain it, they are decidedly of opinion if the work be received, that the wall be carried up no further. Indeed, they regard the height originally contemplated by the draft (30 feet,) as much higher than necessary, and as involving useless expense.

They cannot avoid the expression of their regret, that the contract and specification on this point is so vague, loose, and deficient, in-

volving as the question does so heavy an expense to the State, in the present embarrassed condition of the Treasury.

The work contracted to be done, they also regard as being in the aggregate rated at too high a price. In confirmation of this opinion, they refer to the items of iron at 11 cents per pound, when manufactured into grates, &c., when the raw material cost on average less than 3½ cents, which at 2 cents per pound for manufacturing, makes a useless expense of nearly \$8,000—brick work is rated at \$6 per 1,000, and the contractors also contend that they are entitled, under the contract, to \$4.25 per perch for the refuse stone laid in the trench as the foundation (above referred to) 5 feet deep, 3 feet high, and 1,700 feet long. Your examiners will not stop to inquire with what justice this last claim is urged as the contract must speak for itself. It would, however, have been much better if the contract had been so clear and guarded in its terms as to have left no room for doubt or misconstruction. Your examiners may also be permitted to remark that the original plan or draft of the new prison, the workshops, and other appurtenances and the surrounding wall, are in their estimation entirely too large for the wants of the State, and involve large and heavy expense beyond what is necessary. And they advise that any modification in the plan or execution that may hereafter be adopted, (if that course should be deemed proper and advisable,) should look to a correction of this evil. Before concluding this report, they wish to guard against a possible misapprehension of the present financial condition of the State Prison. It will be seen that by the published report of the present Superintendents of the Penitentiary, who are the contractors of the new Prison, that the profits of the establishment for the

is stated at \$, which, in contemplation of law is to be equally divided between the Superintendents and the State. But these profits have been mainly, if not exclusively, swallowed up in the construction of the new prison. The State's portion of the profits, therefore, exists in the materials and workmanship of the building—while that of the contractors is to be received in cash. The greater the amount of the *nominal* or estimated profits are, the greater will be the actual profits of the contractors in real money, while the State's portion will exist only in the property of the new prison—the real value of which is not increased or modified in the slightest degree by affixing a high price to it. Your examiners believe that if the laboring convicts had, at the commencement, been placed under the control of an experienced architect of practical skill, the new prison and its appurtenances could have been constructed by the State within two or three years, on a scale abundantly large for every legitimate purpose, and without any call upon the treasury. All which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed]

E. J. PECK,
J. H. ROBERTS,
B. CORNELIUS.

REPORT

OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DECEMBER 21, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.



REPORT.

HON. J. D. BRIGHT,

President of the Senate :

SIR:—Please lay this report before the Honorable body over which you preside.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LUCAS,

General Superintendent Wabash and Erie Canal.

To the General Assembly

of the State of Indiana :

The undersigned, General Superintendent of the Wabash and Erie Canal, respectfully submits the following as his report of the operations on that portion East of Lafayette, during the past year.

Shortly after the undersigned entered upon the duties of his office, he visited the various portions of the line, in company (part of the time) with Mr. Fisher, his predecessor, for the purpose of ascertaining as near as could be, the condition of the Canal. The first lock West of Fort Wayne, had been in the fall of 1843, at the close of navigation, put under contract for rebuilding. Mr. Fisher pointed out many repairs that in his opinion should be made: Such too, as he had left undone for the reasons assigned in his report of last year to the Legislature, of which the following is an extract:

“No expense has been incurred that could possibly be avoided; nothing has been done to facilitate subsequent repairs or render them less expensive, and much has been left undone which, under different circumstances, should not have been omitted, from a reluctance to submit to such ruinous discounts. Many of the wooden structures first erected are now much decayed. Preparations are now making to rebuild lock No. 1, the ensuing winter. The St. Mary’s aqueduct will last but a year or two longer. The abutments and piers of this

aqueduct should be built with cut stone masonry, and the stone must be obtained near Lagro, a distance of forty miles from the place of using them. To delay preparing the stone any longer would be decidedly bad policy; the work should, by all means, be commenced next season. Two small aqueducts on the St. Joseph feeder near Fort Wayne, it is believed, will not last through next season; at all events, all the materials for rebuilding them should be procured. And there are two large wooden culverts in much the same condition. The abutments of the upper feeder dam on the Wabash river, must soon be rebuilt. A large number of new lock gates are required, and some of the locks cannot be relied upon more than one, or at most two seasons more. It is difficult to form an estimate of the cost of repairs for the coming year, but if due regard be had to economy, it is believed that 40,000 or 50,000 dollars should be expended."

Of the repairs ordinary: There has been, during the last summer, a large quantity of stone prepared at the Georgetown quarry, and delivered at the proper place, to rebuild the first two stone locks west of Logansport, which, from the action of the frost (the stone of which they were built not being of a good quality) they will be rendered useless in a short time.

After viewing the condition of the aqueduct at Fort Wayne across the St. Mary's river, it was thought advisable to let a contract for building a new one, which was accordingly done, so far as the stone work and embankments are concerned. The abutments and piers are to be of cut stone masonry—the same contract embraces a new aqueduct, of stone abutments, on Spy run, and a cut stone culvert, on Becket's run on the St. Joseph feeder. Also the building of the stone work for a new aqueduct across the river Aboit, ten miles west of Fort Wayne. The stone for the several works above named are to be obtained at the Lagro or Georgetown quarries. The stone at either of those places are supposed not to be surpassed by any within reach of the Canal in point of durability.

At all the places above named, great fears are entertained, that the old ones will not last until the new ones are completed and made to take their place.

The wooden superstructure at St. Mary's is of the latest and most approved plan—a wooden arch of two span of 80 feet each covered in and the trunk suspended by large iron rods.

At the aqueduct at the river Aboit, the space is intended to be increased in width; that of the one now in use has this last season proved insufficient for the water to pass at times. The superstructure will be an open trunk—the work not being at this time deemed of sufficient magnitude to cover the trunk.

There has been a contract let for the rebuilding of the large stone culvert at Townsend's mill, four miles west of Peru. It is being built of cut stone of a durable nature, from the quarry at Georgetown.

Navigation opened on the 10th of April last, (just one month ear-

lier than the previous year,) and at as early a date as could in ordinary seasons be expected. The ordinary repairs that were commenced at the close of navigation the previous winter, were made in somewhat a hurried manner, so that the opportunity of sending produce and merchandise to the north would come in competition with the down river navigation.

The rates of toll that were, on the first day of May, 1843, agreed on by and between R. Dickinson, for the board of public works of Ohio, and S. Fisher, commissioner on the part of Indiana, for the transportation of property on the Canal to and from the several points thereon in each State to correspond with the distance, was, at the opening of navigation this year, on the part of Ohio, wholly disregarded, without the slightest intimation on her part of the design so to do.

The board of public works of Ohio, has, as appears by reference to an official document furnished in reply to a communication on the subject, established a rate of tolls on that portion of the Canal that passes through Ohio, which took effect from and after the first of April last, by which can only be inferred, that no co-operation as to a joint rate of tolls in the two States can longer exist, without some permanent agreement secured by Legislative action on the part of both States respectively.

The towing path bridge at Carrollton, where the Canal crosses the Wabash river, will, if nothing transpires to impede the progress of the work, be completed by the opening of navigation the coming spring. The superstructure has been ready for raising for some time past; but owing to the breaches in the Canal between the bridge site and the quarry from whence the stone were obtained for building the piers, the contractors were unable to progress as rapidly as was anticipated in the early part of the season.

After the first opening of navigation, the Canal continued in good repair until about the 15th of June, when, by an extraordinary flood, it was very nearly destroyed for the season, from Lafayette to Logansport.

The principal breaches were at Wild-Cat, Lockport, Crooked creek and near Lasselle's mill, four miles west of Logansport. The breach at Wild-Cat washed up the guard-gate from its very foundation; which gave vent to such a current of water, as to break the embankment in two other places between that and Lafayette, a distance of three miles. A large portion of the citizens of Lafayette immediately repaired to the dam at Wild-Cat, and but for their great personal exertions, the road and towing path bridge would have been entirely swept away.

The breach at Lockport, was without a parallel, since the canal was first constructed. The culvert that passes the water under the canal that flows down Burnet's creek, was found insufficient; owing, as the undersigned is informed, to giving way of two or three mill dams, the water passing down with such rapidity, and in such quanti-

ties, running directly across the canal, carrying away an embankment of large dimensions, leaving a lock and tumble the only monuments of its ravages, and even they would have been swept away, but that great care has been taken in building such structures, and generally they are placed on permanent foundations.

What added materially to this vast destruction was, the space at the aqueduct, at Crooked Creek, being insufficient to vent the water that flowed down its channel at such a time; consequently it made a breach in the berm bank, and the canal was filled to overflowing, there being no waste weir between that and Lockport, (a distance of four miles.) The water thus flowing down the canal, could only pass out at the first breach made, which greatly accelerated the speedy destruction of the heavy embankment at that place.

The heavy breach made near Lasselle's Mill, is one, that is most of all to be lamented. It occurred at the crossing of a small stream, where the culvert was insufficient to vent the water, and a very heavy embankment gave way, carrying out a Packet which happened at the moment to be passing; which resulted in the entire loss of the boat, and three passengers were instantly drowned; the remainder of the passengers and crew narrowly escaping.

So distressing were the occurrences, and disastrous the result to the navigation of the canal, that the public good seemed to require prompt steps to be taken for its immediate repair, which was accordingly done. A suitable force was placed on the repairs, under the superintendence of men of experience and energy. The repairs progressed rapidly for the space of twelve or fifteen days, when the country was again visited with the greatest flood of water known for the last sixteen years, which not only swept away the work that was done on the former breaches, (Wild Cat excepted,) but new and extensive ones were made, so as to put a stop to navigation almost the entire length of the line.

In almost every instance where the embankments were broken, the culverts were found too small or insufficient to vent the water at so unusual a time; an event that could not be foreseen by those superintending the building of the canal—one too, that was as unlooked for as any casual calamity that could have overtaken a public work of its magnitude so soon after its completion, and being brought into use.

On all bluff sections, the damage was equally extensive: the banks were not so much broken, as the canal in many places filled up by the washing or sliding of the bluffs. And often when the deposits thus made were removed, it only prepared the way for a new slide. All the bluff sections on the canal were literally filled, in addition to the many places that were filled by the washing over of culverts—repairs that are more difficult to encounter than making new embankments.

To one who was as little accustomed to public works as the undersigned was at the time, it looked frightful; and for a season, that

all was lost. Aware, however, that a large portion of the citizens of this, and one of the adjoining States, were looking with intense interest to the canal as furnishing a ready market, and outlet for their surplus produce, and a source from whence came their salt, iron, leather, and many other articles of prime necessity, was a sufficient admonishment to commence repairing at as early a day as practicable. Hence as large a force was placed on the repairs as economy and the nature of the case would warrant. In many places the majority of the laborers and teams were obtained from the surrounding country—in many parts, the farmers were drowned out and driven from their occupation as such, who sought to perform labor on the canal. After two months of suspended navigation, boats were again enabled to pass without interruption up to the 10th inst.

The vast quantity of labor that was required to be done on the extraordinary repairs, tended somewhat to derange the common course, and suspend for the time, the work on the ordinary repairs, that was in the hands of contractors who chose not (with a few exceptions) to push their work during the breaches in the canal.

The scarcity and high price of provisions and other materials that were requisite to carry on the repairs—the consternation with which the community, in view of the desolated prospects before them, became at times, a source of much embarrassment to those who had charge of the canal. The great amount of labor that was required—the great depreciation of the scrip issued for the payment thereof—the advantage that was often sought to be taken by individuals under the disguise that it is no crime to *make off* the State—the pressing demands of the country for the speedy completion of the repairs, taken in connexion, tended with accelerated velocity to augment the cost. In making the repairs, however, much has been done with a view of preventing like occurrences.

There have been a large number of new lock gates put in during the past season—some additional improvement has been made on the plan; such as cast-iron frames for the paddle gates to work in. The gates are the first part of a lock that give way—the reason assigned is, that their strength can seldom be made to correspond with the remainder of the structure, and the gates are the only part of a lock, that is prominently exposed to the depredations of the boatmen.

I cannot here omit to mention, that Mr. Robt. English, long known as a faithful contractor on the Wabash and Erie canal, has invented a new lock gate, for which he has obtained a patent, and which bids fair from present appearances, to supersede all other improvements of the kind, both in point of durability and facilities in navigation. Mr. English was permitted to put in one of his new gates, more as a matter of curiosity at the time, but not without the hope that it would at some time prove to be of public and lasting utility. The invention is highly spoken of by eminent Engineers, both in this and other States. The one now in operation is at the first lock above Carrollton. Curiosity alone (aside from the invention) has induced

hundreds to see and inspect it; and in all cases have they given their unqualified approbation of its utility, and that no time should be lost in securing its adoption in every case, where new locks are hereafter to be made. The cost cannot, if any, exceed that of the old plan; its durability would be equal to that of the remainder of the structure.

The plan is not, however, without its benefits in many other useful and indispensable improvements on and about canals. The gates can be used in making waste weirs to drain the canal to the bottom, when it often occurs that outlets have to be made in the banks at a considerable cost, and always attended with more or less danger.

The great secret in the management of a canal consists in this: that during floods, to keep the water out of it, and in low water to keep it in. With a view to accomplish and bring about so desirable an end, it devolves upon those having charge of the canal, to make all suitable improvements and repairs consistent therewith, from year to year, as the exigency of the case may require.

Some preparations are and have been making, to more effectually protect the high embankment at Americus and Falling Spring bluffs, which are dangerously exposed to the current of the water in the Wabash river during floods. During the past year, they were much damaged; it is believed, however, should the winter remain favorable, that by the coming spring, they will be so far secured, as to place them beyond future danger.

The constant filling up of those bluff sections, which is looked upon as unavoidable for some years to come, make up a large item of the expenditures. Steps are now being taken to put in a wooden dock on the berm side of the canal, at the Birmingham bluff in some places where it is most difficult to prevent the sand from sliding in. Raise the dock some two or three feet in places above top water line and secure the timber by ties extending back into the banks. The experiment has been tried at the Lewisburg bluffs, eight miles east of Logansport, and has proved in a great degree successful. The action of the frost during the winter, seems from the peculiar formation, to detach large portions of it at the opening of the spring which slides into the canal beneath—there being nothing to prevent. The falling-spring bluff will be hard to remedy; that something can be done, there is no doubt, to somewhat lessen the large deposit that every year finds its way into the canal from the perpendicular bluffs above.

Some cases of private damages have recently been brought, and others are in contemplation, for the overflowing of cultivated land at several places where the culverts are said to be insufficient to vent the water during high floods. To what extent a board of appraisers or court would entertain jurisdiction over the subject matter, cannot now be predicted. Nor is it mentioned here intending in the least to call forth any action on the part of the Legislature, other than a full disclosure of the facts that pertain to the canal.

There is some dissatisfaction about the water power that has been, and is yet to let along the canal at various points. The law authorizing the superintendent to extend the race at the town of Pittsburg for the purpose of leasing water power for the last year, has not been acted upon. Water power at that point is much in demand, and the reason now assigned for not extending the race is, that the head-gate is of too small dimensions to pass any greater quantity than will propel the machinery that is now leased out by the State. The lessees are often complaining that they are not furnished with a sufficient quantity of water at times, and frequently advert to the head-gate as being insufficient to pass the requisite quantity of water. This defect is a radical one; and can in no event be remedied without building a new head-gate, at a heavy cost. There are however, some vacant sites for water-power, yet to be disposed of at that place, but their situation is not very inviting, as they are thickly surrounded, which is almost equivalent to an incumbrance.

The act appropriating \$1500 for the completion of the Northport feeder dam in Noble county, so as to render it available for the leasing of water-power, has been carried into effect during the past season. And the dam, so far as the law would seem to contemplate, is being completed by Messrs. Comparet & Avaline, to whom the work was awarded. The situation in which the dam is left, requires that some additional appropriation be made for its entire security. There has been a large amount of money expended there in times gone by, and it should not now, for the want of a small additional amount, be left in a situation that would render it unsafe. It is situate in a part of the country, where mill privileges are few, and yet much in demand, as it is surrounded by one of the best portions of the State for growing wheat.

The remaining lands confirmed to the State for the use of the canal east of Lafayette, were, after being classed, offered for sale at the land office, on the 28th of October last.

The number of acres sold were, - - - -	21,850.94
Remaining unsold of the last grant, - - - -	2,368.82
	<hr/>
Total number of acres, - - - -	24,219.76
	<hr/>

The average price per acre is \$3 91.

The rated value of the improvements on the lands last proclaimed for sale, \$58,897 05.

The settlers were generally permitted to become the purchasers of their own improvements, as none were found to bid against them, thus securing to themselves the hard earning of their own hands. But it may be said with equal justice on the part of the State, that had it not been for the improvements on the lands, their value to the State would have been greatly enhanced, as their geographical situation was a sufficient inducement to invite such a competition as would have

augmented the amount of sales and greatly added to the resources of the State. The law as it now stands forbids any competition, only at the expense of the State, on all lands that have been improved.

The receipts during the past year up to December 1, 1844, are as follows:

By final and partial payments on lands,	-	-	\$68,309	54
Interest received,	-	-	17,545	99

Total amount received on lands,	-	-	\$85,855	53
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Tolls,	-	-	-	-	\$55,776	99
Water rents,	-	-	-	-	2,245	00
Fines and penalties,	-	-	-	-	175	00
129 $\frac{3}{4}$ cubic yards stone,	-	-	-	-	15	57

Total amount,	-	-	\$58,212	56	\$58,212	56
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Grand total of receipts,	-	-	-	\$144,068	09
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The expenditures are as follows:

For damages, judgments, &c.,	-	-	-	\$810	95
Incidental,	-	-	-	2,641	67
Original construction, (towing path bridge,)	-	-	-	11,003	09
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, including the purchase of two new State boats, building several lock houses and other places to secure the property of the State,	-	-	-	80,010	40

Total amount,	-	-	-	\$94,466	11
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Were the ordinary discounts made for the depreciation of the scrip paid out, and deducted from the above sum, it would bring the expenditures to about \$55,000 in current funds.

In conclusion however, permit it to be said, that in the face of all the disasters of the past season, which were without a parallel since the memory of man—against all the prejudices that are entertained for a new incumbent in office—with a currency reduced to one half of its nominal value to perform the operations with, it is consoling to think, however preposterous to some, that under all the circumstances, the canal was put in repair—kept in repair—did all the business of the country—could have done more had there been more to do, and more than that, made to yield and pay into the State Treasury a greater amount of revenue by twenty per cent. than that of last year.

Dec. 24, 1844.

E. F. LUCAS.

MESSAGE

AND

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE,

AND

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING THE

NEW STATE PRISON.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
December 30th, 1844. }

*To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Representatives:*

SIR:—In accordance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, I herewith transmit, to be laid before that body, a copy of the new contract entered into with the contractors for the erection of the new State Prison, and also a copy of the report of the superintendent of the work under said contract.

As by that contract the right is reserved to the Legislature and to the Executive, (as directions might be required when the legislature is not in session,) to materially change the plan of said work, during its progress, by lessening, adding to, or otherwise modifying the work in its dimensions or materials, as the interest of the State might require, with regard to economy or other considerations, I have deemed it proper to enclose herewith, extracts of letters from the Executive to the contractors directing certain modifications of the work.

The Legislature will thus be enabled to take such further action in the matter understandingly, as may be regarded expedient.

I am very respectfully, &c.,
JAS. WHITCOMB.

Extract from a letter dated

INDIANAPOLIS, August 28, 1844.

MESSRS. J. R. PRATT & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—

* * * * *

Mr. Peck thinks, and I concur with him in opinion, that it is impracticable to devise a plan, especially as to the size of the shop,

without first hearing from you and Mr. Miller, the superintendent, on the subject, insomuch as the size must depend on the number of convicts likely to be employed, and must be suited to the present number of cells directed to be constructed. It was arranged, however, that there should be but one shop and on the west side of the range of cells—one story high—the corners square—with enough divisions inside to separate the different branches of business to be carried on, such as coopering, blacksmithing, &c. The relative space occupied by these divisions to be in proportion to the number likely to be employed in each branch of business, the nature of the business, &c. I think it was understood that the internal division walls or partitions were to have large windows in them, to enable the watchmen or guard, by standing in one end of the shop, to see at a glance all the convicts employed, &c. My impression also is, that the shop was to be 64 feet high to the eaves. It is probable that this outline may be sufficient, excepting as to size and dimensions, unless Mr. Miller or yourselves should think some modification of it proper.

I will thank you, therefore, to consult with Mr. Miller soon, and let me hear from him early on the subject.

* * * * *

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. WHITCOMB.

Extract of a Letter dated

INDIANAPOLIS, September 17, 1844.

MESSRS. J. R. PRATT & Co.,

Jeffersonville, Clark County, Indiana.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your enquiry, as to the material with which it is desired that the front building of the new State Prison shall be covered, I have to state, that upon enquiry, I incline to the opinion that, on account both of economy and durability, the best material for that purpose, is sheet iron without *gas mit*, to weigh 14 ounces to the square foot, which it is believed will cost not exceeding from eleven to twelve dollars per square of 100 superficial feet, which is about one-third of the cost of a copper roof. The iron is to be painted on both sides, the cost of which is to be included in the above estimate. Mr. N. Palmer of this place informs me that roofing of this kind was done for the Madison Railroad by a person in Cincinnati, for \$11 per square. It is probable that, as the size of the roof of the front building, especially with that of the range of cells, is large, the cost of it would be much diminished by inviting competition. Mr. Benjamin Cornelius, of Floyd county, one of the

examiners of the State Prison last winter, has recommended this kind of a roof, to whom, should it be necessary, I refer you or Mr. Miller for explanation, or further particulars. It is desired, therefore, that the roof in question, as well as the range of cells, shall be constructed with sheet iron without *gas mit** in manner above mentioned.

* * * * *

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. WHITCOMB.

* Illegible in the original, but explained by Mr. Cornelius, December 14, 1844, to me personally at Indianapolis, to be "grouting" or "groting," a technical term of tin workers, &c. J. W.

NEW ALBANY, *December 19, 1844.*

To His Excellency, JAMES WHITCOMB,
Governor of Indiana:

Perhaps some apology may be due your Excellency for having so long delayed a report of my stewardship. The only sufficient reason I can assign for it is, that I was in doubt whether it was necessary, unless called for by your Excellency, until I was admonished by an intimation in your last annual message to the Senate and House of Representatives, that such a report was expected at my hands. I accordingly proceed respectfully to submit to your Excellency, the following succinct report of my proceedings since I entered upon the superintendency of the construction of the new Prison.

I am happy in being able to inform your Excellency that the work thus far, has been conducted in the strictest conformity with the contract and specifications which were respectively delivered to me as developing the plan by which I should be guided in the construction of the building. Upon examination of the new contract, I discover that the State reserves the right to communicate to the contractors or superintendents of the Prison aforesaid, either by her Governor or Legislature, any further extension, restriction or modification of said Prison, in all its parts and appurtenances, as from time to time during the progress of its construction, may be thought proper and advisable. This last consideration may make it important that your Excellency be advised of the precise progress of the work, in order to do which it becomes necessary that I should give some account of how far it had progressed when I succeeded to and entered upon its supervision at the period last alluded to. I found the outer enclosing wall built up to its required height, with the exception of about 30 or

40 feet adjacent to the gate on either side; said number of feet embracing the whole extent of the unfinished wall. We proceeded to erect stone gate-posts, over which we turned an arch of the same material, and then completed the building of the wall. After which we covered the west and north sides with a painted shingle roof. The other two sides to-wit:—the east and south, or front, we “coped” with stone “coping,” with the exception of about a hundred and seventy-five feet of the front wall, for which the coping is already dressed and remains only to be put up, which will be done as soon as the weather will permit. It can be done within two or three days at most. I found this front building, or guard house, built up to the first window sills. In accordance with your Excellency’s instructions, we took up the front foundation of the guard house and re-laid it in lime and sand mortar with a smooth cut stone course, twenty inches above the surface of the surrounding earth. Without further particularizing, it will be sufficient to state that this last building has been finished, excepting only the inside work, and that in the whole progress of its construction I have been governed strictly by the contract and specifications before spoken of. It may, however, be important to state before dismissing this branch of my report, that I caused the building in question to be covered according to instructions, with a sheet-iron roof, with copper gutters inside the walls which are raised above the roof, and tin conductors of the ordinary kind. I also found erected and covered, a house commonly called the hospital, but comprising, in addition to the hospital department, several other rooms, to-wit—a dining room, wash house, cook house, physicians’ rooms, &c. Upon this last mentioned house the following work was done under my supervision, to-wit:—the dining room and wash house were paved, the doors and windows of the whole building were cased, about ten squares of flooring laid, the roof painted, and several other smaller jobs not necessary here to mention. I found a very small portion of the enclosure graded. This latter work, though requiring a very considerable amount of labor, has been pretty nearly completed. There have been, on an average, about twenty hands employed in the several branches of the work since I have been engaged in its superintendency. There have been done about \$600 worth of carpenters’ work, about \$4,000 worth of stone work, and about \$3,500 worth of iron work. We have used about 28,000 feet of lumber, and laid about 550,000 bricks. The above estimate, though not critically correct, may yet be relied on as not far wrong. I have now reported all which in my humble judgment is essential or important, and hoping that this report may meet the approbation and realize the expectations of the Executive, I subscribe myself, with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, your Excellency’s

Most obedient humble servant,

Signed,

D. W. MILLER,

Superintendent of the New State Prison.

MEMORANDUM AND AGREEMENT.

This memorandum of an agreement, made and entered into between the State of Indiana, by James Whitcomb, Governor of the said State on the one part, and Joseph R. Pratt and John McDougal, superintendents of the State Prison of the said State, under the name and description of Pratt & McDougall, of the other part: witnesseth,

That whereas, by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, entitled a joint resolution respecting the State Prison, approved January 13, 1844, the Governor of said State was authorized (among other things) should he deem it expedient for the benefit of the State, to compound on just and equitable terms with the contractors for the relinquishment of the existing contract, and to make a contract for the continuation of the work on said prison, or at least so much of it as will accommodate the usual number of convicts there confined. Now, therefore, in consideration of these premises and of divers other valuable considerations, the said parties hereunto moving, it is hereby agreed by and between the said State of Indiana of the first part, and the said superintendents of the other part, that the existing contract between the said State by Samuel Bigger, the then Governor thereof, and the said superintendents, bearing date May 1st, 1842, in relation to the construction of the New State Prison, be, and the same is hereby relinquished, and the work thereon suspended on the following terms and conditions, that is to say:

1. The said superintendents insisting that they are entitled to full pay for the work already done on said State Prison, and the said present Governor insisting to the contrary, the amount of said pay, if any, which said superintendents shall be entitled to receive, is left to depend on the quality of the materials used and the work done thus far by them on said new State Prison, looking to the work and materials therein so far as the same may be authorised or required by the last mentioned contract and the specifications referred to and done and used in compliance therewith: *provided*, that in no event shall said superintendents be entitled to receive any greater sum of money or damages on said contract than by said contract would be a rateable proportion for the last mentioned work and materials thus done and furnished, and in compliance with said contract, excepting as hereinafter provided. And the present contract and the work thereunder done, is not to be construed as an acceptance by the State of that heretofore done, nor of the materials heretofore furnished, nor as a new engagement to pay said superintendents for the same.

2. And without the said State conceding that the said superintendents are entitled to any pay for the work already done, and mate-

rials furnished as aforesaid, excepting as said superintendents shall be entitled thereto under and by virtue of the first mentioned contract, the said parties further agree that the whole of the longest and enclosing outer wall shall be built up to a level to the present highest part thereof and no farther, excepting that the part thereof fronting and connected with the large guard-house shall be built to the height heretofore intended, and that the said wall shall on the front and east sides thereof be covered, roofed, or "coped" with stone, it being understood that enough of that material for the purpose or nearly so, is now on the ground, and the greater part thereof dressed for "coping."

3. The said State reserves the right of hereafter directing through the Governor, the kind of roof or cover for the residue of said outer wall, the said superintendents giving timely notice when said directions will be required by the progress of the work.

4. The cells and the walls enclosing the cells shall be finished as provided in the last mentioned contract and specifications, and also by the plan or draft of J. Elder, excepting that the said cells shall be built up only three ranges or stories of cells high, and the said enclosing walls only to a corresponding height, and the length of said ranges of cells and enclosing wall shall only extend so far towards the hospital, as to make one hundred and thirty-eight cells: *provided*, that the said number of cells shall be increased by the said superintendents to any number not exceeding the number heretofore contemplated, if thereto directed by the said State, through the Governor, or by the Legislature thereof; and excepting further, that the right is reserved to the State of directing a change of the material of the roof intended to cover said range of cells, and to rest on the walls enclosing the same, from tiles to any other material; such change to be directed by the Governor or Legislature aforesaid, on or before being thereto timely notified by said superintendents, accordingly as the progress of the work may require.

5. There shall be built by the said superintendents only one workshop for the convicts, one story high, of such a height and with such and so many partitions, doors and windows, and of such length and breadth as may be hereafter directed by the Governor or Legislature of said State, either before, or when thereto notified by said superintendents, on its being rendered necessary by the progress of the work.

6. Neither of the four smaller guard-houses drawn in the plan of J. Elder, shall be constructed, unless hereafter directed by the said Governor or Legislature, and who may in that case prescribe the number, location, and dimensions of such house or houses.

7. The said State also shall retain the right of directing the construction of any of the additional work-shops originally contemplated by the plan, and in that case, of directing the number, location, and dimensions thereof; which dimensions may be communicated by the Governor or Legislature.

8. The quality of the work and materials hereafter done and furnished, under this contract, the duties, obligation and performance on the part of said superintendents hereafter to be by them performed in and about the construction of said new State Prison and its appurtenances, and their pay or compensation for the same, and the rights of the State generally, shall be regulated by the first mentioned contract, plan, and specifications, so far as the same is or may be applicable to this contract, and not conflicting therewith.

9. The State reserves the right of communicating in due time to said superintendents by the Governor or Legislature thereof, any further extension, restriction or modification of said new State Prison, its walls, buildings and appurtenances hereafter to be done, in whole or in part, and also as to the kind and quality of the materials and work entering therein, and the dimensions and location of the same.

In testimony whereof, said parties hereunto interchangeably subscribe their names.

JAS. WHITCOMB,
PRATT & McDOUGAL.

FEBRUARY 22, 1844.

REPORT

OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL,

IN REPLY TO A

RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE.

DECEMBER 30, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1844.

REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, *December 30, 1844.*

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I had the honor to receive by the hand of the Assistant Door-keeper, the following resolution adopted by your Honorable body:

“Resolved, That the Superintendent on the Wabash and Erie canal be instructed to report to the Senate, at an early day, the amount of labor done on division No. 1, west of Lafayette, by State force, and the amount of money the same has cost.

“Also, the amount the timber has cost per cubic foot, for foundation of the lock and aqueduct at the crossing of the Wea, and what was the original contract price.

“Also, what the timber has cost per cubic foot for the guard lock on section 4, in said division, delivered on canal bank, and what the superintending of said work has cost the State, and how many have been engaged in that employ, and their allowance per day.”

And in pursuance thereof, I herewith respectfully submit all the information that I am in possession of at this time, without visiting the Engineer's office at Covington, a distance of seventy-five miles.

1st. *“The amount of labor done on division No. 1, west of Lafayette, by State force”* I am unable to give in any tangible shape, other than a brief history of what has been done. Of that I can thus speak: On sections Nos. 1 and 2 below Lafayette, the detached stone has been removed and corded up on the berm bank (of which there is a large quantity) for the purpose of being boated down to section No. 5, and protecting the heavy embankment there extending into the river, which if not done, the embankment thus exposed must be subjected to much damage at all times of high water.

A large culvert has been built on Durkey's Run, where the bottom of the canal is 14 feet above the timber that covers the culvert, which all had to be made of earth carted on there, and in addition, heavy double embankments to secure the water in the canal.

On sections 2 and 3, there was great damage done by the rains during the past season. The canal was located at the foot of the

bluff and head of a wet muck prairie. During the past season, large portions of a wet boggy formation, that extended above the canal on the hill side, became detached, and filled up the canal in places with a material that was hard to remove, based as it was in its natural foundation, on quicksand.

The repairing of the canal on these sections was considered indispensable for the accomplishment of the design then, and at this time, in view, which was, to repair it to Wea to boat down timber for the building of the superstructures at that point.

Sections No. 4 and 5 were let in the year 1838, in pursuance of the law regulating the internal improvement system of 1835-6, and were finished, as I am informed, the same year that the late law for the prosecuting of the work took effect, and have since that time, until this last fall, been left unnoticed, and subject to all the ravages of time. To attempt any description that Senators would be able to arrive at any definite conclusion of the particular situation of these two sections, short of an actual view of them at the time prior to the commencement of the repairs, I am frank to confess, is beyond my humble capacity. They resembled more the convulsions of nature than that of a canal. The heavy embankment on section 4, is composed of a material taken from the bluff, the formation of which is made up of blue clay and quicksand. When once exposed to the air, it appears to have no adhesive powers whereby to support its own weight, in consequence of which, there were many heavy breaches, and the canal in many places filled up from the slides from the bluff. The breaches on this section were hard to repair, as they were difficult from the large dimensions of the embankment to get at. And great fears are entertained that other breaches will occur when the water is let in, so far as to fill the level to top water line.

Section 5 was, during the last season, literally ruined; the heavy embankment extending into the river, was almost entirely swept away for the space of 80 rods. The place which was intended as the channel, was entirely filled up from the heavy slides on the perpendicular bluffs above. These repairs could only be made at a heavy cost of time and labor.

Section 6 still continues along the bluff to near Wea creek, and sustained heavy damage since its completion, in like manner of the foregoing sections; but I am happy to have it in my power to say to the Senate, that the canal from Lafayette to Wea, on the latest information, was in good repair.

2d. The cost of the timber per cubic foot for the foundation of the aqueduct at Wea is, as I have this moment learned from the assistant engineer who has spent the most of his time there, from 20 to 30 cents in Scrip, after it has been placed, including mechanical work and all. The original estimated cost was from 10 to 16 cents per foot for the same timber. That estimate was made for par funds.

3d. The timber for the guard lock on section 4, delivered on the

bank of the canal, cost about 10 cents per cubic foot, ready counter hewed.

The cost of the superintending of said work, I am not, at this particular moment, prepared to give.

I will remark however, that I have not as yet fixed the allowance; no superintendent will in any event, be paid a greater amount per day than is fixed by law. The exact number of superintendents that have been in that particular service, I am unprepared to say. The number however, has differed from time to time as the exigency of the case required. In short, on all the mechanical works, the master mechanic superintends. On the repairs, where the shovel, pick, wheel-barrow and carts were used, Bosses were employed who were skilled in the business, to give direction to their operatives, and keep what is called a *check roll* of the days work done by each man, and at the end of each month the several check rolls were regularly subscribed and sworn to before a proper officer, and filed in the office of the engineer. For all contracts for provisions or other materials requisite for carrying on the work, bills of purchase have been taken with the proper receipts of payment and filed in the Engineer's office.

The price per day for common laborers corresponds with contractors along the line. In no case has the agent on the part of the State been suffered to give more for labor of any description than was given for like services by contractors, for the obvious reason, that it would bring about a very deranged state of affairs, and lead to the abandonment, by the regular contractors, of all the remaining contracts.

There has been a force employed on sec. No. 8, in excavating the remainder of that section, which was left undone at the time the contract was surrendered by Messrs. Moorehead, Hall & Co., though I have, during the last week ordered them to be dismissed, together with all other forces on the division, except the mechanics and such as supply them with timber at Wea.

That portion of community that perform labor on the public works could be easily retained here at this time, as there are no other works of the kind to any extent to come in competition. But if they are suffered to go at this time in search of employment, it will be with difficulty that they can again be induced to return where the price given for their labor will barely furnish them means of subsistence.

The cost of the whole work on division No. 1, I am not prepared at this time to give in detail, that has been done by State force. Up to about the 12th or 13th of November, there had been paid for labor and materials about \$16,000, and there yet remained some balances unpaid. The amount that it will take to finish the estimates and square up the accounts up to the time the hands will be discharged, I have no means whereby I can form a precise estimate.

Though I will say that no new engagements will be entered into at this time, under the present state of affairs.

Let me here in conclusion, say to the Senate, that it was with great reluctance I was induced to place a State force on this division. The community that was interested seemed to demand it at my hands, in addition to what seemed to be the interest of the State at large, in the successful and speedy completion of the work. On all the remaining divisions as far down as Coal Creek, the work is far in advance of the work on No. 1.

That which was done, was done after the forms and usages on this and other public works, and in strict conformity to the contract entered into on the part of the contractors. Every thing that has been done in the premises was at the time, and my convictions are yet firm, in that belief, that the best interests of the State will in the end be thereby promoted. Though in the face of all this, many rumors have been put in circulation without the least foundation on which to predicate them, or at least with a strange perversion of facts, in many cases, alone intended to cast odium on those having charge of the work, and in the end intended for a time, to defeat the speedy completion of the work, thereby prostrating for an indefinite period of time, some of the best interests of the State.

Should you, gentlemen of the Senate, come to the conclusion, that a different plan should be pursued, I shall take great pleasure in acting out your wishes so far as my humble abilities will permit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. LUCAS,

General Superintendent Wabash and Erie Canal.





REPORT

OF

THE AGENT OF STATE,

IN REPLY TO A RESOLUTION OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF DECEMBER 12, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1845.

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REPORT.

Hon. A. C. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

In obedience to the resolution of the House of the 12th instant, requiring the Agent of State to communicate a detailed statement of his travelling expenses, clerk hire, lawyer's fees, (if any,) with the aggregate amount for all purposes charged against the State for such agency, during the past year, I have the honor to state, that during the past current year :

My travelling expenses were,	-	-	-	-	\$1,380 00
Clerk hire,	-	-	-	-	435 22
Lawyer's fees,	-	-	-	-	9,758 78
Expenditures for other purposes, exclusive of my salary,	-	-	-	-	3,928 74

In reference to the item of lawyer's fees, I beg to submit one or two remarks. With one or two exceptions, I believe they have all been paid up to the present time.

Prior to March, 1841, (when Gov. Noble was appointed commissioner,) we had little occasion for the professional aid of legal gentlemen; and up to that period there had been expended for legal services, only \$993 96, (see my report of last year, Senate Journal, page 472,) though at the same time it is proper to add, there were then matters in the hands of attorneys not paid for, which had been placed there prior to the term of Gov. Noble, for which a bill has since been rendered, amounting to \$1,726 48. When Gov. Noble came into office, the aspect of our claims had materially changed. Then the debtors of the State, individual and corporate, owing us nearly \$4,000,000, and scattered over a wide extent of country, had generally *defaulted*; and it became his especial duty to endeavor to collect our claims against them by legal means. This he did by causing divers suits to be instituted against them. A list of these

suits is given in his report to the House, of 13th December, 1841, and is as follows:

THE SUITS INSTITUTED ARE AS FOLLOWS:

In New Jersey.

No. 1.—Stanhope Iron Company's bond, first and second instalments, - - - -	\$66,666 66
No. 2.—Canal boats on writ of replevin, by agent, say, - - - -	20,000 00
No. 3.—Cross-bill, ordered to bill of foreclosure, on estate of Stanhope Company, - - -	
No. 4.—Defence and answer to foreclosure of Van Vorst's mortgage on lots in Jersey city, -	13,000 00

In the City of New York (and before the Chancellor.)

No. 5.—Drew, Robinson & Co. - - - -	600,000 00
No. 6.—Dwight Danforth, - - - -	
No. 7.—M. B. Sherwood and sixteen others, Dry Dock Bank, - - - -	180,000 00
No. 8.—Belding and others, ordered to recover mortgage, - - - -	16,000 00
No. 9.—Injunction against Georgia Lumber Company, - - - -	240,000 00
No. 10.—S. Draper, on bond, - - - -	25,000 00
No. 11.—R. D. Little, Staten Island Bank, King's county, - - - -	10,061 00
No. 12.—R. D. Little, Staten Island Bank, King's county, - - - -	10,494 00
No. 13.—Staten Island Whaling Company's mortgage, - - - -	20,000 00

At Buffalo.

No. 14.—On debt due from H. Roop, - - - -	40,000 00
No. 15.—Foreclosure of some six mortgages against Steel, Hairly, and others, - - - -	
No. 16.—Foreclosure of mortgages in Georgia, -	240,000 00
No. 17.—D. B. Holbrook, London, - - - -	87,000 00

That the Court costs, and counsel fees in so many cases, involving so large an amount should be somewhat heavy was reasonably to be expected; and hence, we find that with the \$3,928 04, paid by Gov. Noble in his time, and the \$3,350, paid by myself heretofore, (see my report of last year, Senate Journal page 469, 470, 471,) added to the \$9,758 78 paid this year, there has been expended in all, for attor-

neys' fees, since March 1841, \$17,036 82. And though this sum may appear large (as it really is,) yet in view of the amounts involved, and the consequent confidence reposed in, and responsibility resting on the attorneys, and in view also of the fact that much higher fees are usually demanded in the eastern cities than in this country, we may think ourselves fortunate to have escaped so well. Of the fees and costs thus paid in the past year, \$573 86 were for services engaged by myself, the balance was on the retainer of my predecessors.

Before the term of Governor Noble, our legal matters were mostly in the hands of L. Hoyt, Esq., of the city of New York. On his appointment, he placed most of our claims, that could be attended to by an attorney in the city of New York, in the hands of Howe and Ruggle, Esqrs., of that place; other claims in that State were placed in charge of Fillmore and Haven, Esqrs., of Buffalo. In New Jersey, our matters were confided to the care of Gov. Williamson & Son; in Michigan, to Frazer & Talbott, and in Georgia, to Berrien and Law, Esqrs.

The account of Howe & Ruggle, Esqrs., who have done the largest portion of our business, amounts to \$5,973 65. It is a large bill, and in part, I think, unnecessarily created, particularly the costs occasioned by foreclosing the six mortgages (referred to in the foregoing list, No. 15,) against Steel and others (see my report of '42 '43, page —); yet if the effect of the single suit which they instituted against Drew, Robinson & Co. was to bring about the settlement which subsequently took place with that firm, the payment of the whole bill for that one case would have been money well expended; for by that settlement we got in on our stocks, something like \$270,000, which otherwise might have been lost. To Gov. Williamson & Son, to whose close and constant attention, and able management we are very greatly indebted for what we have realized from our claims against the M. C. & B. Co., and what we expect to realize from the Stanhope Iron Co., I have paid, during the past year, including court costs, \$6,600. With them there was a contingent arrangement respecting their fee in the case of the Dutch against the State and others, depending upon our success or defeat. Their fee was to be \$5,000, if we secured \$50,000. We have secured \$60,000.

We have also, another contingent arrangement outstanding, by which we may ultimately have to pay a fee or commission of exceeding \$40,000. One claim against the North American Trust and Banking Company is for \$175,000. In 1841 it was deemed of little or no value, though at this time, I am not without hope, of realizing a part, if not all of it. In September, 1841, my predecessor entered into a written contract with Jabez M. Woodward, Esq., of N. Y., in consideration of advice, counsel, aid and information, to allow and pay him twenty-five per cent., on any amount which

might be secured on said claim, besides retaining counsel and defraying all expenses of any suit in chancery or otherwise.

A contingent arrangement was also made by him with Mr. Haven of Buffalo, respecting our claims on the Banks of Western New York, but having mislaid or lost the copy of the agreement which Haven furnished me, I cannot particularly state its terms.

Of the expenditures for other purposes, I subjoin a list.

Respectfully,

M. G. BRIGHT, *Agent.*

EXPENDITURES

FOR ALL OTHER PURPOSES.

Paid Laporte, for recording deeds, - - -	\$ 10 00
Paid for stationery, - - - - -	22 92
Paid for advertising, - - - - -	30 37
Paid for copying records and papers, - - -	25 85
Interest on mortgage to Van Vorst, - - -	300 00

Taxes and Assessments.

Brooklyn, taxes, - - - - -	189 24
Brooklyn, assessments, - - - - -	518 00
Brooklyn, assessments, - - - - -	12 10
Jersey City taxes, - - - - -	109 75
Horsemeies taxes, - - - - -	26 15
Buffalo taxes, - - - - -	60 82
Georgia taxes, - - - - -	784 42
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 1,700 48

Cost not included in Attorney's fees.

Willinck <i>ad.</i> M. C. & B. Co., the State and others, - - - - -	540 00
State <i>ads.</i> Receivers of M. C. & B. Co., - -	60 00
State <i>ad.</i> Downer, Assumpsit on notes, - -	35 00
Knott <i>ads.</i> Receivers of M. C. & B. Co. Replevin, -	100 00
Wm. M. Taylor for taking depositions, - -	5 00
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 740 00
Wilson Knott for taking care of canal boats, -	144 40
O. S. Pitcher, for time and expenses in going to Georgia, - - - - -	228 43
Jesse D. Bright, for expenses in going to Detroit, -	77 25
J. S. Hunt, for acting as agent for the sale of Oil Factory, and attending to buying in Beaver Meadow Rail-road Stock, - - - - -	100 00
J. L. Stevenson, for attending to paying taxes, &c. at Buffalo, - - - - -	16 00

Ainsley, auctioneer, - - - - -	13 50
J. F. D. Lanier, expenses, about claims on Olds & Perrill's, while in his hands, - - - - -	10 00
L. H. Scott, witness fee, - - - - -	13 00
Postages, - - - - -	100 00
Repairs on Oil Factory and Block, - - - - -	300 89
Jeremiah Sullivan, error in former settlement of his accounts, in his favor, - - - - -	45 50
Wm. S. Hubbard, money expended by him on ac- count of office at Indianapolis, - - - - -	50 15
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,928 74</u>

REPORT

OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL,

IN REPLY TO A

RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE,

DECEMBER 28, 1844.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1845.

REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 1, 1844.

Gentlemen of the Senate :

I had the honor to receive the following communication in the shape of a resolution, adopted by your honorable body, requesting certain information, to-wit :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
December 28, 1844. }

SIR :—The Senate have this day adopted a resolution in the following words :

“*Resolved*, That the General Superintendent of the Wabash and Erie Canal be directed to furnish the Senate with information, showing the cause of the increased cost in constructing the canal between Lafayette and Coal Creek, over and above the original estimate, and the probable cost as estimated by his predecessor, Mr. Blair, in his last report, to be done, in as detailed a manner as his present means will afford.

“Also the amount expended on the first and second lettings on the division west of Lafayette.

“Also the amount of canal scrip issued for its construction west of Lafayette now in circulation and not redeemed, as also the amount redeemed.”

I am, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,

Secretary Senate.

1st. I can only give the desired information in the first part of the resolution, by reference back to the original *estimate*, submitted to the Legislature by William J. Ball, Esq., Civil Engineer, at the commencement of the session of 1841—2, and take the facts and figures set forth, together with all subsequent estimates by him made during his continuance in the service.

Original estimate of 1841,	-	-	\$433,099	44
Increased in 1842, to	-	-	489,289	00
Advance in one year,	-	-	-	\$56,189 56
Increased in 1843, including Shawnee feeder,	-	-	\$522,880	00
Advance second year,	-	-	-	33,711 00
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Total advance of estimate over the original in two years,	-	-	-	\$89,900 56
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In making an examination of the report of last year, made to the Legislature by Major Blair, I find that his representations are predicated on the following suppositions as reported and made known to him by the engineer.

That the then present estimate (leaving out Shawnee feeder) was, \$512,000 00, on which there was then work done to the amount of \$425,682 99; which, when deducted from the \$512,000 00, would leave the sum of \$86,317 00, the amount of work yet to be done. Of the amount of work done, he claimed to have retained in his hands the sum of \$33,710 00 as security for the completion of the remainder.

The amount of work reported as having been done at the date of the last report, was \$425,682 99. That sum taken from the original estimate of \$433,099 44, would only leave, from that view of the case, the amount of work yet to be done, at the date of the last report, of \$7,417 00. And on the 2nd of February, 1844, on or about the time I came into office, Mr. Ball, then engineer, estimated on the same line under the direction of Major Blair, the sum of \$24,370 00, advancing over and above the original estimate, \$16,963. In this I am inclined to the belief that it is here made plain to all, that when I first came in possession of the canal, so far as that portion of it is concerned, the work estimated to have been done exceeded the original the above sum of \$16,963 00. Hence, all the labor that has been, or that will be hereafter estimated on that line, is from the nature of things, in advance of the original.

How far such a table of figures as are found in the last report of Major Blair and that of the Engineer is calculated to deceive at first sight, I am unable to comprehend, but the fact is no longer to be disguised, that the premises assumed by either of the reports made by Major Blair, or the original, or any subsequent report made by Mr. Ball, will fully meet the case in the end.

In making the above remarks, however, I desire not to be understood as intending in the slightest degree to impugn the motives of Major Blair and Mr. Ball, or so detract from their reputation as correct and honest men. For at that time, the crisis of affairs had not arrived at a point, where the whole facts had to be disclosed, as is now the case.

But mine is a situation that is different. It became my duty to pass that point where delusion had to cease. In prosecuting the work, I soon ascertained that all the estimates that common justice would dictate, were not yet made. After computing the \$89,900 56 that had been added on by Mr. Ball, during two years in the service, it was found absolutely necessary during the past year to make the additional estimate of \$71,127 00. For the reasons assigned, I respectfully refer the Senate to my annual report of December 1, 1844; also to that of the Engineer, Mr. Nelson.

For all these increased estimates, I suppose from the nature of the communication, it requires from me a brief statement of facts to justify this advancement in the estimates. And I am happy to have it in my power to thus give the information, as well in justification to those who preceded me, as to myself, and the Engineer who has the work in charge.

The first estimate was done in a hurried manner; without any correct mode by which the profile or size of the embankments, or of what materials they were to be composed, could be understood. The surface of the earth only exposed to view, but few places were taken notice of as public highways. Hence but four bridges were reported in 1842. Attica, opposite Perrysville, head of Silver Island, and one at Lodi, the terminating point of the first letting.

There have been since added, two at Covington, one at Steely's, two at Portland, one at Shawnee, one opposite Williamsport, one below Wea, and one above Wea, by a special act of the Legislature. And there must of necessity be many others to accommodate farmers, who, in case the bridges are not made, will sustain and recover off the State heavy damages.

I can see, in no single case, in the original estimate, where there is a yard of stone spoken of, or the excavation of any thing more than common earth. But the sequel of that is, that the field books of the Engineers show a large quantity of stone either solid or detached, on almost every section from No. 12 down to the mouth of Coal Creek. On some sections, solid rock has made its appearance the whole length and breadth of section, save six inches on the surface. Other places, a hard pan mixed with coarse gravel and slate, which is only one degree below that of solid stone. On other sections, large quantities of detached rock are found, such as are called gray heads, which, to remove them, requires a large force beyond that of removing common earth; and oftentimes it cannot be done short of some expensive machinery.

I hope it will be deemed sufficient to instance one solitary case out of so many that could with equal justice be stated. Sections 24 and 25, in Mr. Ball's estimate of 1841, was \$6,262 28. His estimate on the same two sections in 1842, after a small discovery had been made at the west end of them, was increased to \$11,205;—an advance on the original of \$4,943 72.

Many additional examples might be adduced, were anything furth-

er necessary to bring the true situation of the canal now and at all former periods before the Senate.

In all contracts where stone masonry is required, it is always understood, that the stone is to be obtained from a certain quarry; and in case of a failure to obtain the requisite quantity or quality, the increase of distance to obtain them elsewhere, becomes an additional estimate, or item of cost.

The foregoing and many other reasons that are naturally presented to the minds of Senators, are thought sufficient to bring to view all the information sought for in that part of the communication.

"Also, the amount expended on the first and second letting on the division west of Lafayette."

By reference to my report of the 1st December last, there has been paid on the first letting above Coal Creek, \$477,693 99. This amount includes the work done on repairs of damage caused by the high water of last summer.

The amount paid on the second letting is \$100,970 00. There has been a greater amount of work done on the last letting than has been paid. Payments, however, have been withheld to some extent.

"Also, the amount of canal Scrip issued for its construction west of Lafayette, now in circulation and not redeemed, as also the amount redeemed."

The amount issued for construction and repairs on the whole work up to the present time, is the sum of \$597,363 99.

The incidental or contingent expenses, I have not the materials before me to arrive at the proper amount.

The following is the amount of Scrip issued for construction, that has been redeemed, so far as I have it in my power to give information:

By amount redeemed at Land office up to December 1, 1844, - - - - -	\$268,328 27
By amount received for tolls and Water rents at Collector's office up to December 1, 1844, - - -	103,345 56
Total amount redeemed, - - - - -	<u>\$371,673 83</u>
There would remain in circulation the sum of - - -	\$226,690 16
Deduct the amount due on lands sold up to the 20th of November, 1844, of - - - - -	134,266 37
Leaves a balance that can only be absorbed by future sales of lands, of - - - - -	<u>\$92,423 79</u>

There have been some other small amounts paid out, and some other amounts received, for Water rents—paid directly to the Treasurer of State, which would very nearly balance were they properly ascertained.

Permit me to remark in conclusion, that I have thus, in the foregoing communication, given to the Senate a full, fair, and, as I believe, an unvarnished statement of facts alone, based on a critical and thorough examination into the history of the canal since the enactment of the law for its extension west of Lafayette.

In doing so, I have done no more than is due to the Senate, to the country, and to myself as an officer. It is not only the province of the Legislature to make strict inquiry of, and respecting all matters that so vitally interest so large a portion of the citizens of our State; but it should be the duty and pleasure of an officer to disclose to the Legislature and the country all the information in his possession. In this I think I have most clearly shown, that the work had overgone the original estimate when I first took charge of it.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. LUCAS,

General Superintendent W. and E. Canal.

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MESSAGE

OF THE GOVERNOR,

AND ACCOMPANYING COMMUNICATIONS

FROM BOND HOLDERS,

ON THE SUBJECT OF

THE STATE DEBT.

JANUARY 3, 1845.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1845.

MESSAGE, ETC.

To the House of Representatives :

Herewith are transmitted two communications addressed to the Executive, purporting to be from certain holders of the bonds of the State, and agents and representatives of other holders, residing in this country and in Europe, requesting the enactment of such laws at the present session, as will ensure an early adjustment of the public debt, in such manner and form as will bring it within the ability of the State to resume and continue the payment thereof; and expressing their conviction that a plan can be devised and enacted which, while it will call for nothing beyond the power of the State to meet, will satisfy the citizens and bondholders.

A proposition offering such terms of adjustment, as may place it within the power of the State to comply with its provisions, having been thus voluntarily made on the part of creditors, relieves the question of the principal cause of embarrassment, in the way of bringing about so desirable a result.

Justice to our creditors, the honor of our State and the credit and character of the citizens alike require that the spirit thus manifested, should be met to the extent of our utmost ability, and at the earliest practicable period.

It has been insisted on behalf of a part of our bondholders, that payments of the interest should be immediately resumed by the State to the extent of her ability, and to that end that our *domestic* debt should be funded, and by placing all our creditors on the same footing, that each should be admitted to a proportionable share of such partial payments.

It is proper to state for the information of our bondholders, that nearly the whole of this domestic debt, exists in the form of Treasury notes of the denominations of five and fifty dollars, bearing interest from date, mostly at the rate of six per cent. per annum. These notes are in general and extensive circulation as a *currency*, and being on their face made receivable in payment of State taxes (after which they are cancelled) it is not to be expected that any holder of the notes would consent to surrender them for re-investment in stock bearing a less rate of interest. These notes are depreciated in

value, and being, as before remarked, receivable for taxes, the far greater part of our State revenue, will continue to be received in that currency.

From all which it results, that it is impracticable to fund these notes in the manner proposed, and that as the means of the State to make payment, consists almost exclusively of the taxes, which as has been shown, will continue to be received in Treasury notes, no payment of the interest on our State bonds, can well be made, until the domestic debt is absorbed.

It is true that this absorption could be hastened if the citizens were at present, able to sustain a higher rate of taxation, and this question is peculiarly the province of the House of Representatives to deliberate upon, as in that body alone, is lodged the prerogative of originating bills of revenue.

Should the legislature not be inclined to increase the taxes, it is evident that an adjustment at the present session, would not hasten its final operation, as that must be postponed, as already shown, until the Treasury notes are received and cancelled.

In that case, or if time enough is not afforded before the early day already fixed for adjournment, to mature a plan, the recommendation in my annual message, is respectfully renewed, that an agent or commissioner be authorized to negotiate the details of an arrangement with the holders of our bonds, for the satisfaction of their claims, on a basis which will be mutually acceptable to the parties, subject of course to final ratification on the part of the State, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe. Instead of the minority in interest of the debt, which it is understood is represented in the accompanying communications, the hope is entertained that the agent thus authorized would be able to procure to the contemplated arrangement the consent of at least, the large majority in interest of our creditors.

The whole subject, however, is submitted to the wisdom of the Legislature, with the assurance that I will cheerfully co-operate in the accomplishment of any proper and feasible measure in the premises, which may be deemed advisable.

JAS. WHITCOMB.

JANUARY 3, 1845.

NEW YORK, December 7, 1844.

To His Excellency, JAMES WHITCOMB,

Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—The undersigned, holders of the Bonds of the State of Indiana and agents or representatives of other holders, residing in this country and in Europe, would most respectfully request of your Excellency to bring to the notice of the Legislature, at its present session, the subject of the public debt, and to request of, and recommend to, that Honorable body, the enactment of such laws as will ensure an early adjustment of the same, in such manner and form as will bring it within the ability of the State to resume and continue the payment thereof.

The undersigned are fully persuaded of the desire of the people of Indiana to bring about so important a result, and they are equally well assured that a plan can be devised and enacted, which, while it will call for nothing beyond the power of the State to meet, will satisfy the citizens and the bond-holders. Under this conviction, the undersigned earnestly request your immediate attention to the subject, and will be pleased to co-operate with you and the Legislature in so desirable an effort.

We are, with much respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

DAVID HADDEN, *Vice Pres't. of the*
American Exchange Bank, N. Y.

JOHN J. PALMER,

JOHN WARD & CO.,

E. RIGGS,

PRIME, WARD & KING,

NEVINS, TOWNSEND & CO.,

DAVIS BROOKS & CO.,

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

by ——— BELMONT,

R. H. WINSLOW,

STRAHAN & SCOTT,

WEEKS & CO.,

CUMMAN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

JOHN A. WILLINK,

F. COTTENET & CO.,

WINSLOW & PERKINS,

DREW, ROBINSON & CO.

NEW YORK, *December 16, 1844.*

To His Excellency, JAMES WHITCOMB,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—The undersigned, holders of the Bonds of the State of Indiana and agents or representatives of other holders, residing in this country and in Europe, would most respectfully request your Excellency to bring to the notice of the Legislature, at its present session, the subject of the public debt, and to request of, and recommend to, that Honorable body, the enactment of such laws as will ensure an early adjustment of the same, in such manner and form as will bring it within the ability of the State to resume and continue the payment thereof.

The undersigned are fully persuaded of the desire of the people of Indiana to bring about so important a result, and they are equally well assured that a plan can be devised and enacted, which, while it will call for nothing beyond the power of the State to meet, will satisfy the citizens and bond-holders. Under this conviction, the undersigned earnestly request your immediate attention to the subject, and will be pleased to co-operate with you and the Legislature in so desirable an effort.

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

THOMAS H. LEGGETT,
GEORGE HULL,
CARPENTER & VERMILYE,
JACOB LITTLE & CO.,
W. W. VERMILYE,
DICKERS, ALITYNE & CO.,
S. JAUDON & CO.

REPORTS

OF THE

MAJORITY AND MINORITY

OF THE COMMITTEE

ON CANALS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

ON A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE

IN RELATION TO THE

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL,

JANUARY 4, 1845.

INDIANAPOLIS:

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.

1845.

REPORT

1900

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900

ALBANY: J. B. LEECH, 1901.

PRINTED BY THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE

1901

THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
JANUARY 1, 1901

MAJORITY REPORT.

MR. DOLE from the committee on canals and internal improvements submitted the following :

MR. PRESIDENT :

The Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements to which was referred a resolution of the Senate, requiring them to investigate the conditions established by law and annexed to the authority granted to extend and continue the Wabash and Erie canal west of Lafayette to Terre Haute; and to inquire into the likelihood of the proceeds of the sales of said lands donated for that purpose being insufficient under a progressive depreciation in the price of unimproved lands situate in the same section of country; and also, if any other source to indemnify the State treasury for the continued reception of scrip, issued and to be issued under the act approved February 8th, 1843, is provided: said committee to report the relevant facts, with such enactments as the legal obligations of certain counties and the general interest of the State may seem to require, have according to order, had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report: That by the 3rd section of an act entitled "an act for the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal from the mouth of Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, approved Jan'y 1st, 1842," it is provided that the amount of scrip to be issued by the Treasurer of State for the construction of said canal shall not exceed the value of the lands donated by Congress for the construction of the work. Your committee are not aware that any subsequent law has authorised a greater issue of scrip; and as the lands are presumed to be worth the appraised value, they conceive the State has in her own hands, a sufficient indemnity for any scrip that has been, or may hereafter be, received for tolls and water rents. Your committee are not aware that there is a "progressive depreciation in the price of unimproved lands situate in the same section of country with this canal," but on the contrary they believe there is, by the general improvement of the country, and the increased facilities for trade, a steady advance in the value of unimproved lands in the neighborhood of this work. The best evidence of this fact is the amount of lands

sold during the past year, notwithstanding the depression occasioned by the almost entire loss of the crops throughout the whole section of country, where the lands are situate.

Your committee, however, believe that the State has a much more ample indemnity for any scrip that may be received for tolls and water rents, than the value of the lands granted by Congress. The utility and profitableness of this work are not now matters of speculation. Experience has fully demonstrated that the tolls upon this work, when it shall be completed to Terre Haute, will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on its cost.

The floods of the past summer in the region of this work have been greater and more disastrous than any ever before known, not only doing great damage to the unfinished portion of the line, but creating heavy breaks in the finished portion East of Lafayette, thereby rendering it useless for several weeks during the summer, and yet it is understood from the report of the superintendent that the tolls and water rents have amounted to about sixty thousand dollars. Had the season been as favorable to business, as any of the ten preceding years, we may reasonably conclude that the tolls and rents would have been at least \$100,000.

It requires no argument to prove that as a canal is extended into a rich and fertile country, the increase of business to be done upon it, will be in a much greater ratio than the addition to its length. When it shall be completed to Terre-Haute, merchandize shipped from the East to that place, will not only pay tolls upon that part of the canal West of Lafayette, but also upon the whole line; and so of produce shipped at the Western termination of the line for the East. It may be safely estimated that, if 100 miles of canal will yield \$100,000 in tolls and rents, 200 miles will yield \$300,000; when we consider how small a portion of the vast fertile tract of land that lies within the reach of the commerce of this work, when it shall be completed is now cultivated, we cannot fail to perceive that this canal is destined to be the source of a large revenue, to which we may look with confidence. If the lands granted to us for this purpose should fall short of completing the work \$171,746,87 (as would appear from the report of the Superintendent,) who does not see that our best interests forbid its abandonment? Your committee are of opinion, however, that there need be no deficit in the means provided, if they are properly husbanded, and economically administered within the wise and provident provisions of the act of 1842, which provides that contracts shall not exceed the average estimates of the locating engineers. The course pursued, however, by the Superintendent of the work, during the last summer, and continued, as your committee believe, to this time, of placing a state force upon contracts abandoned by the original contractors, instead of reletting the work to the lowest bidder, is suicidal to the best interests of the work, and ought not to be longer indulged by the Legislature, as to this course of policy may be attributed, in a great measure, the increased expenditure over

the original estimates of the engineer. The work, so far, has cost the State little or nothing; the means have been furnished to our hand, and if the work will complete itself without drawing one cent from the treasury of the State, it is difficult to perceive what good objection can be interposed to the completion of so desirable an object.

Were this the only argument in favor of continuing the appropriation of the proceeds of the canal to its final completion, we could not doubt as to the course to be pursued by liberal minded statesmen. But your committee cannot stop here. There are other and higher considerations. The act of Congress granting this land to the State of Indiana, was approved on the 2d March, 1827, and is as follows: "There shall be and is hereby granted to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to unite at navigable points the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie, a quantity of land equal to one half of five sections in width on each side of said canal, and reserving each alternate section to the United States from one end thereof to the other,—said canal shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of said State for the purpose aforesaid, and *no other*; provided, that the said canal when completed shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever for any property of the United States, or persons in their service passing through the same; provided, that said canal shall be commenced within five years and completed in twenty years, or the State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount of any lands previously sold.

It will be seen by the terms of this grant, that if we do not complete this canal by the first day of March, 1847, the State is bound to pay the General Government the value of any lands sold, with this condition clearly expressed in the act of grant. The Legislature of Indiana, by an act, entitled "an act to establish a canal to connect the navigable waters of the Wabash river with the navigable waters of the Miami of Lake Erie, approved January 5, 1828, accepted the grant in the following language: "That the grant of lands made to the State of Indiana by a certain act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; approved 2d March, 1827, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of Land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding the said State in opening a canal to connect the navigable waters of Lake Erie with the navigable waters of the Wabash river," *be, and the same are hereby accepted.*"

It is clear from the terms of this grant, and the acceptance thereof by the State, that if we fail to complete the canal by the time limited, we are legally and justly liable to pay the United States for all the lands we shall have then sold.

It would seem that honorable men would not wish or require any stronger motives to press this work to a speedy completion than is found in our own voluntary obligations thus solemnly assumed.

But your committee will go further. They propose to look into other acts of the State Legislature, to see how these obligations have been considered in earlier periods of our history. By an act, entitled "an act supplemental to an act providing means for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal," approved January 9th, 1832, a portion of this canal as it had been surveyed, was then located. By the second section of said act it was enacted, "that for the purpose of carrying into effect the object hereby contemplated, there shall be constituted a fund to be denominated the 'canal fund,' which shall consist of such moneys as arise from the sale of lands donated by the United States to this State for the construction of said canal, and such as may be procured under the authority of the Legislature of this State, by loans predicated on the amount arising from the sale of said canal lands. All moneys which may from time to time proceed from the *tolls* of said canal, and the use of all privileges whatsoever created by its construction."

This fund, we must remember, was created for a particular purpose, and that purpose was to connect the navigable waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie. That object was to fulfil an engagement with the General Government; and we see by the above quotation, that not only all the proceeds of the land, but all the tolls and proceeds of the canal were set apart for this object. We cannot, therefore, without a palpable violation of our compact with the General Government, direct the tolls and water rents to any other object (previous to the completion of the work to that point which we have declared to be the navigable point of the Wabash, and for the completion of which we have received the lands of the United States), until we shall have completed the canal to Terre Haute, which we have declared to be the navigable point on the Wabash river, and have received the grant of land made by the United States for its construction, under the same act, upon the same terms, and for the same specific purpose. We shall see by a further reference to the act last quoted, that the Legislature of that day foresaw that the time might come when the wants of the State, arising from general pressure upon the treasury, might tempt the Legislature to divert these funds from their legitimate object, notwithstanding the grant of Congress was made to aid in the construction of this canal, *and for no other purpose whatsoever*; and they have therefore guarded this fund in the most careful manner, and in very strong language. After providing for loans to be based upon the sales of said lands, and upon the canal and proceeds thereof, in the fifth section of said act it is declared, "that for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the sums of money which may be borrowed under the authority of the General Assembly for the construction of said canal to the extent of the estimated cost thereof in the first section of this act stated, there shall be, and are hereby irrevocably pledged and appropriated all the moneys in any manner arising from lands donated by the United States, the canal itself,

with said portion of land thereto appertaining, or as much thereof as will realize by the sale the sum borrowed, and all privileges thereby created, and the rents and profits thereof belonging to the State; and the net proceeds of all tolls collected on said canal, or any part thereof, as finished, the sufficiency of which *for the purposes aforesaid as above allowed and provided for*, **THE STATE OF INDIANA DOETH HEREBY irrevocably GUARANTEE.**" It is but a just tribute to the far-reaching foresight of the *Hon.* Senator from Knox, to say, that for these wise and timely provisions the State is indebted to him for—he was the draftsman of that act. It will not be contended, in the face of such obligations, that we can appropriate the proceeds of this canal to the ordinary or extraordinary wants of the treasury until the canal shall be completed and the money borrowed, or at least the interest thereon, shall be fully paid. It is true the State, in the last quotation, only guarantees the sufficiency of these funds to pay that portion of the canal then located, but *that portion* is still unpaid for, and therefore we cannot divert the funds to other objects. But it is said that by the act of January, 1842, it is provided that the acceptance of the grant of land for the continuance of said canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute, it was expressly understood and enacted "that should said grant of lands not be sufficient to complete the construction of said canal and defray other expenses connected therewith, the citizens of the State should not be taxed in any way or manner to make up the deficiency necessary to complete said canal or any part thereof."

It is not proposed to tax any portion of the State in any manner to complete this canal. It is only proposed to fulfil our own obligations by suffering the funds we have received for this *specific object* to be appropriated according to the directions given by the donor. Some persons have supposed that the divisions of this work east and west of Lafayette are separate works, and that the obligations resting upon us in relation to the one are different and more sacred than those we have assumed in relation to the other; and some of our legislation, by requiring them to be kept separate, and requiring the funds to be kept separate, has seemed to favor that idea.

Your committee conceives that the Wabash and Erie Canal is one work, that it has but one foundation, and that after we accepted the grant of land to connect the [waters of the] Wabash with those of Lake Erie, no declaration or legislation of ours could release us from our obligation to complete the whole canal. We established the route and determined its length. There is but *one act* of Congress granting land for this object; under that act we claimed land to make a canal down the Wabash to Terre Haute. We selected the lands accordingly, and Congress acknowledged our claim to that extent. As some persons have been disposed to regard our title to those lands as depending upon different grants, and subject to different conditions, we will examine this question a little further. It will be recollected that these lands for the construction of that part of

the canal lying west of Lafayette, were selected under, and claimed by, virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress passed March 2d, 1827. The opinion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office was in favor of our claim; but as we had at first located the canal only to the neighborhood of Tippecanoe, and had asserted no claim to lands for its construction west of Lafayette, for a number of years, he thought proper to refer the question to Congress. The action of that body upon the question will enable us to see in what light they considered it.

By an act approved February 27, 1841, entitled, an act to confirm to the State of Indiana the land selected by her for that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, and for other purposes. It is enacted that "there be, and there hereby is, confirmed to the State of Indiana, the land selected by her under the provisions of the act of second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, entitled, "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding the State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, for *that portion of said canal* between the mouth of Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, as returned by said State to the Secretary of the Treasury." From this act it is clear that the State of Indiana could claim the lands for the canal south or west of Tippecanoe, upon no other ground than, that it was a portion of *the Wabash and Erie canal*. The land was claimed by us as a *portion* of the land granted by the act of second March, 1827, and by no other title. It is, therefore, difficult for your committee to perceive how we can hold this land *under* the provisions of that act, and yet exonerate ourselves from its conditions. We have herein before stated that it is the interest of the State to press the completion of this work, and have glanced at its anticipated profits, and having assumed, that we cannot, before the completion of the canal, and the payment of its cost, or at least having made provision for the payment of the interest on any unpaid balance, rightfully appropriate the proceeds of the canal to the ordinary expenses of the State. We wish now to consider an objection which has arisen in the minds of some persons to the appropriation of the tolls to the construction of the unfinished portion, while the interest on the cost of the older section remains unpaid. If the question was presented, whether the tolls should be applied to the payment of interest upon the moneys borrowed for the older portion of the work, or to the continuation of the canal, we should find more difficulty in its solution. But we have suspended the payment of interest upon our public debt; and for the present, are crushed beneath an insupportable burden, our inability to pay at present being at least tacitly admitted. The question is not, whether the tolls shall pay interest on our debt, or go to the prosecution of the canal, but whether they shall go into the common treasury or to the furtherance of the work to which they are *irrevocably pledged*.

The question is, whether, because we cannot pay the interest on our public debt at present, we shall, therefore, refuse to fulfil an engagement to the general government which is conveniently within our power? If we appropriate the tolls and rents of the canal to aid the work, it can be completed within the time limited by the grant, and may we not look forward to that period as the time when Indiana can make some efforts for the restoration of her credit and character with a reasonable hope of success? We have now expended a large sum upon the western division of this work, and it is estimated that sixty thousand dollars will complete fifty miles; when this shall be accomplished the tolls will be nearly doubled. If the State shall refuse to receive the Scrip for tolls (or make some other provision equally favorable to the prosecution of the work) it will so far depreciate its value as to cause the work to stop where it is, or, if it should still be prosecuted with a medium of so little value, it would be ruinous to the work and an unnecessary sacrifice to the State. Independently of the interest which the State has in the tolls and rents, the State of Indiana and the adjacent parts of Illinois, by the partial completion of this work, saves in the price of salt alone, more than \$100,000 annually. But to calculate her gain in other articles of merchandize, and in the increased value of her agricultural productions is beyond the present objects of your committee. They are, however, worthy of consideration, and will, it is presumed, influence the action of enlightened Senators upon this subject.

It is understood that Congress is now considering the propriety of making a further grant of land to aid in the construction of the Cross Cut and Central canal from Terre Haute to Evansville, and should this State at the present moment divert from its legitimate object a fund set apart for this particular work, and provide no equivalent in its stead, it could hardly fail, in the judgment of your committee, to exert an influence upon the deliberations of that body unfavorable to our best interests.

Your committee are, therefore, of opinion that in the speedy completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, the State has a sufficient indemnity for the continued reception of Scrip issued, and to be issued under the act approved February 8, 1843, and regard the facts as herein stated relevant to that question, they believe the interest and honor of the State will be promoted by the continuance of the act referred to.

MINORITY REPORT.

MR. GOODENOW, from the minority of the committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, submitted the following report:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, a minority of the committee on canals and internal improvements, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, directing an examination of the conditions annexed to the authority for extending the Wabash and Erie canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute, and to inquire whether the State has a sufficient indemnity for the continued reception of the scrip issued and to be issued under the act of February 8th, 1843, finding ourselves unable to arrive at the same conclusions with the majority of the committee, report;

That in our opinion, the report of the majority of the committee has taken a range far beyond the objects contemplated in the resolution. While the information sought by the resolution has reference only to that portion of the canal between Lafayette and Terre Haute, the committee have assiduously labored to prove that the portion of the canal east of Lafayette, should not be considered a separate work, but that it constitutes part of the work to which the resolution has reference; it will therefore be proper that we examine the acts of Congress making donations of land, and the action of the Legislature in reference thereto. We find by an act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1827, that "there was granted to the State of Indiana for the purpose of aiding the said State in opening a canal to unite at navigable points the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie, a quantity of land equal to one-half of five sections in width, on each side of said canal," on condition "that said canal shall be commenced within five years and completed in twenty years." By reference to the first section of an act of the Legislature of Indiana, approved January 5th, 1828, it will be seen that the donation was accepted, and by the 7th section of said act, the board of commissioners are directed "to ascertain whether funds can be obtained sufficient to complete the canal on the pledge of the proceeds of the land and canal." By an act of the Legislature, approved January 3d, 1829, and a subsequent act, approved January 9th, 1832, the canal was located from the Ohio State line to the

mouth of the Tippecanoe river, which by those acts was made the terminating point of said canal on the Wabash.

By the provisions of the 4th section of the last recited act, and of subsequent acts, the commissioners of the canal fund were authorized to borrow money to complete the construction of said canal; and under the provisions of said enactments, bonds have been sold, as appears from the report of the Auditor of State, made to the General Assembly, at the session of 1842-'43, to the amount of \$1,727,000. For the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal, it is provided in the 5th section of "an act supplemental to an act providing means for the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal," approved January 9th, 1832, "that the proceeds of the lands donated by the United States to this State for the construction of said section of canal, the canal itself, and all privileges thereby created, and the rents and profits thereof, and the net proceeds of tolls collected on said canal, shall be irrevocably pledged; the sufficiency of which for the purposes aforesaid the State of Indiana doth hereby irrevocably guarantee." The 10th and 11th sections of "an act to provide for a general system of internal improvements, approved January 27th, 1836," recognizes the Wabash and Erie canal from the Ohio State line to the mouth of the Tippecanoe river as a work distinct from the general system and the aforesaid pledges and guaranty are again reiterated.

By the provisions of an act of Congress, approved February 27th, 1841, the act of 1827 was made to extend the donation of lands on the same terms and conditions, for the construction of the canal from the mouth of Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute. The act of January 27th, 1836, authorizes the construction of the canal from the mouth of Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute, as part of the system of internal improvements; and under that act there was expended, prior to the first of March, 1842, \$413,076 31. (See Doc. Journal of 1841-'42, page 74—and Doc. Journal of 1842-'43, page 65.) The act of the Legislature, approved January 1, 1842, providing for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal from the mouth of Tippecanoe river to Terre-Haute, together with the act of February 8, 1843, amendatory thereto, makes it the duty of the commissioner having charge of said canal to put under contract the whole line of said canal, at prices within the original estimate, and payment to be made in scrip receivable for canal lands of the last named donation. It is provided in the act of 1842, that the State of Indiana shall not, in any event, be liable to pay the said scrip, but that the holders thereof shall look to the proceeds of the canal lands, donated for that portion of the canal for its final redemption, and to no other source. This wholesome provision is, however, rendered void by the 2nd section of the act of February 8, 1843, which directs the commissioner to put the whole line under contract, thereby making the State Treasury liable for any deficit that may occur in the canal fund. There has been issued of the aforesaid scrip prior to the first of November

last, as appears from the Auditor's report made to this General Assembly, \$669,980, of which upwards of half a million were outstanding at that period. This work is now being prosecuted, as your committee understand, and scrip is still issued to make payments, and when issued is worth but about 40 cents on the dollar, and contracts appear to have been made with a view to the depreciation. Such a state of affairs, it will readily be seen, is most disastrous to the interests of the State. It is urged that the proceeds of that part of the canal east of Tippecanoe, should be made applicable to the further construction of the southern or lower division, and that good faith to the contractors requires it; but it should be recollected that said proceeds, as before shown, were previously pledged (and before the lower portion of the canal was projected) to the payment of interest and principal on the money borrowed for its construction. It is admitted by the superintendent that near \$200,000 will be required to complete the canal, in addition to the land fund, and as actual cost usually far exceeds estimates, it is most likely that the present instance will not form an exception, and in our opinion, the advantages to be gained by a hasty completion of the work to Terre-Haute, are not of sufficient magnitude to justify such an expenditure from the treasury in its present embarrassed condition. The circulation of so large an amount of scrip at so low a rate, must necessarily, to a considerable extent, be attended with the evils incident to a depreciated paper currency, against which it is the duty of the Legislature most strictly to guard. We therefore, after maturely considering the present state of affairs in relation to the subject, would recommend that operations on that part of the canal below the mouth of Coal-Creek, be temporarily suspended, provided the same can be done without making the State liable for damage to contractors. We would further recommend that the tolls and water rents on the eastern division be made payable in par funds, and the net proceeds, as soon as practicable, be applied to the legitimate object. By adopting the above policy, the undersigned are of opinion that a large portion of the outstanding scrip would, during the coming season, be received for lands, and as the amount in circulation is reduced, the value will be enhanced. During the coming season it is expected that the canal will be made navigable from Lafayette to Coal-Creek, the proceeds of which, when finished, will aid in the further progress of the work, and the amount of scrip which may then be found necessary to issue, will circulate at a rate much less below par than at present.

Respectfully submitted,

SAM'L GOODENOW,
EZEKIEL D. LOGAN,
DAVID HENRY,
W. M. REYBURN,
MATTHEW RIPPEY,
WILLIAM ROCKHILL,
A. M. BRADBURY.

REPORTS

OF THE

MAJORITY AND MINORITY OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS,
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
ON A CHARGE OF DEFALCATION
AGAINST ALLEN T. ROSE,
OF CLAY COUNTY.

JANUARY, 1845.

INDIANAPOLIS:
J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.
1845.

MAJORITY REPORT.

Mr. ROBINSON of Decatur, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, from the majority of said committee, made the following report :

Mr. SPEAKER :

The committee on elections, to whom was referred the petition of Oliver Cromwell and Robert M. Wingate, preferring charges of defalcation against Hon. Allen T. Rose, a member of this House elect from the county of Clay, have, according to order, had said petition and all matters of testimony adduced by the parties, under consideration, and after much time spent in the examination of a subject which has been of a difficult and perplexing nature, the majority of said committee have directed me to report to this House that, by reference to a certified copy of the settlement sheet now on file in the office of the Auditor of State, they find that on the 21st day of February, 1842, a settlement was made by and between D. O. Elliott, the auditor of Clay county, and Mr. Rose, of and concerning the amount of taxes for which said Rose stood charged for the year 1841. Your committee find that in and by said settlement, to which said Rose was a party, it was found that the amount of the duplicate of taxes for which said Rose was charged, for the year 1841, was the sum of \$5,658 51; that said Rose returned delinquents for said year amounting to the sum of \$759 87½; that he was entitled as his fees to the sum of \$286 91; that he was allowed for printing \$10 00, and \$10 66 for mileage in travelling to pay State revenue, making in all the gross sum of \$1067 44½, which was all the credits claimed by said Rose at the time of said settlement, and all to which he was entitled, so far at least as your committee has been able to discover from any competent testimony adduced before them. Your committee, for the purpose of finding the amount left in the hands of said Rose, deducted from the gross sum of \$5,658 51, the amount of the duplicate, the sum of \$1,067 44½, to which he was entitled, as a credit for his delinquent list and fees, printing, and mileage in travelling to Indianapolis to pay the State revenue, and they find a balance in his hands of the sum of \$4,591 07. After thus ascertaining the amount left in the hands of said Rose, for which he was bound to

account, as the majority of your committee believed. They then turned their attention to the evidence of payment presented by said Rose, from which it appears that on the third day of May, 1842, he paid into the State Treasury the sum of \$1,527 37, and that from three receipts signed as follows, one for \$78 56, bearing date on the first Monday in December, 1841, signed by Jesse McIntire, auditor, one for the sum of \$622 89½, bearing date the first Monday of March, 1842, signed by D. O. Elliott, auditor, and one for \$1,685 51, bearing date May 30th, 1842, signed D. O. Elliott, auditor. Said Rose has accounted for county and road tax by him collected for the year 1841, the sum of \$2,386 96½, which, added to the amount paid into the State Treasury, makes the sum of \$3,914 33½, which amount deducted from the net amount with which he stands charged, still leaves the sum of \$677 74.

Your committee feel it to be their duty to present a further view of their examination of this cause, as the same appears from the settlement sheet above referred to; and although the same is founded in error, manifestly apparent on the face of said settlement sheet, yet, as the error thus committed operates in favor of said Rose, they have felt it to be their duty to present the same to this House for their examination. Your committee find that the auditor in coming to a final conclusion in regard to the net amount with which said Rose was to stand charged, for State, county, and road tax, for the year 1841, has given said Rose credit for the sum of \$973 92½ when it clearly appears, from the face of said settlement sheet, that said delinquent list was only the sum of \$759 87½, and under the influence of said error said auditor has certified that the net amount that said Rose was bound to pay into the State Treasury was the sum of \$1,537 93, and into the county treasury the sum of \$2,847 00, which makes the gross sum of \$4,384 98, from which deduct the sum of \$3,914 33½ paid by said Rose as above stated, and yet there is in the hands of said Rose, as such collector, the sum of \$470 58½, for which no evidence of payment has been presented of that character entitled to the credit or certainty calculated to change in any way the conclusions to which the majority of your committee have come. They have come to no other conclusion in regard to the charges of defalcation for the year 1841, but a full conviction that said Rose is a public defaulter within the meaning of the 26th section of the third article of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

Your committee further report, that in regard to the charges of defalcation for the year 1843, they find, by reference to a certified copy of the settlement sheet now on file in the office of the Auditor of State, that the auditor of Clay county and said Rose met at the auditor's office on the 8th day of January, 1844, for the purpose of settling of and concerning the amount of taxes for which said Rose was chargeable for the year 1843; and by reference to said settlement, to which said Rose was a party, it appears that the amount of the duplicate for the said year was the sum of \$1,749 25, State

tax, including the sum of \$37 07, assessed and collected by said Rose, and the sum of \$3,054 17, county tax, including \$69 24, assessed and collected as aforesaid, and the sum of \$948 68, road tax, including the sum of \$24 11, assessed and collected by said Rose, and the sum of \$753 20, the amount charged on the duplicate for the delinquents of 1842, making the gross sum of \$6,505 29. Your committee find that after deducting from the several gross amounts charged on the duplicate as aforesaid, the delinquent list and all other credits to which said Rose was entitled, it left in his hands the following net amounts, which, in the opinion of the majority of your committee, he was bound to account, as follows, to wit: State revenue \$1,112 23, county revenue \$1,999 57, road tax \$645 74, and the sum of \$422 88 collected of the delinquent list of 1842, charged on the duplicate of 1843. Your committee find that the said Rose has paid the said sum of \$1,112 23 due the State for the year 1843, and by reference to a report made by said Rose to the county board of Clay county for the year 1843, which report includes the receipts and expenditures for the year 1843, from the first day of June, 1843, to the 31st day of May, 1844, both days inclusive, the said Rose had charged himself, as such treasurer, with the sum of \$4,391 22, amongst which was the sum of \$1,999 57, county tax, and the sum of \$741 65, which had been paid in for delinquent taxes for State and county purposes. Your committee also find that at the same time the said Rose showed as part of said report, that he had paid out and disbursed sundry sums amounting to the sum of \$3,119 71, but no where has the said Rose been charged with or settled for the said sum of \$645 74, road tax in his hands as aforesaid; but on the contrary thereof, all the testimony, both written and parol, that have come before your committee, go to establish the fact that the said sum of \$645 74 is still in the hands of said Rose unaccounted for. Your committee find that for the sum of \$3,119 71 paid out by said Rose, as shown by said report, said Rose holds the county auditor's receipt, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1843. Your committee also find that over and above the said sum of \$3,119 71, paid out and disbursed by him as above, there was still in his hands, as treasurer, a balance of \$1,271 51, which he has paid over to his successor in office. But no attempt was made before your committee to prove payment of said sum of \$645 74, but, on the contrary thereof, it was contended before your said committee, by said Rose and counsel, that said road tax had been levied by the board of justices of Clay county contrary to law, and was consequently void; and although said Rose may have collected the same, he was not bound to pay the same over, or account for the same to the county of Clay. Your committee, however, find that said road tax was levied before the Revised Statutes, which limits the amount to ten cents on the hundred dollars, came in force, and consequently could not be affected by the provisions of said law, and they further find that by the provisions of the statute of 1840,

the boards doing county business in the several counties in this State had a right to levy a road tax of not less than five nor more than twenty cents on the hundred dollars, which would make the levy within the requisitions of law at the time of the levy, as the levy was made at fifteen cents, from the best recollection of your committee; and if any other law was in force at the time of levying said road tax, your committee has no recollection of the same, nor has any other been introduced to them by either of the parties. Your committee, or at least a majority of them, are clearly of opinion that said objection is untenable; but should it be true that the commissioners of Clay county, in levying the road tax for 1843, in some respects transcended the prescribed limits of the law, yet your committee are of opinion that said Rose, acting merely as their agent, and having, by virtue of said levy, collected from the taxpayers of said county the said sum of money, should, by every rule of moral honesty, and your committee believe by the rules of law, be bound to account for the same.

Your committee further report, that should they have doubts as to the correctness of the written evidence and documentary proof submitted to them, and to decide this case by parol proof which has been adduced before them from a source which would hardly admit of a doubt, to-wit: the testimony of C. C. Modisitt, the County Auditor of Clay county, and John Osborn and John S. Yocum, two of the board of Justices of Clay county, all of whom testified before said committee, that from a full and thorough examination of all the duplicates, books and records, settlements, and other matters connected with said charges, that they were well satisfied that the charges of defalcation set out and referred to in said petition are true, and that the amount of \$101,28, \$112,77 and \$645,74, is still in the hands of said Rose, for which he is liable and lawfully bound to account.

Your committee cannot doubt but the charges of defalcation, to the extent charged and referred to in said petition, are clearly sustained by the testimony of said Modisitt, Osborn and Yocum, taken in connection with the whole case, at least so far as the same appears in the settlement made by said Modisitt, Osborn and Yocum, and filed as part of said petition, and referred to by said petitioners.

Your committee further report, that during the summer last past, and whilst said Rose was a candidate before the people of Clay county, much warmth of feeling was manifested in regard to the charges of defalcation, and that said Rose, on more than one occasion, called on sundry individuals, who, with himself and the Auditor, examined the books of the Auditor and Treasurer for the year 1843, to ascertain whether or no the charges were true, and but small, if any defalcation was found to exist. But in none of said examinations was said sum of \$645,74, taken into the account, the same not being charged on the Auditor's books until the month of

October or November, when the board of Justices of said county, on discovering said mistake, caused said Auditor to charge the same on his books.

Your committee, in the examination of the matter thus submitted for their consideration, have had some difficulty in trying to reconcile some conflicting testimony, but none of which has, in their opinion, been sufficient to warrant them in coming to any other conclusion than the one to which they have come. Your committee, therefore, with the exception of Messrs. Wright and Shively, who dissent from the above report under a sense of their duty, can come to no other conclusion, and unanimously agree that the said Allen T. Rose, member of this House elect from the county of Clay, is a public defaulter within the meaning of the 26th section of the third article of the constitution of the State of Indiana, and as such, is not entitled to a seat in this House as a member thereof.

A majority of your committee, therefore, in view of all the foregoing facts, have directed me to report herewith the evidence taken before said committee and all the papers and documents, for the inspection of this House, as also the resolution following, to-wit:

Resolved, That Hon. Allen T. Rose, a member of this House elect from the county of Clay, is a public defaulter within the meaning of the 26th section of the third article of the constitution of the State of Indiana, and as such, is not entitled to a seat in this House as a member thereof, and that he be expelled therefrom.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, *Chairman*,
JAMES P. McGAUHEY,
JOHN TOMLINSON,
CHARLES NUTTER,
WILLIAM MILLER.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. WRIGHT of Switzerland, from the minority of the Committee on Elections, made the following report:

MR. SPEAKER:

The minority of the committee on elections, to whom was referred the petition of Oliver Cromwell and Robert M. Wingate, charging "that Allen T. Rose, the member elected by Clay county to represent it in the House of Representatives during the present session, is a public defaulter—that the said Rose was, during the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, the Collector and Treasurer of Clay county, and that during the time which he was such Collector and Treasurer, he collected and received from the taxable inhabitants of said county, large sums of money, of both State and county revenue; which sums of money he has wholly neglected and refused either to pay over to the persons entitled to receive the same according to law, or in any way or manner to account for the same to the proper authorities of said State and county, but on the contrary, as your [said] petitioners [allege they] are informed and believe, has used, converted and disposed of the said moneys so by him collected as aforesaid, to his own private purposes."

The said Cromwell and Wingate, with their said petition, also filed a "copy of a report made by a committee of the board doing county business, which (as they say) makes a fair and full exhibit of the amount in which the said Rose is a defaulter, both to the State and county, as also the time when the fact of defalcation was ascertained; the said Rose (as they allege,) having at all times previously denied that he was a defaulter either to the State or county treasury," and the minority being unable to concur with the majority of said committee in their report, ask leave to submit the following:

The committee, before proceeding to the investigation of the charges contained in the petition, for the purpose of rendering them more definite and specific, made out the charges alleged by the petitioners as follows, to-wit:

"1st. That in the year 1841, said Rose failed to pay over or account for, the sum of \$101 28 as found received by him as such

"Treasurer in the delinquent list; and in the same year, for failing to account for the sum of \$112 77, as State tax soreceived by him as such Treasurer; and also in the same year, for failing to account for the sum of \$17 83, for county tax, received by him as such Treasurer."

"2d. Also, in the year 1843, for failing to pay over, or account for, the sum of \$645 74, as road tax received by him as such Treasurer of said county of Clay—making in all the sum of \$860 71, which appears to be yet due from said Rose, who has failed to pay the same, and denies that he is defaulter in said sum or any part thereof."

It will be seen, that between the charges as thus specified by the committee, and those contained in the petition, there are some slight, if not *material differences*.

That Allen T. Rose was the Treasurer of Clay county for the years 1841, 1842 and 1843, there is no dispute; but after a careful examination and investigation of the evidence adduced before them, the minority of the committee *do not believe that Mr. Rose is a defaulter, no matter with what shades or variations the same charge shall be made; nor do they believe that he has failed to account for, and pay into the treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable.*

By reference to the laws on that subject, it will be seen, that it becomes the duty of county auditors and treasurers once in each year, to make a settlement of the liabilities of the treasurer, for the amount of taxes with which said treasurer is to stand charged.

For the years 1841, 1842 and 1843, the *time* of making these settlements has not been, but the *place* and *manner* of doing so, has invariably been the same.

The county auditor and treasurer, are required to attend at the office of the auditor, and there the auditor takes from the duplicate in the hands of the treasurer for collection, a list of all such taxes as such treasurer shall have been unable to collect, therein describing the property on which such delinquent taxes are charged, as the same is described on such duplicate, and to the correctness of which list, the collector is to make oath. When this is so done, the auditor records the list and proceeds to make out the net amount of taxes, by subtracting the delinquencies, treasurer's fees, and other expense of collection, from the gross amount of taxes charged on the duplicate for the current year, and for the balance thus found, in the language of the law, "*the treasurer shall be held liable.*"

For each of the years 1841, 1842 and 1843, has a settlement been made, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law, and for all such sums the evidence, as well oral as written, proves beyond controversy, that Allen T. Rose as such Treasurer, *has fully accounted for and paid over according to law.*

Indeed, the truth of this statement was not controverted, or a pretence to the contrary set up, during the investigation held before the committee.

The only ground relied upon by the counsel for the petitioners, (Amory Kinney, Esq.,) was, that in the settlements made for the years 1841 and 1843, the county auditor had made mistakes. That for the year 1841, the auditor had, by mistake, twice added the amount of the delinquencies for 1840, when he should have done so but once; by which means, the auditor had made the amount for which the treasurer should have been charged, \$214 05 less than it should have been, or in other words credited the treasurer for the sum of \$214 05 more than he should have been credited for; and that for the year 1843, the auditor had failed to charge against the treasurer, the amount of road tax for that year, being the further sum of \$645 74.

The first intimation given the minority of your committee, that a greater sum than \$214 05 was ever pretended to be due for the revenue of 1841, comes from the report of the majority of the committee, unless indeed, the charge of \$17 83, of which no proof was offered or given, should be so considered.

By the copy of the settlement sheet for 1841, to which the majority refer for proof, it will be seen that in their figuring up of the amount which they charge is in the hands of the treasurer for this year, that they have made more errors themselves, than the county auditor is complained of having made.

They state the treasurer's per centum for collecting the taxes of 1841, at \$265 51, when it will be seen from the copy of the settlement sheet for that year, and marked "A" and hereto attached, it was but the sum of \$287 38, and that of that sum Mr. Rose on the settlement had only received a credit for \$286 91. With this small mistake of \$8 60 which the majority have made in favor of Mr. Rose, and fifty-six cents against him, in the amount of his fees for traveling to the seat of government, to pay over the State revenue, the same being \$10 56 instead of \$10, as will be seen by the auditor's certificate, (hereto appended, marked "B,") they made the sum due from him for the year 1841, \$668 80, and for which they say "no evidence of payment has been presented to your committee."

By reference to the report of the county treasurer, dated May 31, 1842, (a copy of which marked "E," and hereto attached,) it will be seen, that at the close of the fiscal year 1841, there was on hand in the treasury, \$579 72. By subtracting from this sum, \$116 53, the net amount of the receipts except for county tax, it will show that there was in the treasury, at the close of the fiscal year 1841, \$463 19, of the moneys derived from the duplicate, and for which the majority have failed to credit the treasurer.

By reference also, to the report of the county auditor at the close of the fiscal year 1842, (a copy of which is hereto attached, marked "F,") it will also appear, that the balance in the treasury at the close of the year 1841, was \$579 72, as shown by the report of the treasurer as aforesaid, and was carried forward from the year 1841 to 1842, and was there settled for, as by the law on that subject it

should have been; and hence it is manifest from the evidence, that for this sum of \$463 19, Mr. Rose should be credited.

In addition to this, there is the sum of \$214 05, allowed and credited upon the settlement sheet by the county auditor, as for delinquencies of 1840, with which the majority have also failed to credit Mr. Rose, leaving the accounts for 1841, when corrected, as follows:

Amount carried into, and settled for, in 1842, as	
above shown, - - - - -	\$463 19
Amount omitted as for delinquencies of the year	
1840, credited by auditor, - - - - -	214 05
Mistake in mileage fees, - - - - -	56
Deficit in per centum for collection, - - - - -	47
	<u>\$678 27</u>

From this amount, take the sum found by the majority in the hands of Treasurer, being as they suppose, - - - - -	\$668 80
Add thereto the mistake in the per centum of the collector, made by the majority, - - - - -	8 60
	<u>\$677 40</u>
And there is due to the Treasurer, - - - - -	77

But finding the calculations of the majority are radically erroneous throughout the report, the minority here submit a view of the total charges against the Treasurer, and the credits due him, as derived from the official documents and Treasurer's vouchers, marked "G," and hereto attached, given in evidence before the committee.

Net amount of State tax for 1841, - - -	\$1,537 93
Net amount of County tax for 1841, - - -	2,699 65
Net amount of Road tax for 1841, - - -	147 35
Net amount of Delinquent tax for 1840, - - -	2 76
	<u></u>
Total charge on Treasurer for taxes, - - -	\$4,387 69

From which subtract the following credits:

Mileage to pay over State tax, - - -	\$10 56
State Auditor's quietus, - - - - -	1,526 07
State Auditor for delinquencies of 1840, - - -	1 30
County Auditor's receipts for orders redeemed, - - -	78 56
County Auditor's receipts for orders redeemed, - - -	622 89½
County Auditor's receipts for orders redeemed, - - -	1,685 51
County Auditor's receipts for orders redeemed, - - -	3 00
Amount on hand at close of the year, - - -	463 19
	<u><u>\$4,391 18½</u></u>

Leaving due the Treasurer the sum of \$3 49, for which there is no evidence of any payment to Mr. Rose.

The minority might here stop and rest upon these facts as fully justifying the conclusion to which they have come, so far as the year 1841 is concerned; but as the charge of mistake has been made in relation to the settlement sheet of that year, in the amount credited as for delinquencies in 1840, and as they do not believe that any such mistake has been shown, they deem it proper to inform the House and the country, how the facts stand as to that charge, as shown in evidence before the committee.

No evidence of any error or mistake for that year was offered or given to the committee, save that which is shown by the copy of the settlement sheet marked "A."

During the progress of the investigation before the committee, the Hon. Chairman gave the opinion that where by law a public officer was required to do an act, and he did it, that the presumption in law was, that it was correctly done, until the contrary was made to appear. The minority have but little knowledge of the law, but they have been induced to adopt this opinion, as well because it was acquiesced in unanimously by the committee and counsel on both sides, as because it seems to them to be both reasonable and expedient, that it should be so. And this presumption standing unrebuted by the evidence, the minority of your committee would, on this ground, be unwilling to ride over it for the purpose of gratifying any man or set of men.

To justify them in disturbing the settlement of 1841, the minority are of opinion that the committee should have looked back of the settlement sheet to the elements of which it was composed, to ascertain the amounts for which said Treasurer should have been charged and credited, so that the deficit, if any, might appear, or in other words, make a settlement *de novo*, of the liabilities of the Treasurer; and although the duplicates were for this purpose introduced by Mr. Rose, in evidence, they were not examined by the committee, to ascertain the facts.

It is not enough that the committee do not thoroughly understand the settlement sheet, or that erroneous assessments should be called and credited by the Auditor as delinquencies. The prime object of the Auditor should have been, as the minority presume it was, to ascertain with as much certainty as possible, the amounts due from the Treasurer, after giving him all fair and proper credits, and not the name by which he should call a particular credit which he was about to, and did give.

Upon the hypothesis that it is true as charged by the petitioners, that in the settlement of 1841, a mistake of \$214 05 had been made, then from the evidence before us, the minority rest satisfied, that there are moneys for which the Treasurer should have been credited, and for which no credit was given him.

Notwithstanding all the reports that had been made to the county

board by both the Auditor and Treasurer, and all the examinations and settlements that have since taken place, yet not the least suspicion that a mistake had been made, seems to have been indulged until about the fourth Monday in last October, when the present Auditor, C. C. Modisitt, (and not the same person that made the settlement,) thought he had found an error, and communicated the information to Mr. Rose, who in reply said he did not remember anything about it, or something to that effect.

By reference to the statutes on that subject, it will be seen, that it is made the duty of County Auditors to add the duplicates and set down on each page, the several columns containing the valuation of real and personal estate, the taxes charged and the number of acres, carrying the same forward from page to page to the close of each township, and at the end of the duplicate, they should recapitulate the several townships, and add up and set down the aggregate of the above items for the whole county, so that the Treasurers might see the sums for which they had to account. This was not so done on either the Auditor's or Treasurer's copy, till about the time of making the settlement for that year, an attempt to foot up the Auditor's book was made, and two different footings now appear upon that book, and one or more on the Treasurer's book. When these were made is not known.

Mr. Rose, by his attorney, (D. R. Eckels, Esq.,) insisted before the committee, that none of these footings were correct: that the Treasurer's duplicate was not a copy of the Auditor's—that they were unlike in the number of polls and amount of property subject to taxation, and the amount of State, County and Road tax charged, and that the amount for which the Treasurer, on the settlement, should have been charged, was less by about \$153 00 than the sum shown by the settlement for which he was charged, and on the examination before the committee, for the purpose of showing these facts, offered in evidence the footings and corrections made by the county board of Clay county at its late December session, aided by the County Auditor and the said attorney, but to the giving of it in evidence the counsel for the petitioners objected and it was not read. On the argument it was also insisted, that the committee should foot up and correct these duplicates, for the purpose of ascertaining these facts, but it has not been so done.

By the law regulating that subject, it is made the duty of the County Treasurers and Auditors, whenever they find an improper assessment or persons over charged on the duplicates, to make the corrections, and the Auditor is required to give the Treasurer a certificate stating the error, which is to be preserved by the Treasurer, and credited on the settlement to the Treasurer. For a short time, the deputy Auditor, D. O. Elliott, Esq., (who made the settlement, but not the duplicates,) informs us that these corrections and certificates were made as the errors were found, but so numerous were they found to be, as the tax-paying season approached, that to con-

tinue this practice was found inconvenient and burthensome, and that he therefore requested the Treasurer to keep a list of them, and that when they went to settle he would look over them and give him credit for them. To what sum they amounted does not appear by the evidence, but from the miserable condition of the duplicates, it is believed they were considerable, and for this item there is no credit found on the settlement, unless, instead of calling it by its proper name, it is credited as for delinquencies of 1840, and forms a part of the item \$214 05 that is charged as being a mistake; and the sum would not have to be very considerable, if the Treasurer is right in supposing, that by errors in the footing, &c., he has been overcharged the sum of \$153 00, to make the sum of \$214 05.

Whether it was by these items that the credit in controversy was obtained, does not appear from the evidence, nor is it probable that short of a thorough and critical examination it ever can, from the fact, that the deputy who made the settlement, has for more than two years left the office, and since removed from the county, and has forgotten all about it; and William D. Farley, Esq., the attorney who assisted him in making it, is dead, and no note or memorandum in writing is found, by which to refresh the memory.

Under this state of facts, the minority of the committee are clearly of opinion, that to pass judgment upon Mr. Rose, without a searching examination of the books, *would be palpably unjust.*

The minority of your committee would further report, that by the laws in force on that subject in 1841, the delinquencies of the previous year were required to be added to the duplicate of that year, for collection, and strange as it may appear, there were four delinquent lists of 1840, given in evidence, amounting together to the sum of more than five hundred dollars, and neither of which corresponds with the charge on the settlement sheet of \$217 15, nor can that sum be made by adding any two or more of them together: and how the amount of \$217 15 was arrived at for them, is perhaps involved in more mystery, than as to how the two credits of \$214 05 each, was given.

In addition to the facts above alleged, the minority of your committee deem it important to state, that the Auditor's duplicate for 1841, has been altered and defaced upon almost every page, evidently since the Treasurer's duplicate was made out; by whom or for what purpose is not certainly known; but it is supposed to have been so done, to get it right about the time the second footing was made, and perhaps before the settlement for that year.

But if upon the whole it be hereafter found, that some trifling sum is found in this credit yet in the hands of the Treasurer, it should be remembered, that it was the act of the Auditor and not of the Treasurer, and that in a spirit of candor and honesty, Mr. Rose has sought, but sought in vain from the proper authorities of Clay county, a re-settlement and adjustment of these books, declaring that if errors were found they should be corrected, and if any balance was

found in consequence of them to be in his hands, that it should be promptly paid into the treasury.

The minority of the committee believe, upon all these facts, that Mr. Rose has not refused or failed to account for and pay into the treasury, any and all sums for this year, for which he is accountable. It would be nonsense to say, that a man refused or failed to account, when the proper authorities refused to account with him; and equally absurd to assume, that a man could be a "public defaulter," without knowing it; and there is no evidence to believe, or circumstances to justify the opinion, that Mr. Rose had knowledge of it, if any inconsiderable sum by accident should hereafter be found to be in his hands; but they do not believe that any sum ever can be shown to be in his hands belonging to the public.

As to the alleged mistake of \$645 17 in the road tax of 1843, the minority have also attempted to carefully consider the allegations and proofs, for the purpose of coming to a correct conclusion on that subject.

A copy of the settlement sheet for 1843, and to which the majority have made reference, as being in the office of the State Auditor, is hereto attached marked "H," but from the evidence, the minority doubt very much whether the copy in the Auditor's office is a true copy of the original; indeed, from the evidence, they do not believe that it is, and a circumstance worthy of remark is, that no mistake or error is charged to have been made in any other years than 1841 and 1843, and for both these years the original settlement sheets are both lost or purloined, and the one of 1843, was very recently in the hands of those concerned in making and establishing these charges against Mr. Rose, and was known so to have been less than an hour preceding the time that the Auditor discovered it was missing.

But whether it is or is not a copy, is not considered very material in the ultimate determination of the House, as the sequel will show: but for the present, the minority will consider and treat it as a perfect copy.

For the year 1841, the county tax of Clay county was assessed at 80 cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, and seventy-five cents on each poll, and in 1843, at forty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxables, and fifty cents on each poll. On the real estate there had been no re-valuation, and personal property from 1841 to 1843, it is believed, has not undergone much change for the better, and yet it will be found by reference to the settlement sheets for these years, that the gross amount of county tax for 1841 was \$3,308 95, and that of 1843, \$3,054 17.

When it is remembered, that the per centum laid on the hundred dollars for 1843, is only one half the amount of that of 1841, and the tax on each poll one-third less, it is hard to conceive how the difference should be only \$254 74 in the amount of the tax, unless it is upon the hypothesis, that in the county tax of 1843, the road tax amounting to the net sum of \$645 74, is included, and the road

tax of 1841 amounting to 147 35, is excluded, and if this be correct, then the error complained of is fully and satisfactorily accounted for, for the evidence proves beyond a doubt, that for this sum of \$3,308.95 for county tax in 1843, Mr. Rose has fully accounted for and paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by law.

The net amount of this gross sum for 1843, it will be seen by reference to the settlement sheet, is \$1,999 57, and the county Auditor's record of receipts and expenditures showed, that this was the net of the county and road tax together, until that record was altered, by the present Auditor, C. C. Modisitt, after he was summoned to bring it here to be read in evidence, by adding to the receipts into the Treasury over \$900 00, an amount under no pretence received into the treasury, or due from Mr. Rose.

From a careful examination of the settlement sheet of 1843, it is evident, that whether there was an error or not, there certainly was no mistake. Whether the amount of the road tax was charged on the settlement to the Treasurer, by the Auditor, or not, one thing is certain, that whatever he did was by design, for the facts were all prepared by him and were then before him, and he testifies before the committee, that the first impression he had that an error or mistake existed, in the settlement of either county or road tax, was late in October last, a period of more than nine months after the settlement for that year had been made, and during which time he, in connection with others, had repeatedly examined and counted over the liabilities of the Treasurer, as the certificates hereto attached marked "C" and "D" will show, and at a time too when Mr. Rose had gone out of office, and handed the books, papers and funds of the office over to his successor.

The supposed copy of the settlement sheet of 1843, shows that the county Auditor made the net amount of the county tax for that year, \$1,999 57, and of the road tax \$645 74, making together \$2,645 31, and no more, and yet in the written statement of the amount attached thereto he states, that the Treasurer was bound to pay into the county treasury for county and road purposes \$2,919 73, being an error against Mr. Rose of \$274 42, and this, although he swears before the committee, that on the settlement the whole amount which for the Treasurer should be and was charged as he then believed, was the sum of \$1,999 75, and that he did not now think in this sum the road tax of \$645 74 was included, notwithstanding the law required, that the road tax should be collected and accounted for as other county tax.

It is not for the House or its committees to reconcile all these contradictory statements. It is enough to justify the conclusion of the minority to know, that it is as probable, if not more so, that no error or mistake has been made or proved.

The county auditor testified further before the committee, that up to the time of altering the record of receipts and expenditures as herein before mentioned, Mr. Rose had fully paid and accounted for all sums with which he stood charged on the books in his office.

The importance of a strict compliance with the law in making out the duplicates, is seen in the business of Clay county. The Treasurer's duplicate of 1843, like that of 1841, had not been footed up, or the amount of tax charged on either given to the Treasurer, so as to have as well enabled that officer to detect errors, as he otherwise would and should have been; but the duplicates of 1842, were made out correctly by D. O. Elliott, the deputy auditor, and about them there is no dispute or difficulty.

As the minority have before said, it matters but little whether the copy of the settlement sheet for 1843, is a true copy or not, as there is a conclusive answer to the report of the majority, and the charges of the petitioners for this year, and beyond which it is not the business of the minority of your committee or of the House to look.

The 703rd section of the 4th article of the 16th chapter of the revised laws of 1843, page 339, is as follows, to-wit: "All real estate shall be assessed with and pay as a highway tax, the sum of not exceeding *ten* cents on each one hundred dollars of the appraised value thereof, at the discretion of the board of county commissioners, except in the county of Dearborn, where the amount shall be limited to fifteen cents."

At the June term of the board of commissioners of Clay county, for 1843, a tax of fifteen cents was assessed upon the each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in the county, including both real and personal.

What effect this illegal assessment for road purposes would have upon the whole county revenue for that year, is not necessary to decide: it is enough to know that the whole road tax assessed was illegal, and the assessment itself void and of no effect.

So forcible is this conclusion, and so well settled the law, that the counsel for the petitioners in reply to the counsel for Mr. Rose, admitted, on the hearing before the committee, that if the act above quoted was in force at the time, that he did not doubt but that the assessment was void, and the county left no legal right to recover.

That it was so in force, the minority of your committee rest satisfied. By referring to the acts of 1843, page 48 and section 15, the following provision will be found: "That so much of the revision as relates to the duties of county Auditors, county Assessors, county Treasurers, and the whole chapter on the assessment and collection of taxes, occupying eleven articles, be and the same are hereby declared to take effect on the first of March next," being March, 1843.

But as this question was raised by the counsel for Mr. Rose for the consideration of the committee, and as the majority have not in their report responded to it, but by passing over it unnoticed in effect decide that the road tax was legal and valid, the minority will proceed to give to the House the view which they have been enabled to take of it, with a reference to a few of the many authorities to which their attention has been directed.

The board of Commissioners have no authority to assess a tax,

except it be given them by Statute, and the power thus conferred must be strictly followed, or the act is *coram non judice* and void.

But the question may arise, if the board might assess ten cents on every one hundred dollars worth of real estate, is the whole void if they assess fifteen cents? The minority are of opinion that it is, and in coming to this conclusion, they are supported by the authority of the case of *Stetson vs. Kempton*, 13 Mass. Rep. 272. In that case, the Supreme court of that State held, that Assessors who assessed a tax in pursuance of a vote for raising money which the town had not authority to pass, were liable in trespass to the individuals whose property was taken to satisfy such tax, and this notwithstanding there was included in such assessment, other sums lawfully voted and raised by the town. Chief Justice Parker said: "When part of a tax is illegal, all the proceedings to collect it must be void, as it is impossible to separate and distinguish, so that the act should be in part a trespass and part innocent."

So it would seem in this case, the board cannot lawfully assess more than ten cents, and if they do, the whole is void, and the collecting officer a trespasser.

In the case of *Libby vs. Burnham*, 15 Mass. 144, the Supreme court say, "It is impossible to distinguish between that part of a tax which might have been rightfully assessed, and that for which no authority is given, so that the assessment should be valid for one part, and void for another," and the same points are decided in the case of *Walker vs. Cochran and another*, 6 N. Hampshire Rep. 166.

In the case of the *Thames Manufacturing Company vs. Lathrop and others*, 2 Connecticut Rep. 550, the Supreme court of that State say, "an illegal and void assessment is no assessment at all; it is a nullity; and authorizes no person to act under or enforce it," and in support of this opinion the minority would refer to the following additional authorities. *Lord Amherst vs. Lord Somers et. al.* 2 Tenn. Rep. 272. *Coleman vs. Anderson*, 10 Mass. Rep. 17. *Agry vs. Young*, 11 Mass. Rep. 220. *Lilly vs. Burnham*, 15 Mass. Rep. 144. *Williams vs. Bruce*, 5 Conn. Rep. 190.

If, then, we are right in believing that this assessment is illegal and void, then it matters nothing how the affairs of Mr. Rose in relation to this tax may stand, for he is liable to the persons of whom it was collected, for every cent of it, whether he has paid it over to the county or not.

Should it be said, that if Mr. Rose has collected and has in his hands any portion of this road tax, he should pay it over into the county treasury? To such it might be answered, that the county board, by its illegal act, has rendered him liable to his neighbors, to be vexed and harrassed by almost endless litigation, and they ought not to expect him to pay them for the favor, and much less consent to be expelled from the Halls of legislation, to gratify a few personal and political enemies, who proved unable to defeat his election before the people of Clay county, where they were all best known,

and their worth appreciated, and this more especially, since Mr. Rose has repeatedly asked a settlement with them, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the charges submitted to the committee, declaring his willingness to correct whatever errors had been made, and if any balance was found in his hands, to promptly pay it into the treasury; and as evidence of this fact, reference is made to a protest made by Mr. Rose, to the report of the board committee, accompanying the petition of Cromwell and Wingate, which is marked "I," and hereto appended.

The object of this proceeding moreover, is not to recover the money, if any by mistake may be found to be in the hands of Mr. Rose, but to eject him from his seat in these Halls, which ought not to be done, in the opinion of the minority, unless it should be shown to a reasonable certainty at least, that by facts of the case, the constitution of the State required it.

The minority of the committee also feel it to be their duty, to call the attention of the House to the fact, that the charges in this case have been preferred and so far acted upon, without their truth being verified by an affidavit.

Under this practice, should it be sanctioned, malignant feelings may be gratified without the least responsibility, and a heavy tax imposed upon the labor and time of the House, as well as upon the coffers of a wasted treasury. If such a precedent is now to be acquiesced in, there is no telling to what it may lead. There are perhaps but few persons if any, who may reach these Halls, without leaving behind them some enemies, either personal or political, who might find it in their hearts to avail themselves of it, to vex and harass a man while here, that they could not defeat at home, without caring about or fearing the result of the investigation.

The minority of the committee feel called upon to dissent from the majority, in the use made by them of the notes of the evidence accompanying their report.

After the first meeting of the committee for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation, the notes of the evidence taken on the preceding evening were read, and found to contain important errors, and in answer to the counsel for the defence, the committee said, that these memorandums were not to be used or regarded as authoritative, but as mere memorandums to aid their memory—and in consequence of this information, no further attention was paid to them, and from a hasty examination recently given them, the minority are satisfied that they are far from containing even the substance of the evidence.

A brief memorandum of the evidence was also taken by Stephen G. Dodge, Esq., a disinterested person, and they are also herewith laid before the House. But the minority do not believe that persons who did not hear the evidence, could, from the one or the other, obtain a correct knowledge of it from these notes, although they are of

opinion that the memoranda of Mr. Dodge are more full than the other.

Taking this view of the case, the minority of your committee could not, much as they might desire to do so, concur with the majority of said committee in the conclusions to which they have come. Indeed, it seems to them that the facts of the case would not justify any other conclusion than those expressed by them in the preceding part of this report, viz: That Allen T. Rose was not a defaulter, and that the evidence will not justify the belief that there are any moneys in his hands as the Collector or Treasurer of the county of Clay for which he has not accounted and paid into the treasury according to law, and in conformity with these views the minority of the committee would submit for the adoption of the House the following resolution.

T. T. WRIGHT,
JAS. SCOTT SHIVELY.

Resolved, That the charges preferred by Oliver Cromwell and Robert M. Wingate against Allen T. Rose, the Representative from the county of Clay, have not been supported by the evidence, and that he therefore ought not to be ejected from his seat in this House.

NOTE.—The report of the committee on elections was submitted to the minority for their approval, and has since been altered without having been re-shown to them, and hence the report of the minority will be found inapplicable to such parts of it as have been changed.

A P P E N D I X .

[A]

STATE OF INDIANA, }
Clay County, ss. }

I, Dorsey O. Elliott, Auditor of Clay county, do hereby certify, that Allen T. Rose, Treasurer of said county for the year 1841, received a duplicate of taxes, amounting in the whole to five thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, including the delinquencies of 1840, and that said Treasurer has assessed and collected the sum of forty-four dollars and twenty-four cents, and that the following delinquencies have been allowed him on settlement, and that the final settlement for the year 1841, with the State is as follows, to-wit:

[A]—Continued.

	State Tax.	County Tax.	Road Tax.	Total Tax, 1841.	Delinq. for 1840.	Total, includ- ing delinq'ts.
Amount of Duplicate, Assessed by Collector,	\$1,943 62 19 45	\$3,285 74 23 21	\$167 76 1 58	\$5,397 12 44 24	\$217 15	\$5,614 27 44 24
Total of Charge,	\$1,963 07	\$3,308 95	\$169 34	\$5,441 36	\$217 15	\$5,658 51
Township delinquents—						
Posey,	48 23	76 21	3 49 $\frac{3}{4}$	127 93 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	127 93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Van Buren,	45 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 39 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 43	122 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	122 75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dick Johnson,	27 07	45 66	2 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	75 06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Perry,	11 10	11 70	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	22 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lewis,	7 20	8 40	15	15 75	.....	15 75
Jackson,	13 73	17 71	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 93 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	31 93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Washington,	22 99	28 73	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	52 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harrison,	44 02	52 04	1 00	97 06	.....	97 06
Delinquencies for 1840,	101 28	112 77	.....	214 05	214 05	428 10
Total delinquencies,	\$321 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$426 61 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$11 70	\$759 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$214 65	\$973 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount collected,	1,641 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,882 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 64	4,681 49	3 10	4,684 55
Treasurer's fees,	100 54	176 54	9 65	286 73	18	286 91
Leaves a balance,	\$1,540 98	\$2,705 80	\$147 99	\$4,394 76	\$2 92	\$4,397 64
Take proportion print,	3 05	6 15	64	9 84	16	10 00
Net amount,	\$1,537 93	\$2,699 65	\$147 35	\$4,384 92	\$2 76	\$4,387 64

[A]—*Continued.*

TREASURER'S FEES.

First, 1,000 at 8,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$80 00
Second, 1,000 at 7,	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 00
Third, 1,000 at 6,	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
Fourth, 1,000 at 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
Fifth, 684 55 at 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 38
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$287 38</u>

And that the said Allen T. Rose, Treasurer of Clay county, is bound to pay into the State treasury the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents, arising from State tax for 1841, including one dollar and thirty cents, the State's proportion of the delinquent taxes for 1840, amounting in the whole to said sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents, to be paid to the State treasury. And into the county treasury, for county and road purposes, two thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars.

D. O. ELLIOTT,
Auditor of Clay county.

February 21st, 1842.

\$1,527 37

1 30 delinquencies of 1840.

\$1,526 07 net amount of revenue of 1841.

[B]

STATE OF INDIANA, }

I, Horatio J. Harris, Auditor of the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the amount allowed to the Treasurer of Clay county for the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, as mileage, was ten dollars and fifty-six cents each year. Making, for the three years, thirty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents.

Witness my hand this 21st day of December, 1844.

HORATIO J. HARRIS,
Auditor of State.

[C]

BOWLING GREEN, JULY 10, 1844.

It having been reported that Allen T. Rose, Esq., Treasurer of Clay county, Indiana, was a defaulter to the amount of about six

hundred dollars, for county revenue, and being requested by Mr. Rose and C. C. Modisitt, Esq., to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, have done so, and although some of us differ with Mr. Rose in politics, and do not expect to vote for him, yet we are willing that right and justice should be done to all men, and therefore state that the report made by Mr. Rose, at the June term of the county board, comes within one dollar and fourteen cents of the result of our calculation, and the difference being so small we have made no search to find whether the mistake is in his or our calculation; but believe that it is as likely if not more probable, that it is in us than him, and that the report as stated above is wholly unfounded.

SAMUEL MILES,
C. C. MODISITT,
D. E. WILLIAMSON,
JESSE FULLER,
ELISHA PUETT,
• JAMES ANDERSON.

[D]

I, C. C. Modisitt, Auditor of the county of Clay, having been called upon by A. T. Rose, Treasurer of said county, to make a further examination into his books, reports, and receipts, do certify that upon such examination into said Treasurer's books, reports, and receipts, I find that they are in all things correct, as far as I can discover. The difference heretofore in our reports, consisted in the amount of old outstanding orders that he had redeemed, and for which he has no credit. And after giving said Treasurer the credits of the outstanding orders, it brings us within eight or ten dollars of agreeing in our reports.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of August, 1844.

C. C. MODISITT.

The undersigned, by request of Messrs. Rose and Modisitt, were present, and aided in the examination of said Treasurer and Auditor's books and receipts, for the whole of the three years for which said Treasurer has served, and find that said Treasurer's books receipts, and reports are in all things correct.

Given under our hands, this 3d day of August, A. D., 1844.

JOHN B. NEES,
JOHN SALA,
ELISHA PUETT,
D. E. WILLIAMSON,
JEHU JOHNSON.

The County Treasurer submits to the Board doing county business for Clay county, the following as his Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the County, from 1st day of June, 1841, to 31st day of May, 1842, both days inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
There has been received at the Treasury since the 1st day of June, 1841, as follows, to-wit:	There has been paid on county orders, from the 1st day of June, 1841, to 31st day of May, 1842, both days inclusive, as follows, to-wit:
For Licenses for Groceries, - - -	For Jurors' fees, - - -
For Licenses for vending Merchandise, -	For specific allowances by Board, -
For Jury fees, - - -	For Public Buildings, - - -
For Estrays, - - -	For assessing Revenue for 1841, -
For Licenses for Ferries, - - -	For expenses of Elections, - - -
To net amount derived from County Revenue of 1841, as per settlement with Auditor, - - -	For expenses of the Poor, - - -
	For County Officers' Salaries, -
	For Roads and Highways, - - -
	For old Orders redeemed, - - -
	For expenses of Criminals, - - -
Making total amount of receipts, during the year, - - -	Total of payments during the year, \$2,389 94 Balance remaining in the Treasury at close of the year, is - - -
\$2,969 66½	\$2,969 66½

[E]—*Continued.*

There are yet outstanding orders, (of various irregular and unknown numbers,) amounting to \$2,108 68. Some of which have been presented and not paid for want of funds.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. ROSE,

County Treasurer.

Bowling Green, May 31st, 1842.

N. B. Of the funds on hand there are of uncurrent funds, viz: Illinois bank paper \$95, which was received in good faith while bankable at Terre Haute.

A. T. ROSE,

Treasurer.

[F]

The County Auditor submits to the County Board of Clay county the following report of the Expenditures and Accounts of Clay county, from the 31st of May, 1842, to the 31st of May, 1843.

RECEIPTS.

There was remaining in the Treasury at last settlement, the sum of - - -	\$579 72
For licenses of ferries, - - -	1 25
For taverns and groceries, - - -	0 00
For licenses for vending merchandise, - - -	20 62½
For licenses for peddlers and shows, - - -	2 50
For delinquent taxes, county's portion, for 1841, - - - - -	48 71
From collector of county revenue for 1842, being the net amount after deductions, - - -	2,014 11

Making the total receipts during the year, \$2,666 91 ¼

EXPENDITURES.

There have been issued county orders since the 31st May, 1842, numbering from 1 to 358, for the following objects:	
For expenses of poor, - - -	\$196 87½
For jurors' fees, - - -	466 00
For specific allowances by board, - - -	323 16½
For assessing the revenue, 1842, - - -	126 00
For roads and highways, - - -	93 87½
For salaries, county officers, - - -	384 72
For expenses of criminals, - - -	140 30½
For public buildings, - - -	568 56½
For expenses of elections, - - -	6 25
For interest paid on county orders, - - -	2 82

Making whole amount of orders drawn on treasurer, - - - - - \$2,308 57½

By deducting the expenditures from the receipts, at the end of the financial year 1842, there appears to be a decrease of existing debts, - - - - - 358 34

\$2,666 91¼

[F — *Continued.*]

There are yet outstanding orders of various numbers, amounting to eighteen hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. MODISITT, *Auditor.*

BOWLING GREEN, *May 31, 1843.*

[G]

\$1,526 07.] REVENUE OF 1841. [No. 907.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *Indianapolis, March 3, 1842.* }

I, Morris Morris, Auditor of Public Accounts, do certify that Allen T. Rose, treasurer of Clay county, has this day filed in my office the Treasurer's receipt for the sum of one thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars and seven cents, which is on account of State revenue due from said county for the year 1841.

M. MORRIS, *A. P. A.*

\$1 30.] REVENUE OF 1840. [No. 908.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *Indianapolis, March 4, 1842.* }

I, Morris Morris, Auditor of Public Accounts, do certify that Allen T. Rose, treasurer of Clay county, has this day filed in my office the Treasurer's receipt for the sum of one dollar and thirty cents, which is on account of State revenue due from said county for the year 1840.

M. MORRIS, *A. P. A.*

[\$78 56.] Received of Allen T. Rose, treasurer, order No. 58, redeemed, for seventy-eight dollars and fifty-six cents, this first Monday of December, 1841.

JESSE MCINTIRE, *Auditor.*

[\$622 89½.] Received of Allen T. Rose, treasurer, county orders redeemed to the amount of six hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-nine and a half cents. First Monday of March, 1842.

D. O. ELLIOTT, *Auditor*.

[\$1,685 51.] Received of Allen T. Rose, treasurer, one thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents, in county orders redeemed.

D. O. ELLIOTT, *Auditor*.

May 30, 1842.

[\$3 00.] Received of A. T. Rose, treasurer, three dollars, in county orders redeemed.

D. O. ELLIOTT, *Auditor*.

May 31, 1842.

[H]

STATE OF INDIANA, }
 Clay county, } ss.

I, Charles C. Modisitt, auditor of Clay county, do hereby certify that Allen T. Rose, treasurer of Clay county for the year 1843, received a duplicate of taxes amounting in the whole to six thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty-three cents, including the delinquencies of 1842; and that said treasurer has assessed and collected the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and forty-six cents.

[H—Continued.]

	State Tax.	County Tax.	Road Tax.	Total Tax, 1843.	Delinquents 1842.	Total, including delinquents.
Amount of duplicate, -	\$1,712 18	\$2,984 93	\$924 56	\$5,621 67	\$743 16	\$6,364 83
Assessed by collector, -	37 07	69 24	24 11	130 42	10 04	140 46
Total of charges, -	1,749 25	3,054 17	948 67	5,752 09	753 20	6,505 29
No. 1—Posey, -	67 03	107 99	29 75	204 77	63 91	268 68
No. 2—Van Buren, -	66 03	111 38	34 72	212 13	55 07	267 20
No. 3—Dick Johnson, -	65 43	112 15	35 05	212 63	59 04	271 67
No. 4—Perry, -	42 14	63 30	12 85	118 29	25 40	143 69
No. 5—Lewis, -	51 59	83 03	23 61	158 23	20 32	178 55
No. 6—Jackson, -	56 38	87 90	22 12	166 40	28 46	194 86
No. 7—Washington, -	98 99	162 18	45 53	306 70	23 62	330 32
No. 8—Harrison, -	91 34	150 32	42 36	284 02	59 05	343 07
Total delinquents, -	538 93	878 25	245 99	1,663 17	334 87	1,998 04
Amount collected, -	1,210 32	2,175 92	702 68	4,088 92	418 33	4,507 25
Treasurer's fees, -	75 26	135 31	43 69	254 26	26 01	280 27
Leaves a balance, -	1,135 06	2,040 61	658 99	3,834 66	392 33	4,226 98
Ten per cent. on delinquent, Take proportion print, -	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 44	38 44
	22 83	41 04	13 25	77 12	7 88	85 00
Net amount, -	\$1,112 23	\$1,999 57	\$645 74	\$3,757 54	\$422 88	\$4,180 42

[H—Continued.]

TREASURER'S FEES.

1st	\$1,000 00, at 8 per cent.,	-	-	-	-	\$80 00
2d	1,000 00, at 7 per cent.,	-	-	-	-	70 00
3d	1,000 00, at 6 per cent.,	-	-	-	-	60 00
4th	1,000 00, at 5 per cent.,	-	-	-	-	50 00
5th	507 25, at 4 per cent.,	-	-	-	-	20 27
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	\$4,507 25		Total,	-	-	\$280 27

And that the said Allen T. Rose, treasurer of Clay county, is bound to pay into the State Treasury the sum of one thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-three cents, for 1843, arising from State tax for 1843. Also, one hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-six cents, State's portion for delinquent taxes of 1842; amounting in the whole, to be paid into the State Treasury, to the sum of one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-nine cents; and into the county treasury, for county and road purposes, two thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy-three cents.

C. C. MODISITT,
Auditor of Clay county.

January 8, 1844.

[I]

To the Honorable Board doing County Business in Clay county, Ind.

The protest of Allen T. Rose to the report of John Osborn, John S. Yocum, and William Edmonson, who style themselves a committee of the board aforesaid. Without stopping to discuss the pretensions of the alleged committee, or the right of the board to transact the business confided to their management, at the time or in the manner aforesaid, the undersigned remonstrates against the action of the board upon the alleged facts stated in said report for the following among other reasons, to-wit:

The tax duplicates abound with errors in the account of tax charged and in the additions, (where any occur,) and the duplicates for the years 1841 and 1842, are not footed up, nor the totals shown, nor are the copies retained by the county auditor true copies of those given to the treasurer, which facts are known to your committee; but they had "spent considerable labor;" they could neither correct those errors or report to you the facts as they found them. The

amount of the errors in additions as stated by said committee in their report, as being found by them in favor of the undersigned, are greatly under the true amounts, as the board can see by the books themselves.

The report of the committee abounds with partial statements that are calculated to deceive, and some of them are wholly destitute of truth. Indeed, the whole examinations made by them were so limited and exparte as to prevent the committee or any one else from knowing the *whole* truth, desirous soever as they might be to arrive at it. The undersigned, as treasurer for the years 1841, '42, and '43, has invariably met and accounted for every cent of money, at the time and in the manner required of him by law, that were found charged against him by the State or county Auditor. If errors in the books of the county auditor exist, of which he has no doubt, he is at all times ready and willing, when competent persons shall have carefully corrected them, to meet it in the same prompt manner as heretofore; but he denies that any balances are shown to exist against him, and declares that he does not believe that one cent is due from him for any funds ever placed in his hands.

The undersigned being on the eve of his departure from home, regrets his inability to attend your next session in person; but he takes this occasion to say, that if your honorable body are desirous to know the truth of the facts pretended to have been examined, which he does not doubt, and are desirous of avoiding useless and unprofitable litigation, he is ready and willing to refer the whole matter to three competent and disinterested persons, one to be chosen by each of the parties, and a third by these two, and whose report, under oath, shall be conclusive in the premises, or by such other tribunal as it may please your honors to suggest.

The late period at which the contents of the committee's report came to my knowledge (being late on yesterday evening), prevents me from making a detailed exhibit of the errors and inaccuracies in their report and of the duplicates.

ALLEN T. ROSE.

November 27, 1844.





